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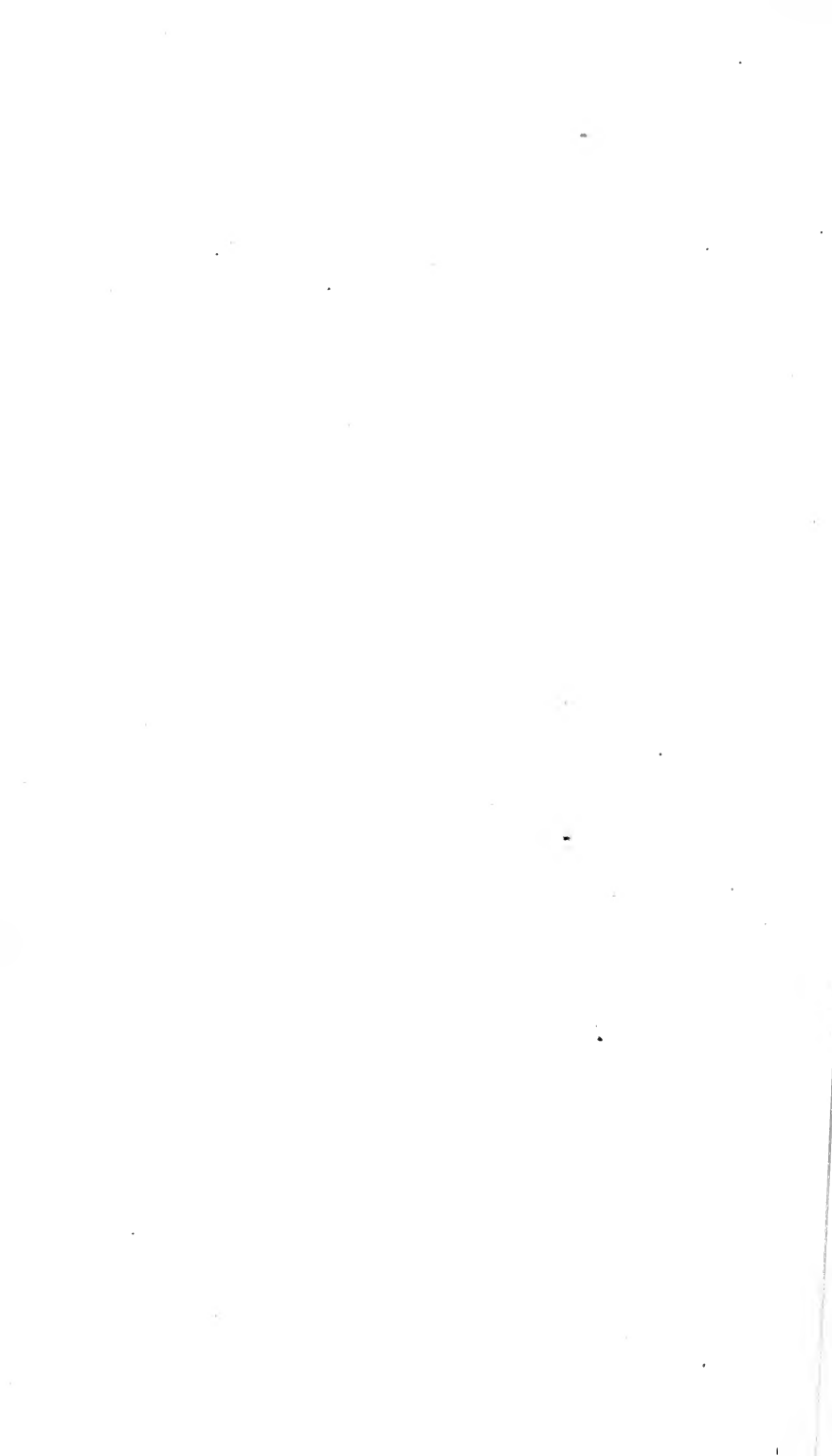


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A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
PERTAINING TO THE
DIALECT OF MID-YORKSHIRE;
WITH OTHERS PECULIAR TO
LOWER NIDDERDALE.

SERIES C.
ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,

AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

V.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

PERTAINING TO THE

DIALECT OF MID-YORKSHIRE;

WITH OTHERS PECULIAR TO

LOWER NIDDERDALE.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN OUTLINE GRAMMAR

OF THE MID-YORKSHIRE DIALECT

BY

C. CLOUGH ROBINSON.

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LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

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by C.C. Robinson.
- II. Words used in Holderness in Eastriding of Yorkshire.
by F. Ross, R. Stead, and Thomas Holderness.

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Glossaries:-

I. Words pertaining to the District of
Mid-Yorkshire; with others peculiar
to Lower Nidderdale; to which is pre-
fixed an outline sketch of the Mid-
Yorkshire District.
by G.C. Robinson.

II. Words used in Holderness, especially in
Yorkshire.
by W. Ross, R. Stead, and Thomas Holderness.

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this Glossary, there were originally excluded all words which, though forming part of the writer's collection, were also to be found in the *Whitby Glossary*, published in 1855. As, however, neither Mr Ellis, nor Mr Skeat, were favourable to this plan of omission, it was abandoned, and the very considerable number of words common alike to the Whitby Strand and, inland, to Mid-Yorkshire, were rendered in glossic, and incorporated. In the process of accomplishing this much, more became necessary. Where, for example, in the Mid-Yorkshire area, a verb was in common use, in the *Glossary* referred to there was a restriction (clearly unintentional in many cases) to a mere participle; or, to a verb, where, in the first-named locality, a substantive form had a joint currency. In the *Whitby Glossary*, an exclusive prominence was also given to various fractures which, in the Mid-Yorkshire dialect, existed only as interchangeable features. Lastly, there were many words which varied in meaning in the respective localities. It was necessary to indicate these instances of the different treatment of words, and hence the additional notes comprised in the present Glossary.¹

The variety of dialect in which the words and illustrations throughout have their glossic rendering is, unless specific reference is

¹ Since the above was written, for the completed Glossary, the English Dialect Society has issued the first part of the second edition of the *Whitby Glossary*, but as, on a general examination, the additional matter is not found to interfere materially with the notes suggested by the first edition, these have not been remodelled, nor, with their direct bearing on the phase of dialect now represented, has it seemed necessary to revise them.

made to another locality, that of Mid-Yorkshire. Where a word has several of these bracketed renderings, their order of precedence corresponds, as a rule, with their degree of use; and such forms as are heard only in the refined phase of dialect speech are distinguished.

The *contractions* immediately following the glossic rendering of each dialect word will be understood as indicating the several parts of speech. Where there is no contraction of this nature, the word exemplified is a singular substantive.

The words contained in the first edition of the *Whitby Glossary* are unclassified in their uses. In the following pages, where their classification was necessary, it will not, in many cases, be found in correspondence with the usage noted in the *Whitby Glossary*. Where, in this *Glossary*, the exemplified use of a word is restricted to one part of speech, say, a neuter verb, and its local use as an active verb ought to have been also noted, it seemed the simplest and most convenient plan to indicate this complete usage merely by adding 'v. a.' after the 'v. n.'

In the illustrative phrases furnished throughout the Grammar and the Glossary, the single words with a short vowel-sound have their quantity marked, whether accompanied by stress or not. Thus, the dialect phrases, 'One and the other,' 'Well, mind him of it, if you go, if you please,' 'I loves, we love, they love,' are respectively rendered [Yaan· un· tid'·u], [Wee'l, maa'nd im· ont, gin· yi gaan·, un· yu pli·h'z], [Aa· luovz, wey· luov, dhe·h' luov·], and the reader is left to distinguish the stress and the stressless words among the short-vowelled ones by the ordinary rules of speech. This plan has been adopted so that no doubt may rest with the reader as to the quantity of the vowel in any monosyllabic word. But when words are uttered emphatically, as in the sentence, 'I tell you he *did* say so, *now* then,' the emphasis is denoted in the usual way, by placing a dot before the emphatic words [Aa tilz· yu e'y· 'did· seh'· si'h', 'noo· dhin·].

The rendering of the local pronunciation is in accordance with Mr A. J. Ellis's system of glossic, which has, in practice, been found of the most perfect convenience; enabling the writer to transfer to paper peculiar sounds according to his own exact appreciation of

them, and (while thus satisfying the ear) to obtain those having a theoretical value.

The bracketed notes throughout, to which the initials 'W. W. S.' are appended, do not indicate the extent of Mr Skeat's services, in connection with this volume. In general, he has corrected and revised in duplicate each sheet as it has come from the press; and has bestowed on the details of each portion of the work an unwearied attention which the writer must be permitted gratefully to acknowledge.

The area for which 'Mid-Yorkshire' has been found a commodious term may be shortly described as being a rural district extending widely about the city of York, running parallel with the Ouse, but chiefly west of this river. On the map, its approximate limits may be indicated by a line drawn to include *Easingwold* (13 miles north-north-west of York); *Ripon* (21 miles north-west); *Ripley* (20 miles west-north-west); and *Wetherby* (20 miles west-south-west). Having been led, by a course of investigation conducted during previous years, thus to circumscribe the area over which a familiar phase of dialect extended, the writer devoted an exclusive attention to this phase. The villages and market-towns within the area which, as centres of observation, mainly contributed to his resources are, KIRK-DEIGHTON, NUN-MONKTON, MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON (with BOROUGHBIDGE), KNARESBOROUGH, and RIPON in the West-riding; and TOLLERTON (with EASINGWOLD), in the North-riding. Casual experiences were obtained from many intermediate places, of which there are few within the area specified which have not, in some manner, directly or indirectly, furnished their quota.

The dialect of this district entire is popularly accredited with being more 'Scotch' in character, than that of the outlying north. This notion connects itself with the characteristic use, in the respective localities, of the open vowels represented by [e'h'] and [i'h']; the former of these, which, in the northern part of the county, exists as an interchangeable refined form, being the most general one in Mid-Yorkshire. The nearness of this locality to the southern manufacturing districts, with their varied and distinct modes of speech, has not been productive of any immediately recognisable result in

correspondence. The influence which might be expected from this direction is, however, sufficiently discernible in the existence of more active mental habits, in the shrewder instinct in affairs of business, and in a more actual disposition to enterprise than is usually observed amongst rural dwellers collectively. The two minster, and the several old market-towns of Mid-Yorkshire, with their local reputation for feast and fair, and other traditionary days of stir, have been an attraction for 'north-country' people, within and beyond the county, for successive generations. From this circumstance may, perhaps, be evolved the best kind of argument in estimating the influences which have combined to render compact those elements of character which the Mid-Yorkshire variety of dialect is found to possess.

By 'Lower Nidderdale' is indicated the lead-mining district immediately about *Pateley-Bridge*. The characteristics of this phase of dialect are chiefly observable in a direction from the village of *Greenhow Hill* to that of *Dacre*. At the former place, especially, there is a slight but continuing influx, from adjoining localities, of rural settlers, whose peculiarities may not be readily distinguishable to the casual observer; but a familiarity of acquaintance will often, in such a case, reveal distinctive and noteworthy habits of speech.

Under the head of '*Bynames*,' in the Glossary, reference is made to a list of such names preserved in old local muster-rolls. A little publication printed at Richmond, in the North-riding, ten or twelve years ago, furnished a list of the Swaledale and Arkendale names of this character, belonging to men sent to do permanent duty at Richmond; and are taken from the muster-rolls of Captains Metcalf and Stewart's companies of the 'Loyal Dales' Volunteers.' They are these: *Grain Tom, Glowremour Tom, Screamer Tom, Poddish Tom, Tarry Tom, Tish Tom, Trippy Tom, Trooper Tom* (all *Thomas Alderson* by name). *Assy Will Bill, Ayny Jack, Aygill Tom Bill, Becka Jack, Brag Tom, Bullet, Bullock Jammie, Buck Reuben, Butter Geordie, Bowlaway, Brownsa Jossy, Cis Will, Cotty Joe, Codgy, Cwoaty Jack, Curly, Dickey Tom Johnny, Docken Jammie, Daut, Freestane Jack, Gudgeon Tom, Hed Jack. Awd John, Young John, Jains Jack, Mary Jack, King Jack* (all *John Hird*, by name). *Katy Tom Alick, Kit Puke Jock, Kanah Bill, Knocky Gwordie,*

Lollock Ann Will, Matty Jwoan Ned, Mark Jammie Joss, Moor Close Gwordie, Nettlebed Anty, Peter Tom Willy, Peed Jack, Piper Ralph, Pullan Will, Roberty Will Peg Sam, Rive Rags, Skeb Symy, Slipe, Slodder, Swinny, Spletmeat, Strudgeon Will, Tash, Tazzy Will.

In another publication, of which a few numbers were issued, at an earlier period, in the same locality, the existing Swaledale names are characterised in the following paragraph :

‘Such names as, *Tassy’-Jack, Dicky’-Jim, Nathan’-Will’-Will, Peter’-Hannah’-Tom* (the name of the father, mother, and son, incorporated), *Katie’-Tom’-Alec* (a similar case), *Katie’-Tom’-Alec’-lad* (the case increased to the great-grandfather series), and *Katie’-Tom’-Alec’-lad’-lad* (another ascent in the generation), *Bullock-John, Tish-Tom, Trooper, and Split-Meal-Jack*, are of common occurrence, and used, too, with such frequency and regularity that the original baptismal designations are almost forgotten. One person was called *Willy wi t’ e’e*, having lost one eye.’

Strings of proper names like the above are strictly localised, and peculiar to the mining-dales north and the manufacturing villages south. In the common rural type of village, memories are not burdened in this way ; and the *byname* is nothing more than what a capricious humour originates. Many people earn their own *bynames* through some trait of character which is ‘loud’ enough to challenge the common attention. There are instances where a person’s physical infirmity subjects him to a *byname*, but when this is the case the motive is well understood to be unobjectionable. There are often two of the same Christian and surname in a village. One must be distinguished, somehow, and if so be that one of the two called *John* is lame, the means are to hand at once : one is called ‘*John,*’ and the other ‘*Lame John.*’

Up to a very few years ago, a curious ceremony prevailed at one little village, near Boroughbridge. On Twelfth day, the men dressed themselves up fantastically, and yoked twenty-four of their number to an old, but a newly-whitewashed plough. Every arrangement completed, even to the tying of bladders to the ends of the drivers’ whiplashes, the company began to go the round of the village. At the first

convenient place, a halt was made, and the proceedings initiated by there being read over a roll of the names of those people of the village who had given birth to children during the past year. These each received a *byname*, on the spot. This ceremony concluded, the men went 'stotting,' with their plough, round the village, collecting money. Those people who could 'thole' nothing had their door-stones taken up, and a furrow was run over the place ; or, if there was a front garden, then this was ploughed across. In stopping before a house to repeat the short sentence of 'nomony,' or formula usual, *bynames* were always employed. Thus, there was a person named '*Firelock*,' who had been complimented by having an only son named '*Stunner*.' On reaching the house of this family, the spokesman of the Stotters stepped forward, and said :—' We wish *Aud Firelock* a merry Kers'mas, an' a merry Kers'mas to *Stunner*, his son !'

In this village there was no one inhabitant without a *byname*. Belonging to old people, were those of *Firelock*, *Punch*, *Bendigo*, *Sugar*, *Fad* (whose son was *Fad' Bil*, exceptionally), *Peace* and *Plenty* (man and wife), *Butch'*, *Caud-Cabbage*, *Wag*, *Jobber*, *Puggy*, *Saggy*, *Moorey* (the man's name not being *Moore*), *Aud Tut*, *Aud Things*, *Aud Béats* (Boots), and *Aud Soss*, one of the complimentary names bestowed on the devil. Names were changed occasionally. Those given to children were not considered objectionable, by rule. In the case of notorious, unpopular residents, however, it was generally admitted that their offspring had 'crampers' of names bestowed upon them. A similar custom prevailed at another place in the same locality, Aldborough. Here, the 'Shepherds,' as the 'Stotters' (the more usual name) are also called, yet turn out on Twelfth day ; but the proceedings have grown to be very mild. Formerly, their first movement was to wend their way to a spot known as 'Chapel Hill.' Here the roll of all the dwellers in the town was called over ; their *bynames* being employed ; and, after this proceeding, more of such names were bestowed upon the new-comers, who, at the end of the ceremony, were then warranted in upholding their right of enjoyment of all privileges and immunities belonging to the place. This little town, with its large mixed population, is, however, not to be considered as fairly rural in character ; and the village before indicated

is a specimen of those odd rough types which have borne their character for generations, and is one where farm-labourers and jobbers constitute nearly the whole of the inhabitants. The custom of the common type of Yorkshire farming village, while similar in character, is quite divested of obtrusive ceremony; and has a pervading element of kindliness which cannot be overlooked.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Mid. Mid-Yorkshire.

Nidd. Nidderdale (Lower).

gen. general (to the above localities).

ref. refined (phase of dialect).

Wh. Gl. Whitby Glossary (first edition).

AN
OUTLINE GRAMMAR
OF
THE MID-YORKSHIRE DIALECT.

THE Mid-Yorkshire dialect, and the dialect of the peasantry of the north of the county have, constructively and idiomatically, strongly assimilative qualities, and, in short, a genius in common, yet differ, to an extent, in their respective vocabularies, as also in certain methodical pronunciations. But these circumstances do not make apparent the real grounds of distinction between the two varieties of dialect, and are practically without import. In each of these rural districts (ignoring the mining dales), there are heard the same sounds in the same words, but only in relation to different phases of each variety of dialect. From whatever point of view, involving either a general or partial aspect, the speech of this part of the county may be considered, there is found to be a clear distinction between the refined phase of the dialect, as spoken by an upper class of people, chiefly in the market-towns, and the vulgar phase, as spoken by the peasantry; nor does this distinctiveness arise from the approximation of the former phase to modern usage as respects pronunciation. For the immediate and operative source of distinction between dialect and dialect, attention must be directed to the existing local standards of refinement, by which pronunciations are arbitrarily and instinctively referred to either the one or the other relative phase of speech. There is additional material for distinction in the changes, multiplied and radical, which many of the commonest verbs (in particular) are, in their pronunciation, subjected to; and, by this means, a semi-refined phase of dialect is evolved in the language of the peasant. In Mid-Yorkshire, the local scale of refinement in relation to sounds is curiously complicated in its bearing on various classes of words, but is, in practice, adhered to with an undoubtful impulse of mind by those speakers who, if not amongst the most instructed, are intelligent, and, as even a stranger might be impressed, unvitiated in their use of the vernacular.

To begin with the pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet, the usage, in Mid-Yorkshire dialect, is as follows :

A . . [Ey'h'].]	P . . [Pe'y].]
B . . [Bey'].]	Q . . [Kih', ki'w (ref.)].]
C . . [Sey'].]	R . . [Aa'r].]
D . . [Dey', d'ey'].]	S . . [Aeys'].]
E . . [Ey'].]	T . . [Te'y, t'ey'].]
F . . [Ef'].]	U . . [Yiw', yih', yao'w (ref.), yoo' (ref.)].]
G . . [Jey'].]	V . . [Ve'y].]
H . . [Ih'ch, e'h'ch].]	W . . [Duob'u'lyiw', yih', (and) ao'h' (ref.)]. [Duob'u'l- yaow' (and) ao' (ref.)].]
I . . [Aa'y, aa'].]	X . . [Aeyks'].]
J . . [Ji'h'].]	Y . . [Waa'].]
K . . [Ki'h'].]	Z . . [Zid'].]
L . . [Aey'l].]	&c. . . [Aanpe'h'sil].]
M . . [Aeym'].]	
N . . [Aeyn'].]	
O . . [Ao'h'].]	

Note.—In order to avoid encumbering the following paragraphs, the examples of words in which a particular sound obtains are not multiplied to any extent, and are given just as they immediately and collectively occurred to memory. In what were deemed needful cases, there are departures from this rule, but, generally, it has not been attempted to exhaust, by example, the various classes of words (many, in some instances) which are the recipients of an indicated sound.

A.

The several sounds belonging to this vowel are [e'h'] (as in *mate*, *part*) ; [eh'] (*harvest*, *harsh*) ; [aa'] (*are*, *dare*) ; [aa] (*what*, *can*, *able* [yaab'u'l]) ; [ao'h'] (*fall*, *call*) ; [e] (*has*, *cast*) ; [ih'] (*late*, *Kate*).

The use of particular vowel-sounds in the dialect is greatly dependent upon circumstance. Thus, whether A is heard as [ih'], or, as [e'h'] is determined according to the nature of the accent, as in the sentence : 'It's the same again,' where the *a* of *same* may resolve itself into either of the mentioned forms, by reason of stress, or by quantity.

Of the above series of pronunciations [aa'] is the most distinctive.

Under certain circumstances, but neither uniformly nor consistently, and, at times, with manifest unconsciousness, some speakers occasionally employ [a'h'] in accented syllables.

In regard to the digraphs :

ae is of infrequent occurrence, and, when heard, is sounded [e'h'] ;

ai is sounded [e'h'] (*faith*, *remain*) ; [i'h'] (*again*, *slain*) ;

au [aoh'] (*haul*, *authority*, *fault*) ; in the class exemplified by the last word the liquid is uniformly mute ; [aow'] (*taught*, *caught*) ; [uo] (*gaunt*, *flaunt*, *assault*, *laudanum*, *laurel*) ;

aw has also the sound of [uo], with the addition of [h'] (*crawl*, *bawl*, *scrawl*) ;

In the refined phase of the dialect, the several sounds of A are [ai] (*mate*, *fate*) ; [aa'] (*are*, *far*, *hard*) ; [u'] (*dark*, *stark*) ; [aa] (*was*) ; [ao'] (*all*, *pall*) ; of *ae* [e] ; of *ai* [e'] (*faith*, *rain*, *lain*), and [eh'] (*grain*,

chain); of *au* [ao] (*fault, haul*), and [u] (*gaunt, flaunt, laurel*); of *uw* [uw].

B.

In some few words, this consonant occasionally takes the place of *p*, as in *mop, dapple, Baptist*, the verb to *dip*, in all its parts, and, frequently, in the verbs to *hop, flap, drip, snip*, also, substantively, in the three last words. Probably the word 'Barley!'—an ejaculation employed by children in their games, when a truce is desired—may also be included in the list.

In such words as *tremble, humble, nimble, assemble*—a large class, *b* is never inserted, as it is in standard English.

Ch.

In some words the dialect has preserved the (original) hard sound of *k*, as in *churn, chaff, bench, pitch* (verb), *thatch* [thaak'], *flitch* [fli:ih'k], *bleach, reach, Rich* (a common abbreviation of *Richard*), *belch, perch, arch* [aa:k (and) eh'ch], *screech* [skr:i'h'k], *beseech* [bisi:k (and) bisey'k (ref.)], *milch, church* [kaor'k], *chest* [kist'].

D.

Initial *d*, preceding a vowel, and final *d* have frequently a peculiar thick sound, approaching a dental. The usual sound under other circumstances is distinctly dental. In some cases, when in immediate proximity to its related consonant *b*, *d* systematically supplants *t*, as in *but, bottom, buttercup, cutty*.

This letter substitutes *th* with great frequency, and in other cases only gives way to dental *t*.

Unless in association with a word used participially, *d* is usually mute when immediately preceded by *n*, as in *hand, handle, candle, command, stand, land*.

E.

The sounds of this vowel are [ee'] (occasionally, as in *me, be*); [ae'y, aey'] (heard in the same class of words, with [me'y] and [mey'] as the refined forms); [e] (*met, bet*); [i] (*met, fret, let, yet*); [ao] (*her*); [uo] (*her, yes*); [i'h'] (*errand, herb* [i'h'b, yi'h'b], *extreme* [ikst'ri'h'm], *fever*); [ih'] (*news, flew*); [aa'] (*serve, mercy*); [aa] (*peril*); [ae] long and short, is also heard in interchange with [e], but rarely apart from accented syllables;

ea is [i'h'] (*death, breath, leave, sea, bread, cheap*); [i] (in the first part of some words, of two or more syllables, as, *meadow, jealous, zealous, breathless, cleanliness, measure, treasure, pleasure*); [eh'] (*heart*);

ee [ih'] (*see, feed, tree, flee, free, three*);

ei [ih'] (*feign, deign, reign, vein, rein, mischief*; the vowel being medial at times);

eo [ih'] (*people*); [i] (*leopard, jeopardy*);

eu, and *ew* (interchangeably with [i'w]), [i'h'] (*feud, deuce, slew, fewer*).

In the refined phase, the sounds of E are [ey'] (*me, be*); [uuy'] (in slight interchange with the foregoing); [i] (*fret, met, let*); [e] (*meddle, fell, gentle*); [u] (long or short, according to position, as in *her*); of *ea* [i] (*ready, tread*); [e'y] (*breath, dead, swear*), and [uy'] (*sea, tea*); of *ee* [ey] (*see, feed, tree, flee, free, three*); of *ei* [uy'] (*reign, rein, deign, feign*,

vein), and [ey·] (*mischief, brief, sieve*); of *eo* [ey·] (*people*); and [e] (*leopard, jeopardy*); of *eu*, and *ew* [oe] (*feud, Jew, slew*).

F.

There is a strong disposition to sound this consonant in the place of *th*, initially, in certain words, as in *thratch* (to quarrel sharply), *through*, *thrust* [fruost·], *thimble* [fim·u'l], *throstle*, *throng*, and in *thought*, as habitually pronounced by individuals [faowt·].

G.

Final *g*, and the additional *g* which may be gained participially, as in *sing, singing*, are, by rule, seldom heard; but, on the part of some individual speakers, the *g*'s in each case are clearly enunciated on all occasions, as in 'gang,' 'ganging' [gaangg·, gaang'ing], *go, going*.

In such words as *finger, flinger, linger*, the *g* is a constituent of the first syllable entirely—[fing·u, fling·u, ling·u]. Many words fall into this category, as *fangle* [faang·u'l], *dangle, wrangle, spangle, mangle, angle, tangle, hunger* [·uo'ng-ur], *monger* (as in *ironmonger* [aaru'n-muong-ur]), *mongrel* [m:uo'ng-ri], *longer, thronger* [thraang·ur], *jingle, single, tingle*, and others.

In words having *ough* as a component, the tendency in regard to pronunciation is not to make a guttural of the consonants, as is done in the case of *ch*. *Plough, sb.* is [pli·h'f], *dough* [duo·h'f (and) di·h'f], *slough* [sluof·], *enough* [uni·h'f], *sough* [suof·], *though* [dhuof· (and) dhii·h'f], *through* [thruof·], *bough* [bi·h'f], *mew* (as the word is usually written, signifying that end of a barn where the grain is stacked, or 'mewed') [mi·h'f]. *Mew, vb.* to cloak up, to overwrap, to conceal or pack within layers of any material, is usually pronounced [muof· (and) miw·].

Gl is expressed generally by [dl]. In words having the trigraph *gth*, *g* is omitted in pronunciation, as in *strength, length*.

H.

This letter is, by rule, never attempted in pronunciation, and, when heard, is due either to accident or caprice. An equivalent sound is approached when *w* is made to precede the vowel *o* initially, as in one form of each of the words *oats* and *host*, pronounced, at times, almost distinctly [whuoh'ts] and [whaost·], the emission of breath being abrupt, and almost amounting to a whistle.

I.

The sounds of this vowel are [aa·] (*I, rice, mind, chine, pine, lion* [laa·u'n], *kite*); [ih·] (*machine, magazine, and other words which, in received pronunciation, have the sound of e long, as seen, been, fifteen, gabardine*); [i] (*blind* [blin·], *climb* [tlim·], *swim, wind, find* [fin·], *wind, vb.*); [ee] (*oblige, night, might, sight, right, blight, fright*); [aey·] (*fight, right* [raey·t (and) reet·]); [ao] (*stir, birth, mirth, firm, bird, flirt, squirt, first*); [uo] (in interchange with the preceding vowel); [u] (*miracle*);

ia is [ee·] (*briar, liar*); [aa·] (*dialogue* [daa·luog], *diamond, Messiah*); *ie* [ih·] (*believe, sieve, grieve, shield, field*); [aa·] (*science, quiet, lie, tie*); [i] (*friend*);

io [aa·] (*lion, Sion, violet* [vaa·lut]);

iu [aa·uo] (*triumph* [t'raa·uomp]).

In the refined phase, the sounds of *i* are [ey· (and) e'y·] (*fine, fire*,

iron); [aa·] (*sight, blind*); [ao] (*first, third, birth*); [uy· (and) u'y·] (*fight, right*); [e] (*girl*); of *ia* [ey·]; of *ie* [ey·] and [e'y·]; of *io* [ey·]; of *iu* [ey· uo].

L.

When this consonant immediately precedes *d* or *t*, and chiefly when the vowel is *a*, *o*, or diphthong *au* or *ou*, it is mute, as in *gold, moulder, solder* [sach·d'ur (and) saow'd'ur], *hold* [aoh'd], *old* [ao'h'd (and) uoh'd], *cold, salt, fault, malt, bolt* [baow't].

N.

When *ln* occurs immediately before the termination *er* of nouns, the *l* and *n* undergo transposition, as in *milner* [min'lu], and the proper name *Kilner* [Kin'lu].

O.

The sounds of this vowel are [e'h'] (*who, do, so, most, throne, dole, more*); [i'h'] and [ih'·] (in interchange with the foregoing vowel in most of the same words); [uo] (*not, lost, scoff, animosity, apologise* [upuol'u-jaa'z], *profit, lot, folly*); [ao·] (*O, lo!* (and [le'h']), *low, mow, snow*); [ao] (*post, host, whole* [waol·]); [u] (of [uv·], *or, nor, for*); [aa] (*long, strong, throng, among, hot* [yaat·]); [o] is a frequent vowel, as in *on, open* [op'u'n], and interchanges with [ao] in most words where this vowel obtains;

oa is [oa'h'] (*coal, foal, road*); [e'h'] (*broad, toad, load*);

oe [e'h'] (*doe, toe, hoe, sloe*); [uo'y] (*poetry* [puo'ytri]);

oi [ao'y] (*toil, foil, soil*); [uo'y] (*point, anoint, joint, moist, poison*); [uoh'] as in *quoit* [kuoh't, kwuoh't], is an exceptional vowel sound;

oo [i'h'] and [ih'·], the first usually employed monosyllabically, or in pause (*proof, stool, book, door, goose, choose, moon, look, boot, booty, noon*); [e'h'] (*room*);

ou [oo·] (*sound, hound, surround, thou, poultry, house, sour, round*); [i'h'] (*truth, enough, tough*); [ih'·] (*cough, youth, though*); [e'h'] (*fought*); [uo] (*trouble, mourn, journey*); [aow·] (*soup, four, sought, brought, thought*);

ow is also sounded [oo·] in such words as *cow, now, bow, brown, town, shower, dowry*; but in others, as *low, bestow, snow, grow, below*, [ao·] is the vowel, to which [h'] accretes before a following consonant. Some of the words of this class, as *low, snow, below*, have the interchangeable vowel [e'h'].

In the refined phase, the sounds of *O* are [ao·] (*who, so, post, over, hosier* [ao'zur], *note*); [u·] (*for, torment* (sb. and vb.), *mortar, sorrow*); [u] (*not, long, on, among*); [uw·], with [aow·] in interchange, to some extent, (*do, down, cow, how*); of *oa* [ao·]; of *oe* [ao·]; of *oi* [u'y] (*poison, noise, moist, toil, soil, point*). In *quoit*, the vowel is, exceptionally, [kwaot (and) kao't]. Of *oo* [uw·], with [aow] in interchange, to some extent; of *ou* [aow·], with [uw·] in some interchange, (*sound, flour, flower, poultry*); [u] (*tough, though*); and [u·] (*mourn, bourn, journey* [ju'nu]). The refined form of *ow* is [aow·], with some interchange of [uw·], in such words as *cow, now, bow, brown, town, shower, dowry*; and [uw·], in such as *low, bestow, snow, grow, below*.

P.

On the part of a class, whose use of the dialect is free, but not broad, there is a tendency to change the usual sound of *ph* for that of a simple

p. The following words are habitually subjected to this treatment by the class of people indicated: *pheasant* [piz'u'nt], *physician* [puzi..shu'n], *photograph* [paot'ugraap], *philosopher* [filo..supu], *philosophy* [pilo..supi] (with a caprice of treatment), '*sumphy*' (i. e. marshy; of the nature of a quagmire) [suom'pi], *camphor* [kaam'pru (and) kaam'fru], *sulphur* [suol'pru (and) suol'fru], *blasphemy* [blaas'pumi], *orphan* [ao'h'pun (and) u'pun] (the first the commonest), *pamphlet* [paam'plit], *sphere* [spi'h'r], *seraph* [sur'up], *triumph* [t'raa'uomp], *epitaph* [ip'itaap], *paraglyph* [paar'ugraap (and) paar'ugraaft], *elephant* [il'ipunt]. *Philip* in familiar speech is abbreviated to [Pil'], as also *Humphrey* to [Uomp']. *Murphy* and *Morphet*, proper names, are pronounced, respectively, [Maor'pi, Muor'pi] and [Mur'pit, Muor'pit]. *Amphitheatre* is also treated in the same manner [aampiti'h'tu]. The peculiar pronunciation of the digraph *ph* in this list of words is not equally representative of southern speech; nevertheless, the last form, abbreviated to '*Ampy*' [aam'pi], was, in the dialect, the designation of a popular place of amusement at Leeds.

Q.

In the word *quaint*, there are individual speakers who, in pronunciation, elide the *q*, so as to render the word, as nearly as possible, [weh'nt]. To *quick*, in all its parts, simple and compound, is attached the same peculiarity. But in *quilt*, the initial letter is displaced by *t* [twilt'].

R.

This letter is not often trilled, apart from an initial position, and, when heard, the trill is of a varying character, and seldom a forcible one.

A dental *r* is invariably employed in many words.

In other words, having *e*, *i*, or *u* for vowel, followed by *r*, this letter is often transposed, as in *curd* [kruod'], *bird* [bruod' (also) buor'd' (and) baod'], *sherd* [shred'], *burst* [bruost'], *grin* [gu'r'n, gi'r'n, (also) g'e'n (and, but seldomer), g'i'n], *cistern* [sis'trun], *lectern* [lik'trun], *lantern* [laan'trun], *western* [wis'trun], and generally in this class of word which receives the accent on the first syllable. So, too, there is often a transposition in *burn*, and *burnt*, and systematically again in *furmenty* [frum'uti], *thirty* [thruoti], *spurt* [spraot'], *camphor* [kaam'fru], *sulphur* [suol'fru], *interest* [in'truost]. The last word would, however, be spelt, by dialect speakers, 'intrust,' and the refined pronunciations are essentially distinct from the vulgar, being [in'turist (and) in'trist].

S.

The sound of this letter in such words as *measure*, *pleasure*, *treasure* is that of *z*, and, to the ear, the termination ends with the following vowel [miz'u, pliz'u, t'riz'u]. This is the rule, also, in regard to other words which, in ordinary usage, associate the '*tsh*' sound with the digraph *tu*, as in *nature* [ne'h'tu], *venture* [vin'tu], *furniture* [faon'itu], *future* [fiw'tu, fi'h'tu], *picture* [pik'tu], *scripture* [skrip'tu], *manufacture* [maanifaaktu], *seizure* [si'h'zu], *rupture* [ruop'tu]. Also in other words, with a differing termination, as *punctual* [puong'tu'l], *mutual* [miw'tu'l], *righteous* [raa'tih's], *question* [kwis'tun]. In each list the *t*'s are usually all more or less of a dental character.

T.

This consonant is, also, like *d*, often heard with a slightly thick, or

semi-dental sound, as an initial and as a final letter. In other positions *t* is a distinctly dental letter.

In participles with the sound of *pt* occurring finally only the first letter is heard in dialect speech, as in *slept* [slep'], *wept* [wep'], *kept* [kep'], *swept* [swep'], *crept* [krep'], (other forms being [krip', kraop', kruop', (and) kraap']). So, also, in the past tenses of *heap*—'heapt' [ep'], and *leap*—'leapt' [lep']. When, however, the vowel proper [ou] of the last verb is employed, then the final *t* is heard in the participles ('lout' [laow'pt]). The participles *stript* and 'grapt' (p. t. of *grip*) have also the final letter mute in pronunciation ([st'rip', graap']), but this treatment is exceptional to their class.

U.

The sounds of this vowel are [uo] (*tub*, *up*, *under* [uon'd'u], *snuff*, *stuff*, *sun*); [ih'] (*duke*, *rebuke*, *flute*, *sugar*, *sure*, *rhubarb* [rih'buob], *multitude* [muol'titih'd], *refuse*); [i'w] (*use*; also with [i'h'] for vowel, and with initial *y* added, in each case); [ao] (*hurt*, *spurt*); [i] (*much*, *such*, *just*; and with [uo] for vowel, in the case of the last word);

ua is [e'h'] (*quart*, *persuade* (also with [i'h'] for vowel), *adequate* (not spoken), *guard*, *guardian*, *Stuart*—proper name); [aa] (*squander* [skwaan'd'u], *guarantee* [gaar'unt:i'h']);

ue [i'h'] (*true*, *flue*, *blue*, *revenue* [riv'ini'h'], *rue*, *subdue* [suobdi'h']); [i] (*quench*, *quest*, *conquest* [kuong'kwist]);

ui [aa'] (*guide*, *guile*, *disguise*); [ih'] (*suit*, *fruit*, *juice*; in other words, as *recruit*, the vowel is of a medial character); [i] (*guilt*, *built*); [uo] (*quit*, *quirk*, *squirt*, *squirrel*); but these are exceptional instances, and in the last three words the vowel is in full interchange with [ao];

uo [uo'h'] (*quote*).

In the refined phase, the sounds of U are [ao] (*hurl*, *churl*, *under*, *curse*, *humble*, *grumble*, *murder*, *stun*, *burden*, *curtain*); [uo] (*suffer*, *blunt*); [uu] (*tub*, *up*, *stuff*); [yaow'] (*use*, *union*, *universe*, and, without initial *y*, *rhubarb*); [uw] (*duke*, *flute*, *mute*, *subdue* [saobduw'], *cue*, *abuse* [ubuw'z] vb., [ubuw's] sb.); of *ua* [u'] (*quart*, *guard*, *guarantee*, with medial vowel [g'u:runtaey']), [ai'] (*persuade*, *quake*), and [aa] (*squander*, *quantity*); of *ue* [aow'] (*true*, *blue*, *rue*, *hue*, with initial *y* for *h*), [i] (*quest*, *conquest*, *quench*), and [iw'] (*revenue* [riv'iniw'] (when read, but [riv'ini'h'] when spoken), *fuel*); of *ui* [aow'] (*juice*, *bruise*), [uw] (*recruit*, *fruit*, *suit*), [a'e] (*guilt*, *built*, *guide*, *guile*, *quit*, *disguise*, *quill*), and [ao] (*squirt*, *squirrel*, *quirk*); of *uo* [ao'] (*quote*, *quorum*).

V.

In some of the commonest verbs and simple singular nouns there is a constant disposition to sound *v* for *f*, as in *calf* [kao'h'v], *half* [ao'h'v], *sheaf* [shaav'], *stave* [staav'], and though not in *safe*, yet, on occasions, exceptionally, in the compound *vouchsafe* [v:uoehsi'h'v]; also in *scarf* [skaa'v], unless the vowel is [e'h'], which is the commoner form; in 'neaf,' *fist* [ni'h'v], *deaf*, vb. [di'h'v], *delf*, sb. [dilv'], 'thafe,' p. t. of *thieve* [the'h'v], *elf* [ilv'], *leaf* [li'h'v], *hoof* [uo'v, i'h'v], *scurf* [skuor'v]. In words of which the vowel is *i* or *u* there are exceptions to the rule illustrated by the foregoing words.

In two or three common nouns, *v* displaces *b*, systematically, as in *gable* [g:i'h'vu'l], and *shoeband* [shuov'u'n]. In the term 'hubbleshaw' (a confused noise) *v* also, at times, takes the place of *b* [uov'u'lshoo'].

Conversely, however, there are as many instances where *b* takes the place of *v*, but the class of word varies, as in *navel*, sb. [ne'h'bu'l], *rivet*, vb. [re'b'it (and) rib'it], *frivolous*, adj. [fri'b'lus].

In *over*, and its compounds, *v* has the sound of *w* [aow'h'].

X.

In several words, this letter has the soft sound of *s*, as in *axle* [aas'u'l], *next* [n:i'st (and) nikst], *Haxby* (the name of a place), [Aas'bi], *six* [s:i's]; also in 'ax'='aks'—ask [aas'].

Y.

When the sound of *y* is equivalent to *i* long, it falls into the same category as this vowel, and is represented in dialect speech by [aa'], as in *rhyme* [raa'm], *sly* [slaa'], *fly* [flaa'], *justify* [juostifaa'].

This letter is, with great frequency, added initially to a word beginning with a vowel; or is put in the place of *h*, when this letter, followed by a vowel, begins the word. This is a process, however, which often entirely changes the vowel, as in *hot* [uot', yaat'], *acre* [e'h'ku, yaak'u]. The vowels which chiefly acquire *y*, in the way indicated, are *a* and *o*. The vowel *e* also receives the form, but in a less noticeable way.

ACCENT.

The mode of accentuation in the dialect speech is not in entire conformity with modern usage.

Words of two syllables are, in all but exceptional instances, as *compound*, sb., adj., and vb. [kuompuo'nd], accented according to rule.

Words of three syllables, having a final long vowel, are commonly accented on the last syllable, as *reconcile* [rikunsaa'l], *remonstrate* (not a spoken word, but, when read, pronounced [rimuonst're'h't], *calculate* [kaalkile'h't], *celebrate* [silibre'h't], *circulate* [saokule'h't], and words generally which terminate in *ate*; *jubilee* [jiwbilee'], *distribute* [dist'ribiwt'], *signify* [signifaa'], *multiply* [m:uoltiplaa'], and words generally terminating with the sound of *i* long. To a great extent, trisyllables with a final short vowel have the accent on the penult if marked by short *a*, as *relative* [rile'h'tiv], *combatant* (not spoken) [kuombaata'u'nt].

Words of four syllables are also, to a great extent, affected peculiarly in having the accent on the penult, as *indicative* [:indike'h'tiv], *circumstances* [s:aokumstaan'siz], *antiquary* [:aantikwe'h'ri], and, outside the vocabulary, such other words as *subsequently* [s:uobsikwin'tli], *superfluous* [si:h'pufli'h's], *munificent* [m:i'h'nifis'u'nt], *infinitive* [:infinaa'tiv], *leviathan* [li:h'vi-e'h'thun], *imperfectly* [:impufik'tli] (with an occasional elision of the *t*, on the part of those who are accounted bad speakers). There are exceptional pronunciations, as *iniquity* [:in'ikwiti]. Other words conform to the verb in sound, as *lamentable* [leh'min'tubu'l]. When the last syllable has *a* for its vowel, it either receives the accent alone, as in *communicate* [kuomih'nike'h't], or the accent on the proper syllable is shared in a degree by the last, as in *legitimate* [lijit'im:e'h't], *negotiate* [niguo'h'tie:h't].

Words of five or more syllables are accented according to rule,

unless terminating in *le* or *y*, or that the vowel of the penult is *a*, in which case stress and length are restricted to this syllable, as in *imaginative* [imaajine'h'tiv], *accommodating* [ukaomude'h'tin]; the words of this class which are in use in spoken speech being comparatively few. When the termination is marked by *le* or *y*, there is also a tendency to adapt the pronunciation to the indicated rule, as in *immoderately* [imuod'ureh'tli], *immensurable* [iminsureh'bu'l]; and when it occurs that both the antepenult and the penult have *a* for vowel, the accent falls on the former, as in *incomparable* [inkuompe'h'rubu'l]. But these are quite exceptional pronunciations, and, as a list, vary, as does *irrevocable* [iriyuo'h'kubu'l], which, like many other words, maintains the sound of the verb.

SUBSTANTIVES.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

In the possessive case, the usual 's is, by rule, unheard. 'T lad stick' [Tlaad·stik·], the lad's stick. This rule is also followed when nouns in the possessive case occur in succession. 'T lad father stick' [Tlaad·fi'h'd'u stik·].

GENDER.

In regard to the gender of substantives, it may be stated, broadly, that there is a general disposition either to employ different words representatively, or to effect this purpose of distinction loosely by the addition of some qualifying word, as 'dam elephant,' in respect of an *elephantess*, and 'he-' and 'she-tiger,' for a *tiger* and *tigress*, respectively. In very many cases, the modern way of denoting the sex of animals and objects, by a suffix to the noun, is discarded as effeminate.

ADJECTIVES.

Not only do single syllable adjectives form their comparative by the addition of *er*, with *est* for the superlative, but those of two or more syllables also follow this rule.

To the following list of words which are compared irregularly in ordinary English, the Mid-Yorkshire dialect forms are added in glossic, within brackets.

Bad [baad·]	Worse [waa's] [waa'r] [waa'sur]	} equally common	Worst [waa'st]
Far [faa'r]	Farther [faa'd'u] [faa'ru]		Farthest [faa'd'ist] [faa'rist]
Fore [fu'r]	Former [fu'mu]		Foremost [fu'must] [fu'meh'st]
			First [faost·]

Good [gi'h'd]

Better [bet'ur]
 [gi'h'd'ur] the last
 in relation to sub-
 stance, mood of mind,
 or inanimate objects
 generally.

Best [best]
 [bet'u'rist]
 [bet'u'must]
 [bet'u'ru]
 [gi'h'dist]

The several superlative forms are much heard. [Bet'u'ru] may, however, be more properly distinguished as a comparative of a higher degree. It is often employed in conjunction with [bet'ur] when a superlative meaning is not intended to be conveyed.

Late [li'h't]

Later [li'h't'ur]

Latest [li'h'tist]
 Last [laast']

It must be noted that the definite article [t'] is always heard with *last* [tlaast'] and under no circumstances whatever is there a departure from this rule.

Little [laa'tu'l]
 [laa'l]

Less [les']
 [les'u]
 [laa'tlu]
 [laa'lu]

Least [li'h'st]
 [laa'tlist]
 [laa'list]
 [les'ist]

In the last case, and also in the comparative forms, the vowel [e] interchanges with [i].

Many [muon'i]
 Much [mich']
 [mik'u'l]

More [me'h'r]
 [mik'lur]

Most [me'h'st]
 [mik'list]

Near [ni'h'r]

Nearer [ni'h'd'ur]

Nearest [ni'h'd'ist]
 [ni'h'd'umust]
 [ni'h'must]

Old [ao'h'd].

Older [ao'h'd'ur]

Oldest [ao'h'd'ist]

When an adjective is formed by the affix *ern*, the vowel and the *r* are invariably transposed [run'].

When formed by the affix *ly*, *s* is added [liz'].

The demonstrative forms *the one* and *the other* contract and are in constant use as [te'h'n, ti'h'n, tao'n (ref.)] and [tuod'ur, tid'ur].

Each is not heard, the equivalent for this term being 'one and the other' [yaan' un' tid'ur], or, in some positions, 'ilka' [il'ku], which word also supplies the place of *every*.

At the has its usual form in 'at t' [aat']. *At*, as a single word, often receives the addition of *en* [aat'u'n], chiefly before a vowel, but also frequently when preceding the definite article. 'He's at the door' [I-z aat'u'n t di'h'r]. [Chaucer has *attē* before a consonant, but *atten* before a vowel. In both cases the suffix is put for A.S. *þam*, the dat. sing. of the def. article.—W. W. S.]

Where, under the ordinary rule, the termination *ish* occurs, there is in dialect speech a substitution of 'like' [laa'k].

The termination *en* is in a great measure ignored, but not to the extent usual in town dialect, in which adjectives vigorously assert substantive forms, however ungainly, unless the word may be sounded as a monosyllable. 'A wood spoon' [U wuod' spuo'yn]; 'a stown (*stolen*) coat' [U staow'n kaoyt'].—(*Leeds*.) Alike in rural and town dialect, *y*, as an adjectival termination, is common when the sense of the word implies flavour, or mixture, and general in cases where the ordinary

equivalent is the simple substantive form. 'Tarty' [te'h'ti], tart, or acidulous; 'irony' [aa'runi], mixed with iron; 'brownny' [broo'ni], of a brown colour.—(*Mid-Yorks.*)

Disyllables ending in *al* and *ble* are usually compared by *er* and *est*, and not by *more* and *most*, as ordinarily.

Note.—In Dr Murray's 'Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland,' page 186, there is a note of quotation from the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*, respecting the demonstrative forms current in the last-named locality. They are said to be "four forms, *theea*, *thor*, *theÿse*, and *thors* or *thoÿse*, of which the two in *-s* are used as plurals of *this*, and the two without *-s* as plurals of *that*."

In connection with this note, it may be of use to explain the Mid-Yorkshire usage with regard to these forms, and with a little more fulness.

'*Theea*' [dhi'h'] is often put in opposition with *that*, to save repetition, and is a clear gain of a word in speech. Thus, where, in received English, a meaning could only be expressed by the phrase, 'neither that one nor the other,' or by a similar one, the dialect would accomplish it by 'neither that nor there (or '*theea*') one' [ne'h'd'u dhaat nu dhi'h' yaan']. The form is much heard in other ways, with an allied meaning, but it is essentially a helping form, and does not usually take the place of the simple word *that*. 'It's neither thea thing nor the other' [Its ne'h'd'u dhi'h' theyng nu tid'u]. In this sentence, the word can scarcely be said to displace *that*. [Dhi'h'] is, however, most usually heard as the pronunciation of *they*, but chiefly on the part of old people; the more general form being [dhe'h'], and always, in each case, with the loss of the last element before a vowel. With quaint speakers, '*thor*' [dhaor'] takes the place of *those*; and, for *these*, the form '*theÿse*' [dhi'h'z] is universally employed, north and south, in the county. For *those*, '*them*' [dhim'] is the more general Mid-Yorkshire equivalent, and '*thoÿse*' [dhuo'h'z] is a semi-refined form, restricted to a corresponding habit of speech. The *Cleveland Glossary* form '*thors*' [dhao'h'z] is also very strictly of this character, but is not readily employed. It is avoided by consistent speakers, who adopt [dhaoz], under all circumstances.

PRONOUNS.

The pronouns, with the varying forms common to Mid-Yorkshire, are as follows:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dialect Equivalent.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Dialect Equivalent.</i>
Nom. I	[Aa', I]	We	[Wey', wi, wu, uz']

[Aa] is quite often short, but in respect of this quantity is entirely dependent on position and character in a sentence.

[I] is a peculiar sound, and, as indicated, only represented by this letter as a glossic symbol. In rural and town dialect alike, the form is characteristic of interrogative sentences. 'Will Eh?'—*Shall I?* 'Mun Eh?'—*Must I?* Its use in town dialect is, however, especially restricted to sentences of the kind shown, while in rural dialect it is put to a peculiar use. In such a sentence as, *I will do that, too, while I am at it*, the form 'Eh' [I] is, in town dialect, an impossibility. In, for example, the Leeds dialect, the rendering would be [Aal diw dhaat tiw waal Aa aam aar it']; but in Mid-Yorkshire dialect [Aa'l di'h dhaat ti'h

waa'l I 'iz' aat' it'] (the last pronoun being also frequently quite unheard)—'at'=at it [aatt']. There may be, too, an interchange of [Aa] with the form [I]. But the use of this form, in any degree, infallibly distinguishes rural from town dialect.

[Wi, wu]. These forms are unemphatic.

[Uz'] (the pronunciation of *us*) is occasional, and the vowel interchanges with [uo], this being always the sound when constituting part of the initial word of a sentence.

Poss.	{	Mine [Maa'n, muyn' (ref.)].	Our [Oo'h', wur', uz', oa'h' (ref.), aow'h' (ref.), ao'h' (market-town ref.)].
		My [Maa', mu, mi, uz', muy' (ref.)].	Ours [Oo'h'z, uoz'iz, oa'h'z (ref.), aow'h'z (ref.), ao'h'z (market-town ref.)].

Occasionally there is heard a possessive suffix *-es*, namely, 'mines' [maa'nz]. The word *own*, pronounced [ao'h'n], is also frequently added to the simple form, and constitutes a compound possessive. It is chiefly employed in pet phrases. 'Thou's mine own bairn!' [Dhuo'z min' ao'h'n be'h'n!]. Or, in a more idiomatic phrase, 'Thou nown bairn!' [Dhuo' nao'h'n be'h'n!].

[Mu, mi]. Unemphatic. The first form is usually prefixed to words of endearment. 'Come, my bairn!' [Kuom' (very often with the vowel long) mu be'h'n!]. The initial letter of the noun is, by rule, a consonant. The last form is in free use.

[Uz'] (sing.). Occasional.

[Wur']. Unemphatic.

[Uoz'iz]—i. e. 'us's.' Occasional, and (but to a less extent) in town as well as rural dialect.

[Ao'h'z]. In several Yorkshire localities, a long varying vowel, without a final element, distinguishes this pronoun, as the [u'z] of the extreme north, and the [aa'z] of the south.

Obj. Me [Maey', mu, uz', mee', Us [Uoz'].
mey' (and) muy' (ref.)].

[Mu]. Unemphatic.

[Mee']. Mostly heard in pause.

Nom.	{	Thou [Dhoo', tu, dhaow', dhu, dhuw' (ref.)].	Ye } [Yey' (also ref.), yee', yu, You } yaow' (ref.)].
		You [Yee', yey' (ref.), yaow' (ref.), yuw' (ref.)].	

[Dhoo']. In emphasis. In sharp utterance, there is a distinct change of vowel to [uo], and as the quantity of [oo'], when used, is very commonly of inordinate length, the sounds contrast greatly.

The use of the nominative *thou*, for the objective *thee*, is restricted and general to rural dialect. 'He shall not go.' 'He will for *thoo*'—will in spite of *you*—will be the contradictory response of a second person, relative to a third. [Ee' saan'ut gaan'. I wil' fu 'dhoo'. *Thou*, along with the rest of the forms of the second person singular, though naturally the expression of familiar feeling, is yet associated with contemptuous treatment on the part of a speaker. When this treatment is resorted to, it would be impossible to exceed the deliberate tone and length of the vowel, and in this character the word is peculiarly

expressive. Towards superiors, the objective case of the second person plural is, as a matter of course, employed, but under circumstances of strong feeling it is apt to be changed for *thou*, and without that sense of unpardonable vulgarity which would attach to the form if used in a like manner in ordinary conversation.

[Tu]. Unemphatic, and frequently as close a contraction as [tu']. The mistake is invariably made by listeners of supposing this form to represent the objective case, and in the endeavour to render the dialect approximately, local writers resort to a variety of means in order to convey the sound indicated—one of the commonest in general conversation. On the part of others, whose object is to display force rather than accuracy in renderings of dialect, the uncontracted form '*thee*' is often written. It need only be said, that this form is never heard in the dialect in the nominative case.

[Dhuw']. Unemphatic.

[Dhu]. Occasional.

[Yu]. Unemphatic.

[Yuw']. Unemphatic.

Poss.	{	Thine [Dhaa'n, dhuy'n (ref.)].	Your	{	[Yoa'h', yao'h' (m. t.
		Thy [Dhaa', dhi, dhuy' (ref.)].			ref.), yur'].]
		Your [Yoa'h', yaow'h' (ref.), yao'h' (market-town ref.), yur' (the same)].			Yours { [Yoa'h'z, yaow'h'z, yao'h'z (m. t. ref.), yao'z].
		Yours [Yoa'h'z, yaow'h'z, yao'h'z (market-town ref.), yao'z].			

[Dhi]. Unemphatic.

[Yur'] (sing. and plur.). Unemphatic.

It must be noted that, in familiar intercourse, and in all conversation with inferiors, or equals, the second person of the possessive case is usually denoted by *thy* and *thine*, in both the singular and plural. *Your* and *yours* are relegated to refined speech.

[Yao'z] (sing. and plur.). Occasional.

Obj.	{	Thy [Dhey', dhoo', dhu, tu, dhee', dhaow' (ref.)].	You	{	{	[Yey', yu, yee', yaow' (m. t. ref.)].
		You [Yey', yu, yee', yaow' (market-town ref.), yuw' (the same)].				

[Dhee']. Infrequent. Of the six forms here noted, four ([dhoo', dhaow', dhu, tu]) are resolvable into nominatives, being variations of *thou*. The right of the last two to be thus considered is made clear by a comparison of analogous forms. Neither [dhu] nor [tu] are employed emphatically.

[Yu] (sing. and plural). Unemphatic.

Nom. He [Ey', ee', i]

They [Dhe'h', dhu].

[I] Unemphatic.

The objectives *him* and *her* are often employed nominatively. Possibly this habit is a mere result of confusion, since these forms are never employed before a verb in the present or past, though frequently preceding participles, interrogatively. '*Him* bown?' [I'm boon?], 'He going?' For the plural *they*, 'them' is employed.

Poss. His [Ee·z, iz·]

Their { } [Dhe'h', dhu]
 Theirs { } [Dhe'h'z]

[Dhu]. Unemphatic. In the case of this form, and corresponding ones, *r* is added when a following word begins with a vowel.

Obj. Him [Ey·m, im·]

Them [Dhim·, dhem·, um·]

[Um] (= 'em). Unemphatic, by rule, but in some slight use otherwise. 'Whether it's um or them there's no counting' [Wid'u'r its 'um u 'dhim dhuz ne'h' koon'tin], whether it is they or them there is no way of accounting, or knowing.

Nom. She [Shu, shao, shih',
shey' (ref.)]

They [Dhe'h', dhu]

Poss. { Her [Aor', u]
Hers [Aoz']

Their [Dhe·h', dhu]
 'Theirs [Dhe·h'z]

Obj. Her [Aor., u]

Them [Dhim·, dhem·, um·]

Nom. It [It·]

They [Dhe·h', dhu]

Poss. Its [It·, its·]

Their { } [Dhe'h', dhu]
Theirs { } [Dhe'h'z]

Obj. It [It.]

Them [Dhim·, dhem·, um·]

[Its']. The possessive sign 's is only employed at such times when it would be impossible to make sense without it.

The relatives *who* and *which* are frequently superseded by a contraction of *that* [ʊt-], a form much used, too, legitimately. The *w* in *who* (whether a simple or compound word) is not heard to any extent in refined dialect, [ao-] being the more favoured form. For *which*, 'whilk' [wilk-] is much employed interrogatively by old people.

Why [waa'] is very rarely heard, the common equivalent being 'what for' [waat' fur].

Relative compounds take 'some' between the words, or undergo other changes, as in 'whomsomever' [w:eh'msuomiv'u], *whoever* (also *whosoever*, and *whomsoever*), 'whosomever' [w:eh'-(and) wi:h'suomiv'u], *whosoever*, 'whichsomever' [wich'suomiv'u], *whichever*, 'whatsomever' (and with added s) [waatsuomiv'u], *whatever*. Also, in the case of the adverb *however*, 'howsomever', 'howsomevers' [oo'suomiv'uz].

Personal compounds have a treatment which may be exemplified in—

Myself [mis:e¹l, mis:e'n].

Thyself [dhis:ɐ̯l, dhis:ɐ̯n], the first vowel in each case changing to [aa̯] under stress.

One's-self [yaanzs:e'l, yaanzs:e'n].

Himself [ɪz:ə'ɪ, ɪz:ə'n].

Themselves [dhus:e'lz, dhus:e'nz].

For the demonstrative *those*, 'them' [dhim·] is employed.

The indefinite pronouns are, as a class, marked by peculiar pronunciations, as seen in—

other, [uod'ur], forming [tid'ur] with the def. art. preceding.

any, [uon'i];

none, [ni'h'n];

all, [yaaɫˈ];

one another, [yaan' unid'ur], but as frequently with an increased idiom [yaan' tid'ur];

such, [saa'k];

'*t one*', [te'h'n, ti'h'n, tao'n (ref.)], a contraction of *the one*. 'T'ane trupp'd tither' [Teh'n t'ruop' tid'ur], the one tripped up the other. 'T'ane' is often contracted to 'ta' [te'], acquiring [h'] before a consonant.

With the second person singular, most verbs, including the auxiliary, coalesce, and in this form are a marked feature of conversation, as interrogative forms. 'Wilt-thou,' [wil'-tu]; 'mun-thou' (must-thou), [muon'tu]; 'does-thou,' [diz'-tu]; 'munut-thou' (must you not), [muon'ut-tu]; 'sanut-thou' (shall you not), [saan'ut-tu]; 'loves-thou,' [luovz'-tu]; 'hears-thou,' [i'h'z-tu]; 'shifts-thou' (shift you), [shifs'-tu].

VERBS.

Verbs following substantives plural in the nominative case acquire *s*. 'The most of them learns nought' [T me'h'st on' um' li'h'nz n:ao'wt].

Verbs following a pronoun singular have usually also *s* added. In the case of intransitives, this is a rule without exception. 'I gangs' [Aa' gaanz'], I go. 'I rests' [Aa' rists'], I rest.¹ Among active auxiliaries, *do* and *let* likewise conform to this rule. The remainder of the verbs of this class do not.

The following illustrations example the treatment, in the dialect, of an Active Verb which, according to ordinary usage, is conjugated, according to the 'weak' form.

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' luovz']
[Dhoo' luovz']
[Ey' luovz']

Plural.

[Wey' luov']
[Yey' luov']
[Dhe'h' } luov']
[Dhi'h' }

When employed unemphatically, the pronouns have changed quantities, in each case, and may be thus rendered, in order: [Aa, dhoo, I, wu, yee, dhu]. The stress is with the verb, the vowel of which becomes long.

Us [uoz'] is also frequently employed incidentally, or in a familiar strain of speech, in the first person singular and plural in the several tenses of the indicative mood.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' luovd']
[Dhoo' luovd']
[Ey' luovd']

Plural.

[Wey' luovd']
[Yey' luovd']
[Dhe'h' } luovd']
[Dhi'h' }

¹ Compare the verbs which in Danish and Swedish are called 'deponent'; e.g. Dan. *jeg blues*, I blush; Swed. *jag glädjas*, I rejoice;—the *s* being here not the ordinary inflectional suffix, but short for *sik* or *sig*, oneself.—W. W. S.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
[Aa'v luovd']
[Dhoo'z luovd']
[Ey'z luovd']

Plural.
[Wey'v luovd']
[Yey'v luovd']
[Dhe'h'v }
[Dhi'h'v } luovd']
[Dhimz' }

In each case where the (contracted) auxiliary verb is expressed, expression is optional. Most speakers have a habit of omitting it, and it may be said that, in practice, the perfect and imperfect tenses are identical.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
[Aa'd luovd']
[Dhoo'dzt luovd']
[Ey'd luovd']

Plural.
[Wey'd luovd']
[Yey'd luovd']
[Dhe'h'd }
[Dhi'h'd } luovd']
[Dhimd' (or) }
[Dhim'ud }

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.
[Aa' saal'] or [wil' luov']
[Dhoo' saal'] or [wil' luov']
[Ey' saal'] or [wil' luov']

Plural.
[Wey'st] or [wey'l luov']
[Yey'st] or [yey'l luov']
[Dhe'h'st }
[Dhe'h'su'l } luov']
[Dhe'h'l }
[Dhim'su'l }
[Dhim'u'l }

The [st] and [su'l] of the plural are really interchangeable forms of the auxiliary, but the order coincides with their customary degree of usage in speech. [Corresponding to the Mid. Eng. *suld* and *sal*.—W. W. S.]

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.
[Aa'st }
[Aa'su'l } e luovd']
[Dhoo'l e luovd']
[Ey'l e luovd']

Plural.
[Wey'st }
[Wey'su'l } e luovd']
[Yey'l }
[Yey'st } e luovd']
[Dhe'h'l }
[Dhim'u'l } e luovd']

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.
[Lit' mey' luov']
[Dhoo' luov'] or [Luov' dhoo']
[Lit' im' luov']

Plural.
[Lit' noz' luov']
[Yey' luov'] or [Luov' yey']
[Lit' um' }
[Lit' dhim' } luov']

When deprived of stress, the pronoun of the second person singular coalesces with the verb [Luov'stu]. The corresponding forms in the imperative mood of strong verbs also conform to this rule.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']	[Wey' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']
[Dhoo' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']	[Yey' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']
[Ee' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']	[Dhe'h' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } [Dhi'h' me'h' } [Dhim' { me'h' } { mi'h' } } } or [kaan' luov']

Of the vowels [e'h'] and [i'h'], the first is the characteristic pronunciation; the last being more general northward. Many Mid-Yorkshire people, however, allow the last vowel great preponderation in their talk.

The stress being shared by the auxiliary in the tense last exemplified, it is deemed important to note that, under such circumstance, *s* is frequently added, and [me'h', mi'h'] may at all times interchange with [me'h'z, mi'h'z] with perfect propriety.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']	[Wey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']
[Dhoo' muodst', kuodst', waadst',] or [suodst' luov']	[Yey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']
[Ey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']	[Dhe'h' } muod', kuod', waad',] or [Dhim' } [suod' luov']

Many old people are in the habit of employing [ih'], sometimes long, but usually short, for the vowel in *should*. The exemplified one [uo] is general to the county, and is heard, too, when the construction of the verb is altered, as in the south-west, where the retention of the liquid [suold'] is a peculiarity.

'Mought' [maowt'], for *might*, is also heard, at times, in the second and third persons singular and plural.

The above remarks have an equal application to the corresponding forms in the pluperfect tense.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']	[Wey' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']
[Dhoo' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']	[Yey' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']
[Ey' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']	[Dhe'h' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } [Dhi'h' me'h'z } [Dhim' { me'h'z } { mi'h'z } } } or [kaanz' e luovd']

The pronouns of the third person singular and the first and second persons plural have [ee'] for their most usual vowel, and the exemplified one is but introduced to preserve a desirable uniformity wherever possible. In this tense, as also in the present tense of the verb, the vowel of the auxiliary only becomes [e'h'] and [i'h'] when marked by stress or emphasis. At other times, it is [u].

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

[Aa' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']	[Wey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']
[Dhoo' muodst', kuodst', waadst',] or [suodst' e luovd']	[Yey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']
[Ey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']	[Dhe'h' } muod', kuod', waad',] or [Dhim' } or [suod' e luovd']

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

[If Aa' luovz']	[If wey' luov']
[If dhoo' luovz']	[If yey' luov']
[If ey' luovz']	[If { dhe'h' } luov']
	[If { dhi'h' } luovz']
	[If { dhim' } luovz']

'An' [un', aan'] is a form of conjunction much in use, but is not employed when the stress lies on the following word. 'Gif' [gif'] is also used, under the same condition, but is rarely heard as an initial word, in which position 'an' is at all times readily placed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Perfect.

[Ti'h' luov']	[Tuv' e' luovd']
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The rendering of the present of *to* ([ti'h']) is as when marked by stress, or emphasis. When the stress or emphasis is with the verb alone [tu] is the pronunciation.

Present.

Perfect.

Compound Perfect.

[Luov'in]	[Luov'u'n]	[Ev'in luov'u'n]
	[Luovd']	[Ev'in luovd']

EXAMPLE OF THE TREATMENT OF A STRONG VERB.

TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

[Aa' raa'ts]	[Wey' raa't]
[Dhoo' raa'ts]	[Yey' raa't]

Singular.

[Ey' raa'ts]

Plural.

[Dhe'h'	} raa't]
[Dhim'	

In the refined phase, the verb is [rey'ts], in the several persons, in both the singular and plural.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' re'h't]
[Dhoo' re'h't]
[Ey' re'h't]

Plural.

[Wey' re'h't]	
[Yey' re'h't]	
[Dhe'h'	} re'h't]
[Dhim'	

There is an equal interchange of [i'h'] with the vowel of the verb.

In the refined phase, the verb, in both singular and plural, is [rao't].

IMPERATIVE.

[Raa't]

INFINITIVE.

[Ti'h' raa't]

Present Participle.

[Raa'tin]

Perfect Participle.

[Rit'u'n]

[Ruot'u'n] is an occasional form of the perfect participle.

The conjugation of the strong verbs is associated with a varied change of vowel, and of participial endings. To deal with these satisfactorily, they must be dealt with singly. The following list of verbs, comprising all, or nearly all, the simple ones that are strong in received speech, have their manner of conjugation in the dialect shown. The chief of the common defective verbs, and several characteristic weak verbs, are also included; together with several words peculiar to the dialect, being either equivalents, or of use in showing the assimilative character of such forms. The list has not been encumbered with these last words, which, to assist the eye, are given in small capitals.¹

Where pronunciations are more than one, they are severally placed in the order of their habitual use, though in many cases a form has not been placed without hesitation; one being almost if not equally as much used as another.

When N. follows a verb, it is meant that the pronunciation given is peculiar to Lower Nidderdale. All else are Mid-Yorkshire pronunciations.

The abbreviation *ref.* will be understood as referring to the peasants' *refined* phase of dialect.

¹ This list should be compared with that in Dr Morris's *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, pp. 287—313. It is hardly necessary to observe that a large number of the forms here treated as dialectal are actually found in Early English MSS. For example, six references are given in Grein's *A.S. Dictionary* to passages in which *brungen* occurs as the past participle of *bringan*, to bring.—W. W. S.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Abide	[Baa'd]	[Beh'd] [Baod'] [Baad']	[Baod'u'n] [Bid'u'n] [Buod'u'n]

The [ao] also gives place to [o], in both the past and the participle

Am	[Iz']	[Waa'r]	[Been'] [Bin']
	[Iz'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waa'z'] <i>ref.</i>	[Beyn'] <i>ref.</i>

Awake	[Waa'k'u'n]	[Waa'k'u'n]	[Waa'k'u'nd]
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The peasants' *ref.* takes [e'h'] for the first vowel in the various parts; the market-town *ref.* [ai'].

Bear (to bring forth; to carry)	[Bi'h'r]	[Be'h'r] [Baa'r] N.	[Buo'h'n] [Bao'h'n] [Bi:h'd] (<i>occasional</i>).
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Beat (to vanquish, or overcome)	[Bi'h'r]	[Bet']	[Bet'u'n] [Bih'tu'n]
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Begin	[Bigin']	[Bigaan'] [Biguon'] [Bigiwn'] N.	[Biguon'] [Bigih'n] [Bigiwn'] N.
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Bend (<i>weak</i>)	[Bind']	[Bint']	[Bin'did] [Bint']
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Bereave	[Biri'h'v]	[Biri'h'vd]	[Biriv'u'n] [Biri'h'vu'n]
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Beseech	[Bisi'h'ch]	[Bisaowt'] [Bisih'cht]	[Bisaowt'u'n] [Bisaowt'] [Bisi'h'cht]
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Also [bisey'ch] *ref.* [Biseycht'] *ref.* [Biseycht'] *ref.*
Also [bisi'k], in the present. Some employ [bisey'k], but this form, though not restricted to refined speech, is looked upon as belonging to it.

Bid	[Bid']	[Baad'] [Bod']	[Bid'u'n] [Bod'u'n]
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Big (to build)	[Big']	[Bigd']	[Big'u'n]
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Bind	[Bind']	[Buon'] [Baan']	[Buon']
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Bite	[Baa't]	[Be'h't]	[Bit'u'n]
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Bleed	[Bli'h'd]	[Blid'] [Bled'] [Blaad']	[Bled'] [Bled'u'n] [Blid'u'n] [Blih'did]
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In N. the substantive has a vowel-change [bliwd'].

Bless (<i>weak</i>)	[Blis']	[Blist']	[Blist'] [Bles'u'n]
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Blow	[Blao']	[Bliw'] [Blew'] [Bli'h']	[Blao'h'n]
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Verb (pres.). *Dialect form.* *Past Tense.* *Perf. Part.*

In the present of the verb, [h'] is added in pause, and, by rule, before a consonant. In the past, the last form is, too, only employed before a consonant.

Break	[Brek'] [Brik']	[Braak'] [Brok']	[Brok'u'n]
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Breed	[Brih'd]	[Brid'] [Bred']	[Brid'u'n] [Bred'u'n]
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In N. the substantive is subject to a vowel-change [briw'd].

Bring	[Bring']	[Braowt'] [Braang'] [Bruong']	[Braowt'] [Bruong'] [Bruong'u'n]
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Build (<i>weak</i>)	[Bild']	[Belt']	[Belt']
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Burn (<i>weak</i>)	[Baon']	[Buont'] [Baont']	[Baont'] [Buont'] [Baond']
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In the present, [o] is frequently the vowel.

Burst	[Bost'] [Bruost']	[Braast'] [Bost'] [Bruost']	[Bruos'u'n] [Bos'u'n] [Buos'u'n] [Braas'u'n]
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Buy (<i>weak</i>)	[Baa'] [B:aa'y]	[Baowt']	[Baowt']
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Can	[Kaan']	[Kuod'] [Kiwd'] N.	[Kuod'] [Kiwd'] N.
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Cast	[Kest'] [Kist']	[Kest']	[Kes'u'n] [Kis'u'n]
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Catch (<i>weak</i>)	[Kaach']	[Kaowt'] [Kaacht']	[Kaowt'] [Kaacht']
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Not used in the sense of receiving anything thrown. See *KEP*.

Chide	[Chaa'd]	[Che'h'd]	[Chid'u'n]
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Very seldom used in the present; there being several words in the dialect which approach to the meaning of this verb.

Choose	[Chi'h'z]	[Che'h'z] [Chi'h'z]	[Chi'h'zu'n] [Chuo'z'u'n] [Choz'u'n]
	[Chiwz'] N.	[Chiwzd'] N. [Chiwz'] N.	[Chiwz'u'n] N.

CLAG (<i>weak</i> —to adhere)	[Tlaag']	[Tlaagd'] [Tlaag']	[Tlaagd'] [Tlaag'u'n]
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Cleave (to split)	[Tli'h'v]	[Tle'h'v]	[Tlov'u'n] [Tluov'u'n]
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For cleave, to adhere, see *CLAG*.

CLICK (<i>weak</i> —to clutch)	[Tlik']	[Tlikt']	[Tlik'u'n] [Tlikt']
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CLIM (to climb)	[Tlim']	[Tlaam'] [Tlom'] [Tluom']	[Tlom'] [Tluom']
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	[Tleym'] <i>ref.</i>	[Tleymd'] <i>ref.</i>	[Tleymd'] <i>ref.</i>
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Verb (pres.). *Dialect form.* *Past Tense.* *Perf. Part.*
 [aa'] interchanges with the vowel in [tlim'], but [i] is most characteristic.

Cling	[Tling']	[Tlaang']	[Tluong']
Clothe	[Tle'h'dh]	[Tle'h'dhd] [Tlaad'] [Tli'h'dhd]	[Tluodh'u'n] [Tlaad']
Come	[Kuom']	[Kaam'] [Kom']	[Kuomd']

The present of the verb has very often a long vowel, as is frequently the case with the participle.

Cost	[Kost'] [Kaoh'st] [Kos']	[Kost']	[Kos'u'n]
	[Kuost']	[Kuost']	[Kuos'u'n]

The last form is constantly used by some old people.

Crow	[Krao']	[Kriw']	[Krao'h'n]
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In the present, there is the usual final element [h'] before a consonant.

Creep	[Krih'p]	[Krep'] [Kruop'] [Krop']	[Krep'u'n] [Krip'u'n] [Kruop'u'n] [Krop'u'n]
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Curse	[Kaors'] [Kuors']	[Kaost'] [Kuost']	[Kaos'u'n] [Kaost']
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In the present, the *r* is often distinctly trilled. At other times, there is no trace of the letter, even in emphasis.

Cut	[Kuot']	[Kuot']	[Kuot'u'n]
Dare (to venture)	[Daa'r]	[Dost'] [Daa'st] [Duost']	[Daa'd] [Daa'ru'n]

Some old people employ [dih'st] in the past.

Dare (<i>weak</i> —to challenge)	[Daa'r]	[Daa'd]	[Daa'ru'n] [Daa'd]
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The *r* of the participle is often lost [daa'n], and that of the verb, though heard more frequently, is yet only a permissible letter.

Deal (<i>weak</i>)	[Di'h'l]	[Di'h'ld] [Dilt']	[Di'h'ld] [Dilt'] [Di'h'lu'n]
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Dig	[Dig']	[Daag'] [Duog']	[Duog'] [Duog'u'n]
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Do	[Di'h'] [Diw'] N.	[Did']	[Di'h'n] [Diwn'] N.
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Do, like other words, only acquires its final element in pause, or before a consonant. It is through excess of usage in these positions that [h'] is instinctively added to this and other simple verbs.

Draw	[D'rao'h']	[D'riw']	[D'rao'h'n]
Dread (<i>weak</i>)	[D'rid']	[D'rid'id] [D'raad']	[D'rid'u'n]

Verb (pres.). *Dialect form.* *Past Tense.* *Perf. Part.*
 [D'ri·h'd] (pres.), [D'ri·h'did] (past), [Dri·h'du'n] (part.) are also heard, but are not characteristic.

Dress (<i>weak</i>)	[D'ris·]	[D'rist·]	[D'rist·] [D'ris·u'n]
Drink	[D'ringk·] [D'reyngk·] <i>ref.</i>	[D'raangk·] [D'ruongk·] [D'raongk·] } <i>ref.</i>	[D'ruok·u'n] [D'ruong·ku'n] [D'raong·ku'n]
Drive	[D'raa·v]	[D're·h'v] [D'rov·] [D'ruov·] [Driwv·] N	[D'rov·u'n] [D'ruov·u'n] [D'riv·u'n] [Driwv·u'n] N.
Dwell (<i>weak</i>) Very rarely used in conversation.	[Dwil·]	[Dwilt·]	[Dwilt·]
Eat	[Yit·] [Yi·h't]	[Ye·h't] [Ya·t·] [Yet·] [Yit·]	[Yit·u'n] [Yet·u'n]
Fall	[Fao·h'l] [Fuo·h'l]	[Fel·] [Fil·]	[Fao·h'lu'n] [Fuo·h'lu'n]
Feed (<i>weak</i>)	[Feed·] [Fih·d]	[Fid·] [Fed·]	[Fid·] [Fed·] [Fid·u'n] [Fed·u'n]
	[Feyd·] <i>ref.</i>		
Feel (<i>weak</i>)	[Feel·]	[Filt·]	[Felt·]
Fight	[F:ae·yt]	[Faowt·] [Feh·t]	[Fot·u'n] [Faowt·u'n]
Find	[Find·] [Fin·]	[Faand·] [Faan·] [Fuon·] [Faa·nd] <i>ref.</i>	[Fuon·] [Fuond·] [Foon·] <i>ref.</i> [Foo·nd] <i>ref.</i>

Strictly, these are not to be regarded as refined forms, but as less used common ones; the recognised refined ones being

[Feynd·] (pres.) [Fuuwnd·] } (past) [Fuuwnd·] } (part.)
 [Fuuwn·] } [Fuuwn·] }

The past and the part. have a yet more refined character in [faownd·]

Flee	[Flee·]	[Flid·]	[Flid·u'n]
FLIG (<i>weak</i> —to fledge)	[Flig·]	[Fligd·]	[Fligd·]
FLITE (to scold)	[Flaa·t]	[Fle·h't] [Flaowt·]	[Flaowt·] [Flaowt·u'n] [Flit·u'n]
Fling	[Fling·]	[Flaang·] [Fluong·]	[Fluong·]
FLIT (to change habitation)	[Flit·]	[Flit·id] [Fluot·]	[Flit·u'n] [Fluot·u'n]

[Fluot·] is occasionally heard in the present, but is not an established form in conversation.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Fly	[Flaa·] [Flee·] [Flih'·]	[Fliw·]	[Flaown·] [Flih'·n]

The last form of the present is very casual.

Forsake	[Fusi·h'k] [Fuse·h'k]	[Fusi·h'k] [Fusaak·] [Fusiwk·]	[Fusaak·u'n] [Fusi·h'kt] [Fuse·h'ku'n] <i>rf.</i> [Fusiwk·u'n] N.
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The vowel of the prefix interchanges with [ao].

Freeze	[Fri·h'z] [Free·z]	[Fre·h'z] [Fraaz·]	[Fruoz·u'n] [Froz·u'n] [Frih'·zu'n]
Get	[Git·]	[Gaat·]	[Git·u'n] [Get·u'n] <i>ref.</i>

Gild (<i>weak</i>)	[Gilt·]	[Gil·did]	[Gil·did] [Gil·du'n]
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'Gold' [Goold·] is also used in the same sense, with [goold·did] as the past, and [good·u'n] as the participle.

Gird	[Gurt·] [Guord·]	[Gur·did] [Guort·]	[Gur·dun] [Guor·dun] [Gu·tu'n]
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Give	[Gi·]	[Gaav·] [Gi·h'y] <i>ref.</i> [Ge·h'y] <i>ref.</i>	[Gi·n] [Gin·] [Gih'·n]
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In the present, the vowel is often long even when employed connectedly in speech, but when this is the case a consonant follows. The use of the vowel in extreme length or shortness in the participle is remarkable in conversation.

Go	[Gaangg·] [Gaan·] [Ge·h'] [Gi·h']	[Gaang·d] [Gaand·] [Wint·]	[Ge·h'n] [Gi·h'n]
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In the past [ge·h'd] and [gi·h'd] are of very casual occurrence. They are hardly recognised. The present participle is singularly varied in pronunciation [gaa'in (and) gaay'n].

Grave	[Gri·h'v]	[Gre·h'v] [Gri·h'vd]	[Gri·h'vu'n]
GREET (to weep)	[Greet·]	[Graat·] [Greh't] [Gruot·] [Gret·]	[Grit·u'n] [Gruot·u'n]

The two last forms of the past are much less employed than the two first.

Grind	[Gruond·] [Graa'nd]	[Groond·] [Gruond·]	[Gruon·] [Gruon·did]
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Grip	[Grip·]	[Graap·] [Gruop·]	[Grip·u'n] [Gruop·u'n] [Graapt·]
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Grow	[Graow·] [Gri·h'] [Grao·h'] <i>ref.</i>	[Griw·] [Graew·]	[Graown·] [Grih'·n] [Graoch'·n] <i>ref.</i>
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<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Hang (to execute)	[Aang']	[Uong'] [Aangd']	[Uong'] [Aangd']
Hang (used of things)	[Ing']	[Aang'] [Uong']	[Uong']
Have	[Ev'] [Ae']	[Ed'] [Aad']	[Ed'] [Aad']

The use of the last past and participial forms is distinctive of rural dialect.

Hear	[Yi'h'r]	[Yi'h'd]	[Yi'h'n] [Yi'h'd]
Heave	[Yi'h'v]	[Yi'h'vd]	[Yi'h'vu'n] [Yi'h'vd]
Hew	[Yiw']	[Yaew']	[Yiwn'] [Yaewn']
Hide	[Aa'd] [Id'] [Id-i]	[Aa'did] [Id'id]	{ [Aa'did] [Aa'du'n] [Id'id] [Id'u'n]
Hit	[It']	[Aat']	[It'u'n]
Hold	[Aoh'd] [Od']	[Od'id]	[Od'u'n] [Aoh'du'n]
Hurt	[Aot']	[Aot'] [Aot'id]	[Aot'u'n]

Some speakers (old people) invariably substitute [uo] for [ao].

Keep	[Keep']	[Kept']	[Kept']
KEP (to catch, or receive)	[Kep'] [Kip']	[Kept'] [Kipt']	[Kep'u'n] [Kipt']
Kneel	[Nae'l] [Nee'l]	[Ney'ld] [Nee'ld] [Nilt']	[Nilt'] [Nee'ld] [Nee'lu'n]

There is also a substitution of [ih'] for the vowel.

Knit	[Nit'] [Net']	[Nit'id] [Net'id]	[Nit'u'n] [Net'u'n]
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The last vowel is habitually heard among old people.

Know	[Nao'h']	[Niw'] [Naew']	[Nao'h'n]
Lade	[Le'h'd]	[Le'h'did]	[Le'h'du'n]
Lay	[Lig']	[Ligd'] [Li'h'd] [Le'h'd] <i>ref.</i> (peasants')	[Li'h'n] [Le'h'n] <i>ref.</i>
Lead	[Li'h'd]	[Lid']	[Lid'u'n]
Leave	[Li'h'v]	[Lift']	[Lift']
Lend	[Lin'] [Len']	[Lint'] [Lent'] [Lend']	[Lint'] [Lent']

Some people invariably employ the last form of the past.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Let	[Lit']	[Lit'] [Let']	[Lit'u'n]

Lie	[Lig']	[Ligd']	[Lig'u'n]
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[Li'h'n] and [le'h'n] *ref.*, are occasional participial forms.

Light	[Leet'] [Laa't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Let'] [Lit']	[Let'u'n] [Lit'u'n]
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The last form of the past is not often heard.

Load	[Le'h'd]	[Le'h'did]	[Le'h'du'nd] [Le'h'du'n]
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Lose	[Los'] [Luos'] [Luoh'z'] <i>ref.</i>	[Luost'] [Los']	[Luost'] [Lost'] [Luos'u'n] [Los'u'n]
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LOWP (to leap)	[Laowp']	[Lep'] [Laowpt']	[Laowpt']
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[Le'h'p] in the present, [lip'] in the past, with [lipt'] as the participle, are casual forms, among old people.

Lowz (to loose)	[Laow'z'] [Le'h'z] [Li'h'z]	[Laow'zd'] [Le'h'zd] [Li'h'zd]	[Laow'zu'n] [Leh'zd] [Lih'zd]
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Make	[Maak']	[Mi'h'd] [Me'h'd'] <i>ref.</i>	[Mi'h'd] [Me'h'd'] <i>ref.</i>
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May	[Me'h']	[Muod']	[Muod']
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[Maowt'] is also used in the past, by individuals speaking the dialect broadly. The vowel in [muod] (past) is often heard long. When short, and associated with an unemphatic delivery, the mute becomes sharp, but, in pause, not to the extent of a well-defined *t*.

Mean	[Mi'h'n] [Mi'yu'n]	[Mi'h'nd] [Mi'h'nt]	[Mi'h'nd] [Mi'h'nt]
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Meet	[Meet'] [Mey't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Met'] [Mit']	[Met'u'n] [Mit'u'n]
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[ih'] is often heard for the vowel in the present among mannered old people.

Mow	[Mao'h']	[Miw']	[Mao'h'n]
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Must	[Muon']	[Muod']	[Muod']
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In the past of this verb, too, the last letter has often the *t* sound. See MAY. In the present, as well as the past, the vowel is at times heard long. In running, unemphatic conversation the [uo] is displaced by [u].

Pay	[Pe'h']	[Pe'h'd] [Pih'd']	[Pe'h'd] [Pe'h'n]
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The short vowel in the past, where its accompanying form is long, is a singularity. But the form [pih'd], being more associated with quaint speech, and least heard, is, as indicated, got rid of quickly, in many positions. The vowel [e] in the several forms is also sometimes heard short.

Pen	[Pin']	[Pind']	[Pind']
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Plead	[Pli'h'd]	[Plid'] [Pled']	[Plid'u'n]
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<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Prove	[Pri'h'v] [Priwv'] N.	[Pri'h'vd] [Priwvd'] N.	[Pri'h'vu'n] [Priwv'u'n] N.
Put	[Puot'] [Pit']	[Puot'] [Paat']	[Puot'u'n]
Quit	[Kwit']	[Kwaat'] [Kwuot']	[Kwit'u'n] [Kwuot'u'n]
Read	[Rih'd]	[Rid']	[Rid'u'n]
RED (to unravel; to unriddle)	[Red'] [Rid']	[Red'] [Rid']	[Red'u'n] [Rid'u'n]
Rend	[Rind']	[Rint']	[Rint'u'n]

A word that does not belong to the dialect, but may be heard at chance times in refined speech. *Rive* and *Tear* are used in its stead. See these verbs.

Rid	[Rid']	[Red']	[Rid'u'n]
Ride	[Raa'd]	[Re'h'd]	[Rid'u'n]
[Ruod'u'n] is sometimes heard for the participle among old people.			
Ring	[Ringg']	[Raangg']	[Ruongg']
Rise	[Raa'z]	[Re'h'z] [Ri'h'z]	[Riz'u'n]

There is always a disposition among old people to sound [uo] for the [i] in the participle. The habit is a pronounced one on the part of individuals.

Rive	[Raa'v]	[Re'h'v] [Ri'h'v]	[Rov'u'n] [Riv'u'n] [Ruov'u'n]
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The three participial forms are in strictly equal use. The verb is much used, and in broad dialect takes the place of *tear*, as well as of *rend*.

Rot	[Rot'] [Ruot']	[Ruot'id] [Ruot'u'nd] [Raat']	[Ruot'u'n] [Rot'u'n]
Run	[Ruo'n] [Rin']	[Raan']	[Ruond'] [Ruon']
Saw	[Sao'h'] [Suo'h']	[Siw']	[Sao'h'n] [Suo'h'n]
Say	[Se'h']	[Sed'] [Sid']	[Se'h'n] [Sed']
See	[See'] [Si'h'] [Saey'] <i>ref.</i>	[See'd] [Sao'h'] [Seyd'] <i>ref.</i>	[See'n] [Si'h'n] [Seyn'] <i>ref.</i>

After the pronoun of the first person, the verb has *s* added very frequently.

Seek	[Seek'] [Si'h'k] [Saey'k] <i>ref.</i>	[Saowt']	[Saowt']
Seethe	[Si'h'dh]	[Si'h'dhd]	[Suodh'u'n]
Not much used, there being an equivalent in SUTHER. See.			

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Sell	[Sil·] [Sel·]	[Sild·] [Seld·]	[Seld·] [Sil·u'n] [Sel·u'n]
Send	[Sen·] [Sind·] [Send·]	[Sint·] [Sent·]	[Sint·] [Sent·]
In dialect speech, the final <i>d</i> 's are naturally lost before a consonant.			
Sew	[Saow·]	[Siw·]	[Saow·n] [Saow·d]
Set	[Sit·] [Set·]	[Set·]	[Sit·u'n] [Set·u'n]
Shake	[Shaak·]	[Shaakt·] [Shiwk·] [She·h'k]	[Shaak·u'n] [Shaakt·]
In this word [ih·] and [eh·] are accounted refined; the last most so.			
Shall	[Saal·]	[Suod·] [Sih·d]	[Suod·]
Shape	[Shaap·]	[Shaapt·]	[Shaap·u'n]
The note on 'Shake' applies equally to this verb.			
Shear	[Shi·h'r]	[She·h'r]	[Shao·h'n] [Shi·h'n] [Shi·h'ru'n]
Shed	[Shid·]	[Shid·]	[Shid·u'n]
Shine	[Shaa·n]	[She·h'n] [Shuon·] [Shaon·] [Shuo·h'n] <i>ref.</i>	[Shaa·nd]
Shoe	[Shi·h']	[Shod·] [Shuod·] [Shih·d]	[Shod·u'n] [Shuod·u'n]
Shoot	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·u'n]
Show	[Shaow·] [Shao·] <i>ref.</i> [Shiw·] N.	[Shaowd·] [Shiwd·] N.	[Shaown·] [Shiwn·] N.
Shred	[Shrid·]	[Shred·] [Shrid·]	[Shrid·u'n] [Shrid·id]
Shrink	[Shringk·]	[Shraangk·]	[Shruongk·] [Shruongk·u'n]
Shrive	[Shraa·v]	[Shre·h'v]	[Shraa·vu'n] [Shraa·vd]
Shut	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·u'n]
Sing	[Sing·]	[Saang·]	[Suong·]
Sink	[Singk·]	[Saangk·]	[Suongk·] [Suongk·u'n]
Sit	[Sit·]	[Saat·]	[Sit·u'n]

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Slay	[Slih']	[Sliw']	[Sli'h'n]
Sleep	[Slih'p] [Sleyp'] <i>ref.</i>	[Slep'] [Slipt']	[Slip'u'n] [Slep'u'n] [Slipt']
Slide	[Slaa'd]	[Sle'h'd] [Sled']	[Sled'u'n]
Sling	[Sling']	[Slaang']	[Sluong']
Slink	[Slingk']	[Slaangk'] [Sluongk']	[Sluongk'u'n] [Sluongk']
Slit	[Slet']	[Slet']	[Slet'u'n]
SMIT (to infect)	[Smit']	[Sme'h't] [Smaat'] [Smit'id]	[Smit'u'n]

To SMITTLE [smit'u'l] is also a verb with the like meaning; ([smit'u'ld] p. t., and perf. part.); but the form is more characteristic of southern dialect.

Smite	[Sm:aa't]	[Sme'h't]	[Smit'u'n]
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Not much used, nor is the vowel in the present ever long.

Snow	[Snao'h']	[Sniw']	[Snao'h'n]
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In the present and participle, [i'h'] is employed occasionally by old people.

Sow	[Sao'h']	[Siw']	[Sao'h'n]
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It may again be repeated, that the final element in the present of the verb is, in conversation, lost before a vowel; and the only value of the symbol in place here is to indicate its proportionate, accidental use.

Speak	[Spi'h'k]	[Spaak'] [Spe'h'k] <i>ref.</i>	[Spok'u'n] [Spuok'u'n]
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Speed	[Spi'h'd]	[Spid']	[Spid'u'n]
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SPELDER (to spell)	[Spel'd'ur]	[Spel'd'ud]	[Spel'd'ud]
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Spell is also in use, ([spel'] pres., [speld'] p. t., [spelt'] part. perf.)

Spend	[Spind']	[Spint']	[Spint'] [Spin'tu'n]
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The vowel is in some interchange with [e]. For to *expend*, another verb is usually employed. See WARE.

Spill	[Spil']	[Spild']	[Spil'u'n] [Spilt']
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Spin	[Spin']	[Spaan']	[Spuon']
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Spit	[Spit']	[Spaat'] [Spuot'] (casual)	[Spit'u'n] [Spaat'u'n] [Spuot'u'n] (cas.)
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Split	[Splet']	[Splet'] [Splaat']	[Splet'u'n]
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Spread	[Spri'h'd]	[Spraad'] [Spraod']	[Spri'h'du'n]
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	[Spri'h'dh]	[Spre'h'dh] [Spre'h'd]	[Spruod'u'n]
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<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Spring	[Spring']	[Spraaŋg']	[Spruong']
Stand	[Staan']	[Sti'h'd] [Stiwd'] N.	[Sti'h'du'n] [Stuod'u'n] <i>ref.</i> [Stiwd'u'n'] N.
Steal	[Sti'h'l]	[Ste'h'l]	[Staow'n]
Stick	[Stik']	[Staak']	[Stuok'u'n] [Stuok'] [Stik'u'n] <i>ref.</i>
Sting	[Sting'] [Staang']	[Staang']	[Stuong']

Also without initial *s* in the present and past of the verb.

Stink	[Stingk']	[Staangk']	[Stuongk'u'n] [Stuongk']
Strew	[St'ri'h'] [St're'h']	[St'rih'd] [St'reh'd] [St'riw'] N.	[St'ri'h'n] [St'riwn'] N.
Stride	[St'raa'd]	[St'reh'd] [St'ri'h'd]	[St'rid'u'n] [St'ruod'u'n] [St'rod'u'n]

The past forms of the verb are in equal use.

Strike	[St'raak'] [St'raay'k]	[St're'h'k] [St'ri'h'k] [St'raak'] [St'riwk'] N.	[St'ruok'u'n]
String	[St'ring']	[St'raang']	[St'ruong']
Strive	[St'raa'v]	[St're'h'v] [St'ri'h'v] [St'riwv'] N.	[St'ruov'u'n] [St'rov'u'n] [St'riwv'u'n] N.

[St'rov'] is also in some use in the past, as is [st'ruov'], to a less extent, but this latter form is accounted refined.

SUIT (to please ; to satisfy ; to fit, or adapt for)	[Sih't] [Siw't]	[Si'h'tid] [Si'wtid]	[Si'h'tid] [Si'h'tu'n] [Siwt'u'n] N.
SUTHER (to seethe)	[Suod'ur]	[Suodh'ud]	[Suodh'run] [Suodh'ud]
Swear	[Swi'h']	[Swe'h'r] [Swur] (<i>ref.</i>)	[Swao'h'n] [Swu'n] (<i>ref.</i>) [Swu'ru'n] (more <i>ref.</i>)
	[Swaa'r] N.	[Swaa'r] N.	[Swaa'n] N. [Swaa'ru'n] N.
Sweat	[Swi'h't]	[Swaat] [Swuot']	[Swi'h'tu'n] [Swit'u'n] [Swet'u'n] [Swuot'u'n]

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Sweep	[Sweep'] [Swih'p]	[Swep'] [Swip'] [Swaap'] (casual)	[Swep'] [Swep'u'n]

The last participle is an occasional form.

Swell	[Swel']	[Sweld']	[Sweld'] [Swel'un] [Swuol'un] [Swuo'h'lun] <i>rf.</i>
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With some speakers, there is a constant inclination to make the vowel [i] in the past.

Swim	[Swim']	[Swaam'] [Swom']	[Swuom']
Swing	[Swing']	[Swaang']	[Swuong']
Take	[Taak']	[Te'h'k] [Ti'h'k] [Tiw'k] N.	[Te'h'n] [Ti'h'n]

When [eh'] and [ih'] are in interchange, there is a constant want of correspondence in the quantity of the vowels. While [eh'] is invariably sounded long, the tendency is to make [ih'] a medial, or a short vowel. When old people wish to employ as refined a pronunciation as is possible to them, with their ingrained habit of speech, they have recourse to [ti'h'k] in the present. Under the same circumstances, younger people employ [te'h'k]. The verb is conjugated with *s* added in the first and second persons sing., present tense, [Aa' taaks', Dhoo' taaks'], &c.

Teach (<i>weak</i>)	[Ti'h'ch]	[Taowt']	[Taowt']
Tear	[Ti'h'r] [Tao'h'r] <i>ref.</i>	[Te'h'r] [Tur'] <i>ref.</i>	[Tao'h'n] [Turn] <i>ref.</i>

In the pres. refined, the vowel is often without the final element. In common speech there is in the participle a distinct interchange of the vowel with [uo'].
[uo']

Tell (<i>weak</i>)	[Til']	[Tild']	[Tild']
Thaw	[Thaow']	[Thaowd']	[Thaown'] [Thaowd']
Think	[Thingk']	[Thaowt'] [Thuongk']	[Thaowt'] [Thuongk']

The last form is less employed participially than in the past, in which tense it is of constant occurrence.

Thrash (<i>weak</i>)	[Thresh'] [Thrish'] [Thraash']	[Thresht'] [Thrisht']	[Thresht']
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In the participle, [i] is sometimes the vowel, but the very usual one is [e]. Southward, this is the vowel in all the parts; [aa] being characteristic of northern dialect.

Thread	[Thri'h'd] [Thrid'] <i>ref.</i>	[Thred'] [Thrid'] <i>ref.</i>	[Thred'] [Thri'h'did] [Thrid'u'n] <i>ref.</i>
Thrive	[Thraa'v]	[Thre'h'v] [Throv'] [Thriw'v] N.	[Thriv'u'n] [Throv'u'n] [Thruov'u'n]

Individual old people persist in employing [thraa'v] in the past, with

an occasional use of [thraa'v'u'n] as the participle. Locally, this habit is regarded as an eccentricity.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Throw	[Thrao']	[Thriw'] [Thraew']	[Thrao'h'n]
[Thrao'] acquires the usual [h'] before a consonant.			
Thrust	[Thruost'] [T'ruost']	[Thraast']	[Thruos'u'n]
Toss	[Tuos']	[Tuost']	[Tuost'] [Tuos'u'n]
Tread	[T'ri'h'd] [T'rid'] <i>ref.</i>	[T're'h'd] [T'raad'] [T'rid'id] <i>ref.</i>	[T'rod'u'n] [T'ruod'u'n] [T'rid'u'n]

There are other refined forms. [T'ruo'h'd] is employed in the past as a refined form by both old and young among the peasantry; and [trao'd] is employed in the past in the refined dialect characteristic of the market-towns.

Treat	[T'ri'h't]	[T'rit'] [T'ret'] [T'reh't] (casual) [T'ri'h'tid] [T'rid'id] <i>ref.</i>	[T'rit'u'n] [T'ret'u'n] [T'ri'h'tu'n] [T'ri'h'tid] [T'ret']
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These various forms are all employed conversationally.

Twine	[Twaan']	[Twaand'] [Twuon'] [Twaan']	[Twaand'] [Twuon']
WARE (to ex- pend)	[We'h'r] [Waa'r] N.	[We'h'd] [Waa'd] N.	[We'h'd] [We'h'ru'n] [Waa'd] N. [Waa'ru'n] N.

Wash (<i>weak</i>)	[Wesh'] [Waesh'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wesht'] [Waesht'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wesht'] [Waesht'] <i>ref.</i>
Wax (<i>v. a. weak</i>)	[Waaks']	[Waakst']	[Waakst']

In a neuter sense, the participle may also be formed by the usual addition of *en* to the verb [waaks'u'n].

Wear	[Wi'h'r]	[We'h'r] [Waa'r] N.	[Wao'h'n] [Waa'n] N.
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There is also a distinct interchange of [uo'] with [ao'] in the participle, and, in charactered speech, the former vowel is invariably alone heard in such words as the one exemplified.

Weave	[Wi'h'v]	[We'h'v] [Wuo'h'v] <i>ref.</i>	[Wuov'u'n] [Wov'u'n] [Wev'u'n] (cas.) [Wuo'h'vu'n] <i>ref.</i>
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Weep	[Wep']
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This is the usual form of the past of this verb. *Weep* has its dialect equivalent in 'roar' [ruo'h'r].

Wet	[Weet'] [Wit'] [Wet']	[Weetid'] [Wit'id] [Wetid']	[Wet'u'n] [Wit'u'n] [Weet'u'n]
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The forms are in the order of their commonest use. [Waat'], in the past, is also occasionally heard.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Will (<i>weak</i>)	[Wil'] [Waeyl'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waad']	[Waad']
The verb is also further refined in [weyl'].			
Win	[Win']	[Waan'] [Waand']	[Wuon']
Wind	[Wind'] [Win'] [Waa'nd] <i>ref.</i>	[Wuon'] [Waan'] [Win'did'] [Woond'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wuon'] [Win'did'] [Woond'] <i>ref.</i>

Wish (<i>weak</i>)	[Wish'] [Weysh'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wisht'] [Weysht'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wisht'] [Weysht'] <i>ref.</i>
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Certain individuals, amongst the most old-fashioned in manners, occasionally substitute [u] for [i]. Before and after a pronoun, the participle may also be [wish'u'n]. A peculiarity of rural dialect is that in the first person singular of the present tense the verb takes *es*—'I wishes' [Aa' wish'iz]. The vowel of the pronoun may also be short.

Work (<i>weak</i>)	[Waa'k]	[Raowt'] (wrought)	[Raowt']
	[Waork'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waa'kt'] [Waokt'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waa'kt'] [Waokt'] <i>ref.</i>

Although nearly always heard in the refined form of the present, the *r* is rarely heard either in the past or the participle.

Wor (to have knowledge of)	[Wao't']	[Wist'] [Wuost'] [Wuot']	[Wis'u'n] [Wuos'u'n] [Wuot'u'n]
Wring	[Ring']	[Raang']	[Ruong']
Write	[Raa't']	[Re'h't'] [Ri'h't']	[Rit'u'n]
	[Reyt'] <i>ref.</i>	[Rao't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Ret'u'n] <i>ref.</i>
Writhe	[Raa'dh'] [Ri'h'dh']	[Re'h'dh'] [Ri'h'dh']	[Ridh'u'n]

* * In the foregoing list of verbs, the following ought also to have been distinguished as *weak* ones:—

Have,	Make,	Send,
Hear,	May,	Shall,
Keep,	Must,	SPELDER,
KEP,	Pay,	Spend,
Kneel,	Pen,	Spill,
Leave,	Seek,	SUIT.
Lend,	Sell,	

AUXILIARY VERBS.

It may be sufficient to remark generally of verbs of this character, that, in their unemphatic forms, whether full or contracted, in any degree, the quantity of the pronominal vowel is dependent upon stress. If this is acquired by the auxiliary, then the vowel is long; but if it is only upon a following ordinary verb, it is short,

TO BE,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' iz']
[Dhoo' iz'] *ref.* { [Aa' iz']
[Dhuw' iz']
[Ey' iz'] [:E'y iz']

Plural.

[Wey' aa'r]
[Yey' aa'r] *ref.* { [Wey' u'r]
[Yuw' u'r]
[Dh:e' aa'r] [Dh:e' u'r]
[Dhim' iz'] [Dhem' iz']

For the first person plural, 'we 's' [wiz'] is in frequent use, in familiar conversation. The verb is never fully sounded, in connection with the pronoun, but on all occasions coalesces with it,

IMPERFECT TENSE,

Singular.

[Aa' waar']
[Dhoo' waar'] *ref.* { [Aa' waaz']
[Dhuw' waaz']
[Ey' waar'] [:E'y waaz']

Plural.

[Wey'] or [wih' waar']
[Yey' waar'] *ref.* { [Wey' waaz']
[Yuw' waaz']
[Dhe'h'] [Dhe' waaz']
[Dhi'h'] [Dhem' waaz']
[Dhim'] } waar'

In unemphatic character, the vowel of the verb in the vulgar phase also changes to [u].

In the same phase, the vowel of the pronoun, first person plural, invariably tends to [ih'] when a consonant follows,

INFINITIVE,

Present.

[Tu bi'h'] { [Tu bey'] *ref.*

Perfect.

[Tu e' bin'] { [Tu e' bey'n] *ref.*

Present Participle.

[Bi'h'n'] { [Bey'n] *ref.*

Perfect Participle.

[Bee'n'] } [Bey'n] *ref.*
[Bin']

Compound Perfect.

[Ev'in bi'h'n'] { [Uv'in bey'n] *ref.*

MAY.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { m:i'h', m:i'h'z' me'h', me'h'z' }	[Wey· { m:i'h', m:i'h'z' me'h', me'h'z' }
[Dhoo· { m:i'h', m:i'h'z' me'h', me'h'z' }	[Yey· { m:i'h', m:i'h'z' me'h', me'h'z' }
[Ey· { m:i'h', m:i'h'z' me'h', me'h'z' }	[Dhe'h', dhim· { m:i'h', m:i'h'z' me'h', me'h'z' }

The forms set forth are equally common.

In the first and second persons plural, the vowel is also [ee'], and in the speech of many there is the tendency to [ih'] already noted.

The usual negative form is [m:i'h'nt], but there is the additional frequent one [m:i'h'zu'nt]. 'I may not go, after all' [Aa· m:i'h'zu'nt gaan', eft'u yaal']. This form is considered somewhat refined.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { muod·' muodz·' }	[Wey· { muod·' muodz·' }
[Dhoo· { muod·' muodz·' maowt·' }	[Yey· { muod·' muodz·' maowt·' }
[Ey· { muod·' muodz·' maowt·' }	[Dhe'h' } muod·, muodz·, maowt·' [Dhim· }

Interrogatively, the verb and pronoun of the three persons, singular and plural, coalesce. This is a rule applying to most verbs, auxiliary or otherwise. When in this character, the idiom is chiefly apparent in the second person singular, as in the above case, the pronoun becoming the contraction [tu]—[muod'tu, muodz'tu, maowt'tu].

CAN.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { kaan·' kaanz·' }	[Wey· { kaan·' kaanz·' } (occ.)
[Dhoo· { kaan·' kaanz·' kaanst·' } (occ.)	[Yey· { kaan·' kaanz·' } (occ.)
[Ey· { kaan·' kaanz·' }	[Dhe'h' } kaan·' [Dh:i'h' } kaanz·' } (occ.) [Dhim· }

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { kuod·' kuodz·' }	[Wey· { kuod·' kuodz·' }

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Dhoo· { kuod· { kuodz·}]	[Yey· { kuod· { kuodz·}]
[Ey· { kuod· { kuodz·}]	[Dhe·h', dhim· { kuod· { kuodz·}]

MUST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { muon· { muonz·}]	[Wey· { muon· { muonz·}]
[Dhoo· { muon· { muonz· { muot·}]	[Yey· { muon· { muonz· { muot·}]
[Ey· { muon· { muonz· { muot·}]	[Dhe·h', dhim· { muon· { muonz· { muot·}]

When the verb alone has stress [aoh'·] is a frequent vowel, but in this case final *s* is not heard.

The negative forms are [muon·ut] and [min·ut].

HAVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· ev·]	[Wey· ev·]
[Dhoo· ez·]	[Yey· ev·]
[Ey· ez·]	[Dhe· ev·]

Besides the common negative 'havn't' [ev·u'nt], there is an additional form in 'ha'nut' [en·ut]. 'Ha' [e], long and short, as a contraction of *have*, is in common use before other words. 'I has' [Aa· ez·] is also frequently heard, for the first person singular. Some people constantly affect this form, and employ 'hasn't' [Aa· ez·u'nt] for the negative.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { ed· { aad·}]	[Wey· { ed· { aad·}]
[Dhoo· { ed· { aad· { edst· { aadst·}]	[Yey· { ed· { aad·}]
[Ey· { ed· { aad·}]	[Dhe· { ed· { aad·}]

The second vowel [aa] is distinctive of rural dialect, being common to this, and quite unheard in town dialect, as a constituent of the verb exemplified.

IMPERATIVE.

[Ev·]

INFINITIVE.

[Tu· ev·]

Present Participle.

[Ev'in]

Perfect Participle.[Ed·]
[Aad·]*SHALL.*

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.[Aa·saal·]
[Dhoo·saal·]
[Ey·saal·]*Plural.*[Wey·saal·]
[Yey·saal·]
[Dhe·h'saal·]

The negative forms are several, namely, [saal'ut], [saal'unt], [saa'nt], [saan'u], and [saan'ut], the two last being essentially the most characteristic of rural dialect. [Saan'u], however, is but an occasional form. These forms, further coalescing with pronouns, constitute set phrases which are very convenient to the reticent, inasmuch as they may take the place of direct responses in conversation. When the verb, or the verb and pronoun together are unemphatic, the form contracts to *st*, and, as frequently, to *s*, in both the vulgar [yey's, (e. g.)] and the refined [yaow's (e. g.)] phases alike.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.[Aa· { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Dhoo· { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Ey·, ee· { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]*Plural.*[Wey·, wee· { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Yey·, yee· { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Dhe·h' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]*WILL.*

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.[Aa· { wil· }
{ wilz· }]
[Dhoo· { wil· }
{ wilz· }]
[Ey· { wil· }
{ wilz· }]*Plural.*[Wey· { wil· }
{ wilz· }]
[Yey· { wil· }
{ wilz· }]
[Dhe·h' { wil· }
{ wilz· }]

The negative forms have a correspondence with those of *shall*, and are [wil'ut], [wil'unt], [wi'h'nt], [win'u], and [win'ut], the first and the two last being most in use.

In both a simple and a compound relation, the [i] gives place to [ae'] in the refined phase of the dialect.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.[Aa· { waad· }
{ waadz· }]
[Dhoo· { waad· }
{ waadz· }]
[waadzt·]*Plural.*[Wey·, wee· { waad· }
{ waadz· }]
[Yey·, yee· { waad· }
{ waadz· }]

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Ey, ee] { waad· waadz· }	[Dhe'h', dhim·] { waad· waadz· }

DO.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa·] { di'h' di'h'z' diz· duov· div· }	[Wey·] { di'h' [Wee·] }
[Dhoo·] { di'h'z' diz· }	[Yey·] { di'h' [Yee·] }
[Ey, ee] { di'h'z' diz· }	[Dhe'h'] { di'h' [Dhim·] }

'Duv' [duov·] is also heard in connection with the first and second persons plural, but only very occasionally.

The negative forms are as follows:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Person	{ [di'h'nt] [diz'u'nt] [duov'u'nt] [div'u'nt] [din'ut] [duon'ut] }	{ [di'h'nt] [dih'zu'nt] [duov'u'nt] [div'u'nt] [din'ut] [duon'ut] }
2nd Person	{ [diz'u'nt] [dih'zu'nt] }	{ [di'h'nt] [din'ut] [duon'ut] }
3rd Person	{ [diz'u'nt] [dih'zu'nt] }	{ [di'h'nt] [duon'ut] [din'ut] [dih'zu'nt] [duov'u'nt] [div'u'nt] }

They, and not *them*, is the usual pronoun before a negative.

The imperative forms of the negative are [di'h'nt], [duon'ut], and [din'ut].

Interrogatively, and suasively, the pronoun, and not the adverb, is last in order. [Duov'u'nt Aa·?], Do I not? [Duon'ut tu!], Don't thou (you)!

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa·] { did· didz· }	[Wey·] { did· didz· }
[Dhoo·] { did· didz· }	[Yey·] { did· didz· }
[Ey·] { did· didz· }	[Dhe'h'] { did· didz· }

In all cases, when there is a shift of stress from one word to another,

there is a diminished and, often, an entirely changed vowel-sound. In the present case, if the stress laid with the verbs, the value of the pronouns, singular and plural, would be respectively, [Aa, dhuo, e, ee (or) ee', wu, yee', dhu].

The refined form of the vowel of the verb is [ae'].

IMPERATIVE.

[Di'h']

INFINITIVE.

[T'u·di'h']

Present Participle.

[Di'in]

Perfect Participle.

[Di'h'n]

ADVERBS.

EXAMPLES OF FORMS PECULIAR TO THE DIALECT.

I. ADVERBS OF TIME.

<i>Presentlys</i>	[Priz'u'ntliz]	Presently
<i>At-after</i>	[Ut-:e'ft'u]	Afterwards
<i>Already</i>	[Yaalrid·iz]	Already
<i>Afore</i>	[Ufu'o'h'r]	Before
<i>To-days</i>	[Tu-di'h'z]	To-day
<i>To-morn</i>	[Tu-muo'h'n]	To-morrow
<i>Neest</i>	[Neest·]	Next
<i>Soonwards</i>	[Si'h'nudz·]	Soon; in a little time
'Which is the soonwardsest gate?' [Wich· iz· t si'h'nudzizt gih't?],		
Which is the nearest way?		

<i>I'now</i>	[Inoo·]	}	Soon; by and by
<i>I'nowards</i>	[In:oo'h'dz]		
<i>Atweenwhiles</i>	[Utw:i'h'nwaa'·lz]		Betweenwhile; in the mean time
<i>Always</i> (comp.)	[Yaal'usur]		The more always
<i>Always</i> (superl.)	[Yaal'usist]		The most always
<i>Oftens</i>	[Uof'u'nz]		Often
<i>Oftenser</i> (comp.)	[Uof'u'nzu]		Oftener
<i>Oftensest</i> (superl.)	[Uof'u'nzist]		Ofteneest
<i>Mostlings</i>	[Me'h'stlinz]	}	Mostly
<i>Mostlys</i>	[Me'h'stliz]		

In town dialect, with a particular reference to that of the Leeds district, the affix 'lings' is a general adverbial form for most derivatives.

<i>Sin</i>	[Sin·]	Since
<i>Latelys</i>	[Li:h'tliz]	Lately
<i>To now</i>	[Tu noo·]	Until now
<i>Formerlys</i>	[Fu'muliz]	Formerly
<i>Nevers</i>	[Niv'uz]	Never

The s is also an occasional addition to *ever*.

<i>Sometimes</i>	[Suomtaa'mz]	Sometime
<i>Longwhiles</i>	[Laang'waa'·lz]	Eventually; in the end
Often preceded by <i>at</i> .		

<i>Awhiles</i>	[Uwaa'lz]	Awhile
<i>Rarelys</i>	[Re'h'liz]	Rarely
<i>Freshlys</i>	[Frish'liz]	Afresh
<i>Whiles</i>	[Waa'lz]	Whilst
<i>Whilst</i>	[Waa'lst]	

II. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

<i>Everywheres</i>	[Iv'riwi'h'z]	Everywhere
<i>Herewheres</i>	[I'h'wi'h'z]	Here; in close proximity
<i>Somewheres</i>	[Suom'wi'h'z]	Somewhere
<i>Nowheres</i>	[Neh'wi'h'z]	Nowhere
<i>Anywheres</i>	[Aon'-(and)uon'iwih'z]	Anywhere
<i>Heres</i>	[I'h'z]	Here
<i>Theres</i>	[Thi'h'z]	There

The last two are occasional forms.

<i>Aboonards</i>	{ [Uboo'nudz] [Ubi'h'nudz] }	Above
<i>Backly</i>	[Baak'li]	Backward
<i>Thereby</i> (and with s [z] added)	[Dh:ih'baa']	Thereabouts
<i>Somegates</i>	[Suom'g:ih'ts (and) -gih'ts]	Some way, or, where
<i>Nogates</i>	[Ne'h'guts (and) -gih'ts] Also [neh'g:ih'ts]	No way, or, where
<i>Anygates</i>	[Aon'-(and)uon'ig:ih'ts]	Anyway
<i>Allgates</i>	[Yaal'g:ih'ts]	All ways; or, in every direction

The last four forms are also heard without the final s, but not so commonly.

<i>Athin</i>	[Udhin']	Within
<i>Athinwards</i>	[Udhin'udz]	Inwards
<i>Athout</i>	[Udhoot']	Without
<i>Athoutwards</i>	[Udhoot'udz]	Outwards
<i>Ahint</i>	[U-int']	Behind
<i>Forwards</i>	[Fur'udz]	Forward
<i>Aforeanent</i>	[Uf:uo'h'runint']	Opposite before
<i>Whoor</i>	[Wuo'h'r]	Where
<i>Hoor</i>	[Uo'h'r]	
<i>Hoor'er</i>	[Uoh'ri'h']	Wherever
<i>Aways</i>	[Uwi'h'z]	Away
<i>Tuv</i>	[Tuov']	To
<i>Tiv</i>	[Tiv' (and) tih'v]	
<i>Til</i>	[Til']	
<i>Téa</i>	[Ti'h']	
<i>Frev</i>	[Frev' (and) friv']	From
<i>Frée</i>	[Fre'] (and with added [h'] before a con- sonant)	
<i>Roundwards</i>	[Roo'ndudz]	Round
<i>Aboutwards</i>	[Uboot'udz]	About
<i>Wheresomevers</i>	[W:ih'suomiv'uz]	Wheresoever
<i>Thruf</i>	[Thruof']	Through

lii ADVERBS OF PLACE—QUALITY—QUANTITY—MOOD.

<i>Of</i>	[Uv']	On
<i>Again</i>	[Ugi'h'n]	Against
<i>Among</i>	[Umaang']	{ Amongst Among

III. ADVERBS OF QUALITY.

<i>Weel</i>	[Wee'l (and) wae'l]	Well
<i>Thuswards</i>	[Thuos'udz]	Thus
<i>Surelys</i>	[Siw'h'liz]	Surely

A great proportion of the adverbs ending in *ly* take 's' additionally, and some few 'ings' [ingz'].

<i>Yamost</i>	[Yaam'ust]	Almost
<i>Hardlys</i>	[Aa'dliz (and) e:h'dliz]	Hardly, scarcely
<i>Varra</i>	[Vaar'u]	Very

As an isolated affirmative, the word often takes 's' additionally.

<i>Ginner</i>	[Gin'ur]	Rather
<i>Nought but</i>	[Naob'ut]	{ Only
<i>Nought buts</i>	[Naob'ruts]	
<i>Nought bud</i>	[Naob'ud]	
<i>Nought buds</i>	[Naob'udz]	
<i>Nearlys</i>	[Ni'h'liz]	Nearly
<i>Fair</i>	[Fe'h']	Quite
<i>Willings</i>	[Wil'inz]	Willingly
<i>Rathers</i>	[Re'h'dhuz]	Rather

'T' *ginner* o' t' two' [T gin'ur ut' twi'h'], 'The *ratherest* of the two'—a peasant's rendering of the phrase;—i. e. the best of the two; but the word is not by rule permissible at the end of a sentence, as is 'ratherest' [re'h'dhu'rist].

IV. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

<i>Mich</i>	[Mich']	{ Much
<i>Mickle</i>	[Mik'u'l]	
<i>Muckle</i>	[Muok'u'l]	
<i>Lahl</i>	[Laa'l]	{ Little
<i>Lahle</i>	[Laa'tu'l]	
<i>Anéaf</i>	[Uni'h'f]	Enough

V. ADVERBS OF MOOD.

<i>Aye</i>	[Aa', Aa'y, (and the refined forms [Ae'y, aey', ey', ey'])]	Yes
<i>Vahly</i>	[Vaa'li]	Verily
<i>No doubtings</i>	[Ne'h'd:ootinz]	Doubtless, undoubtedly
<i>Aye</i>	[Aa'y, Ae'y, E'y]	Indeed
<i>Whya</i>	[Waa'yu, (and) waay'u (ref.)]	{ Well (in assent).
<i>Wah</i>	[Waa']	
<i>Happen</i>	[Aap'u'n]	{ Perhaps
<i>Happens</i>	[Aap'u'nz]	

And with initial *y* supplanting *h* in the last two forms.

<i>Belikes</i>	[Bilaa'ks]	Probably
<i>Hap-chance</i>	[Aap'chaans]	Perchance

And with initial *y* in place of *h*. The word is usually preceded by *by* [bi].

<i>Likelys</i>	[Laa'kliz]	Likely
<i>What for</i>	[Waat' fur']	Why?
<i>Whethers</i>	[Widh'uz]	Whether
<i>Whitherwards</i>	[Widh'u'rudz]	Whither (occ.)

PREPOSITIONS.

'On' is in occasional use for *of*, chiefly before personal pronouns, but is not a distinctive form, the common one being [uv]. Nor is 'on' habitually abbreviated, as in town dialect, in which the consonant is usually subjected to elision. In rural dialect, *of* [uv] is also frequently employed for *on*. 'He is *of* horseback' [Iz uv aos'baak]. 'One must not depend *of* him' [Yaan muon'ut dipin'd uv 'im].

Other peculiar forms are,—

<i>Again</i>	[Ugi'h'n]	Against
<i>Tuv</i>	[Tuov']	To
<i>Tiv</i>	[Tiv']	
<i>Til</i>	[Til']	
<i>Tê</i>	[Ti']	

These are employed before words beginning with vowels. When a consonant is the initial letter, [tu] is resorted to. The first two forms make an exception of initial *t* in the definite article.

<i>Intuv</i>	[In'tuv (and) in'tuov]	Into.
<i>Intiv</i>	[In'tiv]	
<i>Intil</i>	[In'tu'l]	
<i>Inte</i>	[In'ti]	

These forms also precede words beginning with vowels; the first form being occasionally heard before *t*, generally as the initial letter of the definite article. The last form is so heard, also. The usual one before consonants is [in'tu].

<i>Until</i>	[Uon'tu'l]	Unto
<i>Biv</i>	[Biv']	By

Rigorously employed before a vowel, and frequently before words with initial *t*,

<i>Tuward</i>	[Tuov'ud]	Towards, toward
<i>Tivard</i>	[Tiv'ud]	
<i>Tilard</i>	[Til'ud]	
<i>Têard</i>	[T:i'h'd]	

And with added *s* ([z]), in each case.

<i>Frev</i>	[Frev']	From
<i>Friv</i>	[Friv']	
<i>Fra</i>	[Fre']	
<i>Fruv</i>	[Fruov']	

The last form is employed in the past tense, before a vowel. The rest of the forms are in excessive use, and are familiar to the ear in every position. The two first, however, are those chiefly used before vowels. 'Fra' [fre'] is quite as frequently heard before words beginning with a vowel, as before those beginning with a consonant, and, in respect of these last, with the addition of the final element [h'].

<i>Freward</i>	[Frev'ud]	'Fromward,' away from, — in antithesis with toward.
<i>Frivard</i>	[Friv'ud]	
<i>Fruward</i>	[Fruov'ud]	

And with added *s* ([z]), in each case.

<i>Ower</i>	[:Ao'wh', ao'h' (ref.)]	Over
<i>Unther</i>	[U:o'nd'u (and often) uo'nd'u]	Under
<i>Thruf</i>	[Thruof']	} Through
<i>Thra</i>	[Thre'] (and with [h'] before a consonant)	

Of derived prepositions, those which in ordinary speech are formed by employing the prefix *be*, in dialect speech employ 'a' for the purpose, as in the following :—

<i>Afore</i>	[Ufu'o'h'r]	Before
<i>Ahint</i>	[U-int']	Behind
<i>Atween</i>	{ [Utwee'n] [Utwih'n] }	Between
<i>Aneath</i>	[Uni'h'dh (and) uni'h'th]	Beneath
<i>Aside</i>	[Usaa'd]	} Beside
<i>Asiden</i>	[Usaa'd'un]	
<i>Ayond</i>	[U-yuond']	Beyond
{ <i>Amang</i>	[Umaang']	} Among, amongst
<i>Mang</i>	[Maang']	
<i>Amung</i>	[Umuong']	
<i>Aboon</i>	[Uboo'n]	Above
<i>Athin</i>	[Udhin']	Within
<i>Off of</i>	[Of uv']	Off

The last idiom usually occurs when the word to follow is a pronoun. 'Off on' [of' u'n] is also employed, but this form is more characteristic of town dialect.

<i>Sin</i>	[Sin']	} Since
<i>Sen</i>	[Sen']	
<i>Wiv</i>	[Wiv']	} With
<i>Wid</i>	[Wid']	

Chiefly employed before vowels, as is 'wi' [wi'] before consonants.

<i>Through</i>	[Throo']	} From
<i>Thra</i>	[Thre'] (and with added [h'] before a consonant)	
<i>Thruf</i>	[Thruof']	
<i>Astêad</i>	[Usti'h'd]	Instead
<i>Anent</i>	[Unint']	Concerning, touching
<i>Iv</i>	[Iv']	In

Chiefly (but without restriction) employed before vowels. Before consonants, 'i' [i] is most usual.

<i>Athout</i>	[Udhoot']	} Without
<i>Adout</i>	[Udoot']	
<i>Avout</i>	[Uvoot']	
<i>Bithout</i>	[Bidhoot']	
<i>Bidout</i>	[Bidoot']	
<i>Bivout</i>	[Bivoot']	
<i>Without</i>	[Widhoot']	
<i>Widout</i>	[Widoot']	
<i>Wivout</i>	[Wivoot']	
<i>'Dout</i>	[Doot']	
<i>'Bout</i>	[Boot']	
<i>'Thout</i>	[Dhoot']	
<i>'Vout</i>	[Voot']	

Of these, 'athout,' 'adout,' 'without,' 'widout,' 'dout,' 'thout,' and, occasionally, 'bout,' acquire the ending 'en' customarily.

<i>While</i>	[Waa'l]	}	Till
<i>Whiles</i>	[Waa'lz]		
<i>Nearhand</i>	[Ni'h'raand']	}	Near
<i>Nearhands</i>	[Ni'h'raanz']		
<i>Nears</i>	[Ni'h'z]		
<i>At-after</i>	[Ut:e'ft'u]		After

The present of participles are not employed as prepositions.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are the most usual forms:—

I. COPULATIVE.

<i>An</i>	[Un']	And
<i>An' all</i>	[Unao'h'l]	'And all' = also
<i>Both</i>	[Be'h'th, bi:h'th]	Both

[Bao'th], the refined form, is heard from many who do not habitually employ dialectal pronunciations, and who are supposed to have received a fair education for the demands of middle-class society.

<i>Likewise</i>	[Laa'kw:aaz]	Likewise	
<i>Farder</i>	[Faa'd'u]	Farther	
<i>Moreovers</i>	[Meh'raow'h'z]	Moreover	
<i>Afore</i>	[Ufuoh'r]	Before	
<i>Sin</i>	[Sin']	}	Since
<i>Syne</i>	[S:aa'yn, saa'n]		
<i>Sen</i>	[Sen']		
<i>Ere</i>	[I'h']	}	Ere
<i>Eres</i>	[I'h'z]		
<i>At-after</i>	[Ut:-ef't'u]		After
<i>When</i>	[Wen', w:ae'n]		When
<i>While</i>	[Waa'l]	}	Until
<i>Whiles</i>	[Waa'lz]		
<i>Anever</i>	[Un:i'vur]	}	Whenever
<i>Anevers</i>	[Un:i'vuz]		
<i>Ansomewer</i>	[Unsum:i'vuz]		
<i>Whensomewer</i>	[Wensum:i'vur]		
<i>Whensomevers</i>	[Wensum:i'vuz]		
<i>Whoor</i>	[Wuo'h'r]	}	Where
<i>Hoor</i>	[Uo'h'r]		
<i>Whither</i>	[Wid'u]	}	Whither
<i>Whuther</i>	[Wuod'u]		
<i>Acause</i>	[Ukaos']		Because
<i>Gin</i>	[Gin']	}	If
<i>An</i>	[Un']		
<i>If</i>	[If']		
<i>Gif</i>	[Gif']		

The last form, with 'gift' [gift'], are most usual in Nidderdale.

<i>That</i>	[Dhaat']	That
<i>'Cept</i>	[Sipt']	Except

INTERJECTIONS.

The interjections which are not orthographically distinct from those in ordinary use, are yet so phonetically. To these are added, in the following list, the forms peculiar to the dialect.

1. EXPRESSIVE OF BOISTEROUS FEELING. { *Hurrah!* [Uo're!] with the second vowel greatly prolonged.

Yuck! [Yuok!] Those of this class are numerous, the word proper being usually followed by a noun or pronoun. *Examples:—*

Nay, bairn! [Ne'h' be'h'n!] the first word having the force of, *Nay, indeed!*

Aye, bairn! [E'y be'h'n!] *Yes, indeed, bairn!* a phrase occurring constantly in the conversation of adults.

2. EXPRESSIVE OF SORROW, OR PAIN.

Wâe for us! [We'h' fur' uz!] *Woe for us!*

Wâe, bairn! [We'h' be'h'n!]

Other forms, not of this character, are

Oh! [Ao'!]

Ooh! [Oo'!]

Ha! [He'!] A rough breathing invariably accompanies the vowel.

He! [I'!] A sound usually elicited by a twinge of acute pain.

3. EXPRESSIVE OF PAINFUL SURPRISE.

{ *Oh!* [A:o'!]

Oh! [Ao'!] of extreme length.

Hee! [Ee'!]

Ay! [Ai'!]

My song! [:Maa' 'saang'!] (Also used in mock-anger.)

By! [Baa'!]

Zounds! [Z:oo'nz!]

Zookerins! [Zook'rinz!]

Woonkers! [Wuo'ngkuz!]

Odsart! [:Ao'dz-, aodz-, aoh'dz-, (and) odz'aa't! (and also, in each case) eh't!]

Hew! [I'w'!]

Gow! [Gaoh'!]

Lors! [Lao'h'z!]

Holloa! [Aolao'h'!] (Expressive of pleased surprise.)

Also, with the addition of s [Aolao'h'z!]

4. EXPRESSIVE OF WONDERMENT.

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abusive; Mid.

Ache [e'h'k], v. a. to annoy by complaint, entreaty, questioning, or mischievous talk. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Acker [aak'ur], sb. and v. n. a flowing ripple; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the hair is said to *acker* [aak'ur], v. n. and v. a. when in wavy outline.

Adash [udaash'], v. a. to put to shame; Mid. 'I felt fair (quite) *adashed*' [Aa' felt 'fe'h'r udaash't].

Addle [aad'u'l], v. a. to earn. 'Addlings' [aad'linz], earnings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

After-temsins [ef't'utem'-zinz], sb. pl. the roughly-dressed flour commonly known as 'sharps,' gen. The sieve used in the dressing of this meal, at the stage indicated, is called a 'tems' [tem'z].

Ag [aag'], v. a. to complain contentiously; Mid.

Agate [uge'h't, ugi'h't], one of those compendious terms, varying in meaning, which cannot be properly appreciated but through examples. It may be taken to signify, widely, *in the act of doing anything*, and is gen-

eral to the county. 'Get *agate* o' going' [Git' uge'h't u gaa'in], begin to go. 'He's been *agate* o' him again' [Eez' bin' uge'h't u im' ugi'h'n], has been beating him again. Or the phrase may apply to any other act, however diverse in character, if represented by a participle, expressed or understood. 'They're *agate*, the one at the other' [Dher' uge'h't, te'h'n ut idh'ur], they are kissing each other. 'He's *agate* o' breaking sticks' [Eez' ugi'h't u brek' instiks']. 'He's *agate*' [Eez' uge'h't], in the act of doing. 'Been *agate* o' nought all the morning' [Bin' uge'h't u noaw't yaal' t muoh'n], been doing nothing all the morning. 'He's always *agate*' [Iz' yaal'us ugi'h't], always teasing, or doing whatever else may be the subject of allusion. 'He was set *agate* of it' [Ee wur' set'u'n uge'h't on't], was incited to the act. 'Get *agate* of framing' [Git' ugi'h't u fre'h'min], prepare to begin. 'Agate o' sleeping' [Uge'h't u slih'pin], in the act of sleeping.

Agee [ujee'], adv. awry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Aggerheads [aag'uri'h'dz], sb. pl. loggerheads; Mid.

Expressions of displeasure are chiefly represented by contractions, or full forms, of an imprecatory character, but without force of meaning. *Examples* :—

5. EXPRESSIVE OF ANGER, IN VARIOUS DEGREES. { *Od rābit!* [Ao·d-, aod·-, aoh·d-, (and) od·raab·it!]
Od zounds! [:Ao·dz-, aodz·-, aoh·dz-, (and) odz·oonz·!]
Drat! This form has various vowel changes, being heard as [D'raat·! d'ruot·! d'raot·! d'rot·! d'ruoh·t·! (and) d'riht·! (long and short)].
Od rat! [Aod·-, aoh·d-, (and) od·raat·! (together with the additional variations of the last vowel as noted in *Drat!*)]
Blame! [Blih·m·!]
Dash! [Daash·!]
Burn! [Baon·!]
Deng! [Deng·!]
Zolch! [Zaolsh·!]
6. EXPRESSIVE OF CONSTERNATION. { *Mercy!* [Maas·i·!] also, as frequently, [Maas·aa·y·! (and, on occasions), Maassaa·y·!]
Save! [Si·h·v·!]
Oh! [Ao·!]
Wounds! [W:oo·ndz·! w:aow·ndz·! (*ref.*)].

Experiences of this kind are least open to categorical treatment, for the reason that they in some measure depend on the object for character, and, moreover, are a variety. Thus, *e. g.*, for a male person to see an acquaintance, or relative, under circumstances of imminent peril, would occasion the impulsive cry: 'Lad!' [Laad·!]
or, 'Lass!' [Laas·!], as the case might be.

7. OF CONTEMPT OF SPEECH. { *Posh!* [Paosh·!]
Tush! [Tuosh·!]
Pouse! [Paow·s·! p:oo·s·!]
Chut! [Chuot·!]
8. OF GREETING. { *What cheer!* [Waat· chi·h·!]
- OF GREETING, IN SURPRISE. { *Holloa!* [Aolao·h·! uolao·h·!]
Also with *s* [z] added.
9. TO SUMMON, OR ATTRACT ATTENTION. { *Hey!* [E·y·!]
Holloa! [Aol·ao·h·! uol·ao·h·!] (and with the accent upon the last syllable alone, in each case).

10. TO DIRECT ATTENTION. {
- Looks!* [Li·h'ks!]
 - See!* [Si·h'!]
 - Harks!* [E:h'ks!]
 - Look you, buds!* [Li·h'k yu, buodz'!](Look you, but! Only look!)
 - Look, buds!* [Li·h'k, buodz'!]
 - See you, buds!* [Si·yu, buodz'!]
 - See, buds!* [Si·h', buodz'!]
 - Hark you, buds!* [E:h'k yu, buodz'!]
 - Hark, buds!* [E:h'k, buodz'!]
 - Hear you, buds!* [I·h' yu, buodz'!]
11. USED TO SILENCE, OR SUBDUE SPEECH. {
- Hush!* [Uo'sh!]
 - Whisht!* [Wh:i'sht! wh:ae'sht! wh:uo'sht!]
 - So!* [Se·h'! sao·h'! (*ref.*), sao·! (*more ref.*)].

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of sleeping.

Agee [ujee], adv. awry. *Wh.*
Gl.; gen.

Aggerheads [aag'uri'h'dz], sb.
pl. loggerheads; Mid.

Agin [ugin-], conj. as if. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

AheW [u-i'w], adv. askew; gen.

Ahint [u-int-], prep. behind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also 'Behint' [bi-int-]; gen.

Aim [aam-; e'h'm, i'h'm, yaam-; ye'h'm, yi'h'm], v. n. to intend. These are all general. [Yaam-] is the commonest form among old people. [E'h'm], as at Whitby, is the refined form.

Aimsome [yaam'sum], adj. ambitious; Mid.

Airt [e'h't]; or **Airth** [e'h'th], sb. quarter, or direction. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Aither [e'h'dhur], sb. furrowed ground. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

All-heal [ao'h'l ih'l], a miner's term for a new working; Nidd.

Allkins [yaal'kinz], sb. pl. and adjectival sb. all kinds; Mid.

Also [aals-]; or **Ailse** [e'h'ls], Alice; gen.

Amang-hands [umaang'-aanz], adv. conjointly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

An [un-], conj. if. *Wh. Gl.*; casual to Mid-Yorkshire and the north.

An' a'll, [un ao'h'l], adv. too; gen. [Aa'z gaa'in un ao'h'l], I am going too.

Ananthers [unaan'dhuz]; or **Anthers** [aan'dhuz], conj. lest. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Anenst [unen'st], adv. against. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Anent** [unen't] and **Agean** [ugi'h'n] are as commonly heard, too, but the former with two other variations of meaning—*near* and *opposite*.

Angle [aang'u'l], a small hook, as a fishing-hook. A large one is a **cruke** [kriw'k], or **crukle** [kriw'ku'l]; gen. The pronunciation of the last forms varies, being quite as often [kri'h'k] and [kri'h'ku'l].

A'not [aan'ut], employed in the place of the verbal and adverbial phrase *are not*; but very casually. The common form is, *is not* [iz'u'nt]; Mid.

Anotherkins [unuodh'ukinz], adj. another kind. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The plural is usually employed, but the singular occurs occasionally, and each form is often heard in tautology. 'That plum's of *anotherkins* sort' [Dhaat' pluomz' uv unuodh'ukinz suo'h't].

A'oot [u'oot-]; or **Adoot** [ud'oot-]; or **Avoot** [uvoot-]; or **Athoot** [udhoot-]; or **Bi'oot** [bi-oot-]; or **Bidoot** [bid'oot-]; or **Bivoot** [bivoot-]; or **Bithoot** [bidhoot-]; or **Wi'oot** [wi-oot-]; or **Widoot** [wid'oot-]; or **Wivoot** [wivoot-]; or **Withoot** [widhoot-], prep. without; gen. The last syllable also gives way to a refined form [oa'w(and) oaw-] in broad dialect. The dental *d* forms are especially employed by those who speak the dialect broadly, and all the above are generally heard over the greater part of the north.

Apparently [upi'h'ru'ntli], adv. *apparently*, but in freer use as an affirmative response than is usual in ordinary speech; gen. 'We's ganging to t' feast, ye see, *apparently*' [Wiz' gaan'in tit' fi'h'st yi sae'y. Upi'h'ru'ntli]. 'It's boon to weet, *apparently*' [Itz' boon. tu weet. upi'h'ru'ntli], is going to wet (or rain), *apparently*.

Aramastorky [aar'umustao'h'ki], a long name for an awkward female of some size; Mid.

Arf [aa'f], adj. afraid, reluctant. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ark [aa'k, e'h'k], a chest; gen.

Armshot [eh'mshaot], arm's-length. There is also a tendency to make the last vowel [uo], but this usage is somewhat of an individual characteristic; gen.

Arr [aa'r], a scar, after a wound or an ulcer. **Pock-arr'd** [pok-aa'd], marked with the small-pox. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Arridge [aar'ij], a light edge or ridge, as of wood or stone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Arvil-cake [aa-vil-ki'h'k], a spiced cake, prepared for funeral occasions; gen. In localities southward, *arvil* is applied to the tea, which forms a sequence to these occasions, though the more common name of this time of refreshment is 't' drinking' [t d'ringk'in] or 't' tēa-drinking' [ti'h-d'ringk'in], the usual term for a tea-party of any kind.

Asiden [usaa'du'n]; or **Aside** [usaa'd], prep. beside; near to; gen. The last form has commonly *s* added.

Ask [aask']; or **Ai'sk** [e'h'sk]; or **Askerd** [aas'kud], a water-newt; gen. In use for the several species of lizards.

Ask [aask'], v. a. To be *asked* at church is to have the marriage banns published. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He's agate o' reading t' *askings*' [Eez' ugi'h't u rih'din t aas-kinz], in the act of publishing the banns. **Ax** [aaks'] (vb.) and **Aaxin's** [aaks'inz] are employed too.

Ass [aas], ash, and ashes. **Aas-card** [aas-ke'h'd], the fire-shovel. **Ass-hole** [aas-uo'h'l]; or **Ass-midden** [aas-midin], the dust-heap. **Aas-riddling** [aas-ridlin], a St Mark's Eve custom of riddling the ashes on the hearth, to find, by a shoe-print, on the following morning, which of the family is to die during the year, or, if there be no mark, to be sure that no death will occur. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The singular and plural are usually alike, but a plural form is used occasionally: [aas'iz].

Astrut [ust'ruot'] adv.; or **Astride** [ust'raa'd]. One word is as much in use as the other, and equally in the present and past tenses; gen.

At after [ut ef't'ur (and) if't'ur], adv. afterward, afterwards. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Atter [aat'ur], v. a. to entangle; gen.

Atter [aat'ur], v. n. to be busy in a trifling manner; Mid. 'He was *attering* about it, doing nought' [Ee wur' aat'rin uboot' it, diin noawt].

Atter [aat'ur], v. a., v. n., and sb.; or **Atteril** [aat'rill], the matter of a sore, or an excreted appearance of any kind, as an *attered*, or furred tongue. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

At-under [ut:uo'nd'u], adv. under control. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Aud - farrand [ao'h'd-faar'und], adj. old-fashioned. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Aud Soss [aoh'd Sos'], the devil; Mid.

Aud Stock [ao'h'd stok'], a familiar term employed towards old acquaintance or old native residents. It is used in reference as well as in salutation; Mid. 'He's one of the *old stock*' [Eez' yaan' ut' ao'h'd stok'], one of the oldest inhabitants. 'What cheer! *aud stock*, what cheer!' [Waat' chi'h'r! ao'h'd stok', waat' chi'h'r!], How now, old friend, how now!

Aught [aow't], ought, anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Naught** [naow't], nought, nothing.

Aum [aoh'm], elm; Mid.

Au maks [ao'h'maaks'], sb. and adjectival sb. all makes, every kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I went in to buy a bonnet-shape, and he showed me *au maks*' [Aa' wint' in tu baa' u buon'it-shaap', un' i shi'h'd mu yaal' maaks']. The form is very liable to assume

this shape, *au* being indeed in singular character. In the mining-dales the *u*'s of such words are frequently dropped, but not in Mid-York., or in the strictly rural parts anywhere; nor in southern Yorkshire, except to the south-west. **All manthers** [ao'h' maan'dhuz] and [ao'h' maan'd'uz] are forms with the same meaning, heard in Nidd. and the north.

Aumas [ao'h'mus], alms. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Ao'h'mus - oo's], almshouse. The word has also the meaning of *portion*, sb., and, in this sense, is most frequently on the lips. 'There, that's *thy aumas*; thou'll get no more' [Dhi'h'r, 'dhaafs' 'dhaa' aoh'-mus; dhoo'l git' nu me'h'r]. One holding a sack to be filled, will cry out when the sack is full, 'Hold on! I've gotten my *aumas*' [Ao'h'd aon! Aa'v git'u'n mi ao'h'mus]. 'He'll do with a bigger *aumas* than that' [Ee'l di'h' wi u big'ur ao'h'mus un' 'dhaat'], with a larger portion than that. On 'Pancake,' or Shrove-Tuesday, the poor people go from house to house, begging flour and milk; and employ the formula, 'Pray you, mistress, can you give me my *aumus*?' [Prey' h', mis'tris', kaan' yu gi mu mi ao'h'mus?]

Aumry [ao'h'mri], a cupboard; *Mid.*

Aund [ao'h'nd], past part. fated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Awnd [ao'h'nd], v. a. to own. The use of this form is very common. 'He'll ne'er own it' [Ee'l ni'h'r ao'h'nd it]. 'That strickle I found goes *unawnded* yet' [Dhaat st'rik'u'l Aa' faand' gaanz' uon'-ao'h'n'did yit]. The last form is employed with increased idiom. 'Has he got back yet?' 'Nay, he's never *awnded*' [Ez' i git'u'n baak' yit? Ne'h', ee'z niv'ur

ao'h'n'did]. 'Our's (*lad* being understood) has ne'er *awnded* yet, neither' [Oo'h'z ez' ni'h'r ao'h'n'did yit, ne'h'dhur].

Awe [ao'h'], expressive of control; *Mid.* 'The father has him in good *awe*, and it's very well' [T fi'h'd'ur ez' im' i' gi'h'd ao'h', un 'its' vaar'u wee'l].

Awebun' [ao'h'buon'], adj. orderly, or under authority. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Awes [ao'h'z], v. a. own; *Mid.* This word makes idiom of a sentence. [We'h'z ao'h'z dhis'?', Who owns this? or, [We'h'z ao'h'z iz' dhis'?', Who's own is this?

Awesome [ao'h'sum], adj. awful; *Mid.*

Awwish [ao'h'vish], adj. halfish, neither one thing nor another. Also half-witted. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Backbearaway [baak-bi'h'r-uwe'h'], the bat; gen.

Back-kest [baak'kest'], a cast backwards; a sudden retrograde movement, or relapse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Backlings [baak'linz], adv. backwards; *Mid.*

Backmost [baak'must]; or **Back-ermost** [baak'umust], adj. hindmost; gen.

Backwatch [baak'waach], a reserve fund for exigencies; *Mid.* 'There's nought-but poor addings (There are only poor earnings) now-a-days, but *somewhat* must be laid by for a *backwatch*' [Dhuz' naob'ut puo'h'r aad'linz noo-u-di'h'z, bud' 'suom'ut mun' bi li'h'd (or [li'h'n]) baa' fur' u baak'waach]. The term is not restricted in application.

Badger [baad'jur], a miller; also, a huckster; *Mid.* 'Hungry! Thou's always hungry: thou'd eat a *badger* off his horse' ['Uong-

uri! Dhoo'z 'yaal'us uong'uri
—dhoo'd yih't u 'baad'jur ih'f
iz' aos'.

Baff [baaf'], v. n. a suppressed bark; Mid. A dog *baffs* when it dares not bark, though it may happen that it commits itself in the latter way at intervals.

Baffound [baaf'und], v. a. to stun and perplex; Mid. Exemplified as a pp. in the *Wh. Gl.* 'Thou 'd *baffound* a stoop!' (post) [Dhoo'd baaf' und u sti'h'p!]

Bagnit [baag'nit], bayonet; gen.

Bailier [be'h'lih'r, bi'h'lih'r], a bailiff; gen.

Bairn [be'h'n], child, variously employed, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is the northern form generally, as **barn** [baa'n] is the southern.

Bairn-bairn [be'h'n-be'h'n], literally, a child's child, or grandchild. A term often used in Mid-Yorkshire. Leeds people employ the compound [baa'n-baa'n] now and then, but with some vulgarness of feeling, and not in that sincere way of its use among country-people, whose own the word is, or has come to be. In each case, the plural is formed by the addition of *s* to the last word. But these are not the common forms of the name *grandchild*, which are respectively [graon-be'h'n] and [graan-baa'n], the [ao] of the first interchanging with [aa], and, in a slight way, with (mostly) [u], and [uo]. When the vowel is [aa] it is impossible not to recognize distinctly the dental character of the preceding *r*.

Bairn-fond [be'h'nfaond], adj. child-loving; gen.

Bairn-lai'kins [be'h'n-le'h'kinz], sb. pl. playthings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Common also in the singular, as is 'Lai'kins,' sb. pl.

Bairnpart [be'h'npeh't]; or **Bairndole** [be'h'ndih'l], a child's portion, or inheritance; Mid.

Bairnteam [be'h'nt'i'h'm], the children of a household; gen.

Bakston' [baak'stun], a round slate or plate of iron, hung by an iron bow, to bake cakes upon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Bakston'*-cakes are baked over the fire, in the way indicated, and also by laying an oven-plate on the top of the 'end-irons,' placed on each side of the grate for the purpose; but a *bakston'* proper is often seen as a feature of an old brick oven, and consists of a slab of metallic stone, placed over a limited aperture, and is removable at pleasure. An old oven was never complete without a reserve of these stones, and often baking would be going on over the fire at the same time as in the oven

Balk [bao'h'k]. This word is very generally used, in various compounds, peculiarly. *Rafters* are **house-balks**. A *scale-beam* is a **weigh-balk**. The iron bar used in suspending pans over the fire is the **rannel, reckon, or gally-balk** [raan'u'l, rek'u'n, gaal'i]. The ground a scythe has swept at too great an altitude is a **swathe - balk** [swe'h'dh-bao'h'k]. A *perch* of any kind gets the name of *balk*, as a **hen-balk**. It is applied to the *ceiling*, too. Of a room that has been 'underdrawn,' i. e. where a roof of laths and plaster has been constructed below the rafters—it will be said, 'The walls must be white-washed, but the *balk* will have to hold for another day' [T wao'h'lz mun' bi waa't-wesht' but t baoh'k ul' ev'tu ao'h'd fur unuodh'u di'h']. The shoulder-piece of wood, from the ends of which depend straps and hooks for the carrying of pails, or cans, is also called a *balk*. The word

- is used in town dialect, too, for the top of a room of any kind.
- Balks** [baoh'h'ks] is especially applied to that part of a house immediately under the roof, and which is usually entered by a man-hole. This part of any building gets the name, as a barn-loft; gen. 'Go away to the barn-*balks* and fetch me an armful of straw-bands' [Gaang' uwi'h'z ti t baa'n-bao'h'ks, un' fech' mu u e'h'm-fuol u st'ri'h'-bunz].
- Ballit** [baal'it], ballad; Mid.
- Bam** [baam'], a joke; a counter-feit. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Ban** [baan'], v. n. and v. a. to curse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Band** [baand'], a hinge. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Bane** [be'h'n], adj. near; gen. 'It's as *bane* again that gate' [Itz' uz' be'h'n ugi'h'n dhaat' gi'h't], as near again that way, or in that direction. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the superlative form, also in use.
- Bang** [baang], v. a. and sb. to beat with the fists, or to knock any object about violently. The *verb* is, too, a familiar substitute for to *thrash*, in farming operations; gen.
- Bannock** [baan'uk], a water-cake; gen. Made of coarse meal, rolled out thinly, and hung upon cords, or on a rack, among the rafters, to dry and harden.
- Barf** [baaf'], a low ridge of ground. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Barguest** [baa'gest]; or **Bargiss** [baa'jis], a goblin, or frightful phantom; gen.
- Barkum** [baa'kum] a barfan, or horse-collar; Mid. *Barfan* is in use, too. 'Bumble-barfan' [buom'u'l - baa'fu'n], a collar having a rush or reed casing, as in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Barrow** [baar'u], a tumulus. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Barzon** [baa'zun], *Wh. Gl.*; Mid; but not commonly employed in the way indicated in this glossary. It is applied in respect of immoderation in the conduct of a person. 'A greedy *barzon*' [U greed'i baa'zun]; 'a good-to-(for)-nothing *barzon*' [u gi'h'd tu naowt' baazun]; 'a bonny (fine) *barzon*' [u baoni baa'zun]. When tawdriness or a ridiculous appearance is implied, **blossom** is used. 'I never saw such a *blossom* in all my born days' [Aa' niv'u see'd sa'y'k u blos'um i' yaal' maa' baoh'n de'h'z].
- Bass** [baas'], any kind of mat; gen. Door-*bass* [di'h'r - baas; diw'r-bass]. Pan-*bass* [paan'-baas'], a feature of the kitchen supper-table, in a farm-house; the article being laid for the usual pan of boiled milk set before the datal-men. A *hassock* is a *bass*, too.
- Bat** [baat'], a blow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bat** [baat']; or **Batten** [baat'u'n], a bundle of straw, consisting of two sheaves; gen. Also, the portion of ground swept by one stroke of a scythe; Mid.
- Batch** [baach], a set company; a sect. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Bauf** [baoh'f], adj. well-grown, lusty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bawson** [baoh'sun], a badger.
- Baxter** [baak'stu], a baker. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Beadle** [bi'h'du'l], a person receiving parish-pay, or alms. Allusion is, at times, made to the workhouse as the *bead-house* [bi'h'dus]; Mid.
- Beagle** [bi'h'gu'l], a hound. Also, a tawdry or strangely-dressed person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Beal [bi'h'l], v. n. to bellow.
Wh. Gl.; gen.

Bean-day [bi'h'n-di'h'], a given day; gen. These days have a casual occurrence. When a new-comer enters late upon the occupancy of a farm, the rest of the farmers of the village will unite in doing him a good turn. If it is ploughing that requires to be done, they will go on to the land with their teams, and plough all in a day, without un-yoking, thus enabling the late-comer to 'overtake the season.' The evening of such a day is spent in a festive manner; the neighbours, generally, enjoying the farmer's hospitality. At times of push, as during rape and mustard - thrashing, there are *béan-days*, when neighbours assist each other, by hand and implement, with a merry evening to follow. If a person allows a foot-path across any part of his land, this act of sufferance is recognized by a *béan-day*, when the farmers render suit and service for the concession. *Boon, soon, moon*, and words of this class generally, have [i'h'] for their vowel.

Beant [bi'h'nt, bih'nt]; or **Bai'nt** [beh'nt], be not, is not. *Wh. Gl.* This is a general form, but infrequently used. It is hardly to be recognized either as a Nidderdale or a Mid-York. form. The three Whitby pronunciations are given above, and these accurately indicate the pronunciations general to Nidd, and Mid-York., the short [e] being rarely used alone in a word, as in the last form. **Beant** is occasionally employed in the clothing - district, south-west.

Bear [bi'h'r], a lode; Nidd.

Beaslings [bi'h'slinz]; or **Beastlings** [bi'h'st'linz]; or **Bislings** [bis'linz], the first milk of a

newly-calven cow, usually reserved for puddings. *Wh. Gl.* These forms are heard generally, but a more common one is **beeslins** [bee'slinz], and in all the [g] is very frequently heard.

Beb [beb']; or **Bezzle** [bez'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to be constantly imbibing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last term usually implies avidity. In each word there is an occasional vowel-change from [e] to [i].

Beck [bek'], a brook. **Beckstones** [bek'sti'h'nz]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Usually applied to a shallow natural stream. A spring *beck*; a running *beck*.

Beclated [bi'tla:tid]; or **Beclamed** [bitle'h'md], adj. splashed, or bemired. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb, in each case, is also in use actively.

Bedstocks [bed'stoks], bedstead. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Beeskep [bee'skep], a straw or basket *bee-hive*. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a **bee-hoppit** [bee'-opit].

Beggar-face [beg'ufi'h's (and) fe'h's (ref.)]; or **Beggar-lug** [beg'uluog'], terms applied, in mock-anger, to children; Mid. A child will make the following insidious proposition, in colloquy, so as to be heard by a parent: 'I've a good mind to go aways and see how our peaches is getting on' [Aa'v u gi'h'd ma'nd tu gaang' uwi'h'z un' sey' oo' uo'h'r pi'h'chiz iz git'in aon']. At which there is the quick rejoinder, on the part of the parent, half angry and half amused: 'I lays (wager) thou won't, thou young *beggar-face*' [Aa' le'h's dhoo' wi'h'nt, dhoo' yuong' beg'-ufi'h's].

Beggarstaff [beg'urstaaf'], beggary. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Beha'vor [biye'h'vur], the pronunciation of *behaviour*. *Saviour*

(as the one other word of the class immediately occurring to memory) is similarly treated by many people [Se'h'vur]; gen.

Be-awes [bi-ao'h'z] v. n. belongs; Mid. 'Who *be-awes* this barn (child)?' [We'h' bi-ao'h'z dhis' be'h'n?].

Behint [bi-int'], prep. behind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Behodden [bi-aod'u'n], pp. or adj. the pronunciation of *beholden*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Belanter'd [bilaan'tud]; or **Lanter'd** [laan'tud], adj. belated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Belantren'd** [bilaan'trund]; or **Lantren'd** [laan'trund]; or **Belantern'd** [bilaan'trnd]; or **Lantern'd** [laan'tund], are also Mid-York. forms.

Belder [bel'd'ur], v. n. bellow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A child that cries noisily *belders*.

Belike [bilaay'k, bilaa'k], adv. probably; likely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Belk [belk'], condition, of body or temper; gen. 'In great *belk*' [I gri'h't belk'], in a robust state of health. 'He's in great *belk* about it' [Eez' i gri'h't belk' uboot' it'], in great spirits about it.

Belk [belk'], v. a. and v. n. to bask; Mid. 'I saw a hag-worm, out of the dike, *belking* in the lane' [Aa see'd u aag'waom oot' ut' daa'k bel'kin i t' luoh'n].

Belk [belk'], v. n. belch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also [bilk'].

Bellaces [bel'usiz'], sb. pl. the tongues of lace-up quarter-boots; Mid.

Bellaven [bel'e'h'vu'n], expressive of violence in concussion; Mid. 'Thou gives that door *bellaven*, going in and out' [Dhoo giz' dhaat' di'h'r bel'e'h'vu'n, gaan'in in' un' oot'].

'Give him *bellaven*—he deserves it' [Gi im' bel'e'h'vu'n — i di-zaa'vz' it'], give him a sound beating, &c.

Bell-horse [bel'ao'h's], a familiar title bestowed on any one in the position of leader of a party, literally or figuratively; Mid. In the days of packhorses, the horse that went first, and which wore bells, was called by this name.

Bell-house [bel'oo's], belfry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bellkite [bel'kaa't (and) ka'y't]. The usual application of this term is in the way of good-humoured reproach; Mid. 'Thou little *bellkite*, get out o' t' roâd' [Dhoo' laa'l bel'ka'y't, git' oot. ut' ruo'h'd].

Bellock [bel'uk], v. a. to devour; gen.

Bellocking [bel'ukin], adj. used in respect of anything very great in size; Mid. The object described is a *belloker* [bel'ukur].

Bellos [bel'us]. 'As dark as *bellos*' [Uz' daa'k uz' bel'uz] is a proverbial expression; Mid. Probably the indefinite article is to be understood before the word. *Bellos* is the pronunciation of *bellows*.

Belly-timber [bel'itimur], food, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Bellywark [bel'iwaa'k], the belly-ache, or cholic. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Belt [bel't], p. part. of *build*; gen.

Berril [bur'il], a wasp-like insect, very troublesome to horses in the field; Mid.

Bessybab [bes'ibaab], one fond of childish amusements. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Best-like [bes'tlaa'k], adj. a superlative signifying comely, or good-looking. 'That's good-

like; that's t' better-like; but that's t' *best-like* [Dhaats' gi'h'd-laa'k, dhaats' t' bet'u laa'k, buod' dhaats' t' bes'tlaa'k]; gen.

Better [bet'u], adv. in a better manner; with increased pains; gen. 'That dress has been washed, and washed, and *better* washed, and it still looks well.' An illustration of the word furnished from York, by a lady-correspondent, but heard generally. [Dhaat' d'ris' ez' bin' wesht', un' wesht', un' bet'u wesht', un' it' stil' li'h'ks wee'l.]

Betterin's [bet'urinz], sb. pl. superiors; spoken of persons; Mid. 'He's none so keen of going among his *betterin's*' [Eez' ne'h'n su kee'n u gaang'in umaang' iz' bet'urinz].

Bettermost [bet'umust'], the comparative of *better*. Used, also, in the sense of *better-to-do*; gen. 'Are they well off?' 'Aye (yes), they are of the *bettermost* sort' [Aa dhu wee'l aof' dhen'? Aay', dhur' ut' bet'urmus' suo'h't].

Bettermy [bet'umi]; or **Bettermore** [bet'umuoh'], adj. of a better class. 'A *bettermy* body,' a superior person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Betterness [bet'unus], amendment. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Betweenwhiles [bitwee'nwaa'lz], in the mean time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **Atweenwhiles** [Utwee'nwaa'lz], and [ih'] is in interchange with [ee']. In each case, the singular form is common, too.

Bough [bi:w] or **Bow** [boo:]; or **Bea** [bi'h]; or **Beaf** [bi'h'f], bough; gen. *Bow* and *Bough* are the usually spoken forms, and the refined one [buuw']. Old people cleave to the last two examples, of which [bi'h'f] is mostly heard before a consonant.

Beyont [Bi-yuoh'nt, bi-yaont; bi-yaant'], prep. and adv. beyond. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last pronunciation is nearly confined to Mid-York. **Ayont** is also generally employed as a preposition. 'He's *ayont* yonder' [Eez' uyaont' yuoh'nd'ur].

Bezom [bi'h'zum], a birch, or moor-heather broom. 'He's as fond as a *bezom*' [Eez' uz' faond' uz' u bi'h'zum], or *besom*-headed [bi'h'zum-i'h'did], very foolish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Bezom* is applied, too, to a dirty person.

Bid [bid'], v. a. to invite; pp. **bidden**, **bodden** [bid'u'n, baod'u'n]. **Bidder** [bid'ur], the person who *bids* to a funeral. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Badden** [baad'u'n], p. t. also; Mid.

Bide [baa'd], v. a. and v. n. to abide, or endure; gen. 'I've bidden and bidden it while I can *bide* it no longer; I've swallowed the kirk, but I can't swallow the steeple' [Aa'v bid'u'n un' baod'unt waa'l Aa kun' baa'd it' nu langur—Aa'vswaal'ud t' kaork' bud' Aa' kaa'nt swaal'u t' sti'h'pu'l]. Many of these verbs have various vowel-changes, as this one, for example, with [beh'd], [baod'], and [baad'] in the past; and [bid'u'n], [baod'u'n] and [buod'u'n] as perfect participles. In each case, the vowel [ao] is also clearly [o] at times.

Bide [baayd, baa'd], v. a. and v. n. to rest, dwell, or tarry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bidest'e [baa'dstu], an example of the ending common to verbs, the *s* being always added. The sense here is *bide*, or *stay thou*, imperatively; the association of the pronoun begetting the idiom. So **gangst'e** [gaan'stu], for *go thou!* **walkst'e** [waoh'kstu], for *walk thou! i. e. go thy way!* 'Tremblest'e always in that way when

- there's a whewt (a slight whistle—one with breath in it) besides the house-door?' [Trim'u'lztu yaal'u i 'dhaat' wi'h' win' dhuz' u whiwt' usaa'dz t oo's di'h'r], Do you always tremble in that way? &c. The idiom is often increased in the construction of sentences. 'If thou will gan, e'en ganst'e, but, pray thee now, *bidest'e* a bit' [If' dhuo 'wil' gaan' een' 'gaan'stu, bud' pridh' u noo' baa'dstu u bit']; Mid.
- Bield** [bih'ld], a cattle or fother-shed, out in the fields. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Big** [big'], v. n. build. **Biggin** [big'in], a building. **Bigger** [big'ur], to grow larger. 'It *biggers* of it' [It' big'uz on't]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bilk** [bilk'], v. a., v. n., and sb. belch; gen.
- Bilking** [bil'kin], adj. huge; gen.
- Bill** [bil'], v. n. to labour incessantly; Mid. '*Billing* at it' [bil'in aat' it].
- Billybiter** [bil'i-ba'y't'ur], the bluecap; gen.
- Bing** [bingg']; or **Beng** [bengg'], v. a. bang; gen. The first form is usually employed after an auxiliary verb. **Bang** [baangg'] is also in use, and is the substantive form. **Bing** and **Bang** are the rural forms, **Beng** being the common one in town dialect.
- Bing** [bingg']. A *bing* of ore contains eight weighs, a weigh being a hundredweight; Nidd.
- Bink** [bingk'], bench. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Bench* is heard occasionally, too, as [binch'].
- Binwood** [bin-wuod'], woodbine; Mid.
- Birk** [bu'k], birch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bit** [bit'], adj. little; Mid. 'T
- bit* bairns' [T bit' be'h'nz], the little children.
- Bittle and Pin** [bit'u'l un p:i'n], a hand-substitute for the rolling-press, or mangle, for small articles; the *bittle* being an instrument of battledore shape; the *pin* a roller; the work being done on a table. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Battle** [baat'u'l] is as much-used a form in Mid-York.
- Biv** [biv'], prep. by; gen. Used before a vowel, or silent *h*, and terminating an interrogative sentence when there is an understood personal pronoun in connection. 'Thou's going to get called over t' rolls,' called to account. 'Who *biv*?' [Dhooz' gaa'in tu git' kaoh'ld aow'r t raowl'z. We'h' biv'?] And so *without* becomes [bivoot']. The usual form of the preposition is [baa'].
- Blackaviz'd** [blaak'uvizd'], adj. dark-visaged. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Blade** [bli'h'd], leaf; Mid. Often heard in this sense, referring to the leaf of a tree. This seems to be the case, too, in the common saying, during winter,—'Now, that there's neither a *blade* up nor down' [Noo' ut' dhuz' naow-dh'ur u bli'h'd uop' nur doo'n].
- Blair** [ble'h'r], v. n. to bellow, or squall. Also as a v. a. to protrude the tongue; gen. A person is said to *blair*, too, who protrudes the eyes. 'Don't *blair* your eyes out at me' [Din'ut ble'h'r dhi een' (or [ih'n]) oot' ut' 'mey']. The *Wh. Gl.* has *blairing*, part. a. in the sense first indicated. See *Blear*.
- Blake** [ble'h'k], adj. of a yellow colour. 'As *blake* as butter' [Uz' ble'h'k uz' buot'ur']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Blanch** [blaansh], a large ball-shaped mass of ore; Nidd.
- Blash** [blaash'], v. a., v. n., and

sb. to splash; gen. to the county. The word has also a figurative use, in the sense of toiling slavishly. 'I'll *blash* no more for nobody' [Aa'l blaash·nu·me'h'r fur·ne'h·'bdi·], will work no more for anybody. Of a hard-working person it will be said, that she is '*blashing* at it from morn to night' [blaash·in aat·it·fre'h·'muoh·n tu·neet·]; and the woman herself will declare, that she may *blash* herself 'to pieces and be no better thought of' [Aa·mu blaash·misen·tu·bit's un·bi nu bet'ur thaowt·on·]. A southern Yorkshire woman would utter the same sentence, in her own way. *Blash* is applied to water, familiarly, or to anything of a watery nature. Weak tea, or poor ale, is *blash*, or *blashy*, adj. Wet weather is said to be *blashy*, too. Nonsense is *blashy* talk, *blash*, or *blish-blash*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*

Blate [ble'h't], adj. bashful; gen.

Blay [ble'h'], v. n. to bleat; Mid.

Blea [bli'h'] (i. e. *blue*), adj. a livid colour, as the face with cold. 'He looks as *blēa* as a whetstone' [Ee li'h'ks uz·bli·uz·u wet'stan·]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. So, also, [bli'h'buri] for bilberry. In the south, too, the phrase, 'As *blue* [bli·w (and) bl'e·w] as a whetstone,' is common.

Bleak [bli'h'k], v. n. to talk in an empty, noisy way; Mid.

Bridge [brij·], v. a. to bate. 'I never go to that shop; they *bridge* nought' [Aa·niv·ur gaans·tu dhaat shop; dhe brij·naowt·] —bate, or *abridge* the price of nothing.

Blear [bli'h'r], v. n. the participial form *blearing* is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; meaning, exposing one's-self to cold without necessary apparel. This form is in general use in Nidd. and Mid-

York.; the verb is not heard. But *blairing* is used with the same meaning, and the words merely suggest a difference in pronunciation. The word, too, conveys the idea of wilful exposure, or protrusion. A child might run out on a summer's day in full winter costume, to see some unusual object, and the word would be applied just the same—that is, to the wilful, exposed act of quitting the house. See *Blair*.

Bleazewig [bli'h'zwig], applied, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, to one whose habits do not befit his years; gen.

Bleb [bleb·]; or **Blob** [blob·], sb. and v. n. a bubble; a blister. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **blib** [blib·]; Mid. Town dialect has **blob**, with an occasional form in **blub** [bluob·] (v. n.).

Bleck [blek·], the oleaginous matter at the friction points of machinery. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Blen'corn [blen'kuoh'n], wheat mixed with rye. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Blendings [blen'dinz], sb. pl. beans and peas together. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Blethering [bledh'urin], loud, vulgar talking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The neuter verb **blethur** [bledh'ur] is in common use, too.

Blin [blin·], adj., v. a., and sb. blind. A pronunciation general to the county, and applicable, not to a class, but to other similar words — *find*, *behind*, *bind*, *climb*, *rind*, *wind*, and more, in which *i* short is heard.

Blindybuff [blin'dibuof], the wild poppy; gen. Called, also, a 'popple' [pop'u'l].

Blink [blingk·], v. n. and sb. wink. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bliss [blis·] v. a. and interj. bless; Mid. But more used as an interjection than as a verb, and

not usually adopted in the participial forms.

Blunder [bluon'd'ur], v. a. to render thick and muddy, as liquids appear when the sediment is disturbed. *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-York. the term is of wider application, in the sense of mixing, or disarranging. To mix liquors wrongly is to *blunder* them. When unskilful hands have thrown a clock out of order, in interfering with its mechanism, they have *blundered* it. Of small shot, of different sizes, it will be said, 'Don't go and *blunder* them pellets' [Din'ut gaan' un' bluon'd'u dhem' pel-its], don't go and mix them.

Blunten [bluon'tu'n], v. a. blunt; past part. **bluntened** [bluon'tu'nd]; Mid.

Blusterous [bluos'trus]; or **Blustery** [bluos'tri], adj. blustering. A weather term. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Bluster** is also used as an impersonal verb. 'How it does *bluster* and blow' [Oo' it' dis' bluost'ur un' blaoh'].
Blether [bledh'ur]; or **Bluther** [bluodh'ur]; or **Blither** [blidh'ur], v. n. *Wh. Gl.* To weep, in a noisy sobbing way; to blubber. Also, used substantively, in a jocular manner; gen. 'Thou is making a *bluther* of it!' [Dhoo' i'iz maak'in u bluodh'ur on' t]. Also with [d'] in place of [dh] in each case.

Blutherment [bluodh'urment], mud, slime. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also figuratively, for unconnected or ridiculous talk.

Bob [bob'], v. a. and sb. to surprise; Mid.

Bo'den [baow'dun], v. n. bolden, to go boldly. 'Bo'den to him' [baow'dun tiv' im'], go boldly to him. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Boggle [bog'u'l]; or **Boggart** [bog'ut]; or **Boggard** [bog'ud],

a hobgoblin. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In this word [ao] may sometimes be distinguished, but [o] is usually employed.

Boily [baoy'li], babies'-food, of flour and milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Usually applied to boiled milk. 'What's thou going to have for supper?' 'I think I'll have some *boily*' [Waats' tu boon' tu e fu' suop'ur? Aa' thingk' aal' e suom' baoy'li]. When containing broken bread, the mess becomes '**pobs**' [pobz', paobz].

Boken [buoh'ku'n], v. n. to strain, as **Boak** [buoh'k], in sickness; gen.

Bollar [bol'ur], boulder; Mid.

Bollas [baol'us]; or **Bullas** [buol'us], a small wild plum, the fruit of the sloe, or black-thorn. The last form is general; the first a Mid-Yorkshire. The word is the synonym for what is *bright*, *black*, or *sour*. 'As bright as a *bullas*' [Uz' bree't' uz' u buol'us], &c.

Bolt [bolt'] (short o), a walled passage, open at the top; Mid. In town dialect, **ginnil** [gin'il]. In the north, [guon'il].

Bonnyish [baon'i-ish], adj. comparatively bonny. Also, ironically, — 'A *bonnyish* lot' [U baon'i-ish lot'], a fine lot. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bool [boo'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. the general northern pronunciation of *bowl*. The refined form is [boaw'l] and [buuw'l] (peasants' refined). These pronunciations are, too, those of **bowl**, a vessel, and are common to both phases of dialect. [Boo'l, boaw'l] with [boaw'l] and [buuw'l] refd., are also employed substantively for a *hoop*. The general town or southern form of the verb is [baa'l], refined [baaw'l]. In these respective phases, the word is only used substantively of a

- hoop*, and not of a wooden *ball*, as in rural dialect. **Bowl**, a *ves-sel*, is [baow'l].
- Boon** [boon']; or **Bun** [buon'], bound, *i. e.* *going*, in an understood direction. Employed as an active participle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I's (I'm) *boon* myself to-day' [Aa'z boon mis:e'l tu di'h'], *going* myself to-day.
- Bore-tree** [bot'ri, baot'ri], the elder; *Mid. Wh. Gl.* I follow the spelling of this glossary, but the Mid-Yorkshire **Bottery**, as pronounced, and above rendered, would not be taken for the same word.
- Botch** [boch', baoch'], a cobbler, familiarly. **Botch**, v. a. to patch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Can you manage to *botch* my boots to-morrow?' [Kaan'yi maan'ish tu boch' maa' bi'h'ts tumuoh'n?]
- Botchet** [boch'it], honey-beer. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Botherment** [baod'ument], a trouble, or difficulty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bottery**. See *Bore-tree*.
- Bottle** [bot'u'l], applied to a large bundle of short straw; gen. An old-fashioned portion, enough to bed a horse up to its knees.
- Bouk** [buo'k], bulk; size. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Mostly in use with the last meaning, though frequently with the first. A person is described as being of '*bouk* an' bane' [buo'k un' be'h'n], of *bulk* and *bone*—big and strong.
- Bounder** [boo'nd'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to bounce. 'Don't fling it—*bounder* it' [Di'h'nt fling' it' boo'nd'ur it'], don't throw it—make it bounce; *Mid. Ex-*ampled as a sb. in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Bounder** [boo'nd'ur], a landmark, boundary, wall, or fence. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Boundsey** [buo'nsi], the designation of a person, of either sex, who combines a rotund appearance with an unusually active gait; gen.
- Bow** [boo'], v. a. and sb. to bend; gen. '*Bow* me that bough' [Boo' mu dhaat' bi'h'f], bend me that bough, or branch. [Boo'] is also the pronunciation of **bow**, a *weapon*; and of **bow**, to *bend*, as in ordinary use. This form is, however, in its several senses, the commonly spoken one, used in courteous conversation, and old people invariably employ [bi'h']. *Bough* has, too, both these pronunciations, and usually requires the help of a sentence, or of an understood relation, to distinguish it from *bow*. See *Beugh*. When *bend* is employed, the vowel is supplanted by [i]. The refined form of *bow* is not much used, but when used is [buuw'].
- Bowdykite** [boaw'dika'yt' (and) kaa't], a forward, or saucy young person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bowkers!** [boaw'kuz], an interjection of mock or real wonder; *Mid.* Also joined to the pronoun *me*. [Boaw'kuz-mey'!]
- Bowzy** [boaw'zi], adj. of a jovial, liquor-like appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Braew** [brai'w'], p. t. of *brew*; *Mid.*
- Brai'd** [bre'h'd], v. a. to resemble. Usually associated with *on*; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* 'Thou *brai'ds* o' my Lord Mayor's fool; thou likes aught that's good' [Dhoo' bre'h'dz u mi Luoh'd Me'h'z fi'h'l: dhoo laa'ks aow't utz' gi'h'd].
- Brander** [braan'd'ur], v. n. to broil. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Brant** [braant']; or **Brent** [brent'], adj. steep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brash** [braash'], rubbish. **Brashy**,

- poor, or inferior. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brashling** [braash'lin], a weakling: Said of a child, or animal; gen.
- Brass** [braas'], money, coin of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bratted** [braat'id], pp. slightly curdled. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Brat** [braat'] also, v. n.
- Braunging** [brao'h'n'jin], adj. of a huge, coarse appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brave** [bre'h'v], adj. fine, excellent, well-looking. **Bravely** [bre'h'vli], very well—the reply to the customary 'How do you do?' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.
- Brawn** [brao'h'n], boar; Mid.
- Bray** [bre'h'], v. a. to beat, or chastise; to pound, as wheat is *brayed*, to prepare it for boiling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Bread** [bri'h'd]; or **Brai'd** [bre'h'd], v. a. to resemble; gen. The last is the refined form. Both forms are associated in use with *on*, as a following word.
- Bree** [bree']; or **Brew** [briw']; or **Brea** [bri'h'], brow, as in *eye-brow* [ee-bri'h']. The first and last forms are general; the second is a Nidderdale form. The pronunciation of *brow*, in pause, is [broo'], generally.
- Breed** [bree'd], breadth. **Breeds** [bree'dz], breadths. 'It's about the size of my thumb, and the *breed* of my hand' [Its' uboo't t' buo'k u mi thuom' un't bree'd u mi aan']. 'A brick o' *breed*' [U bri'k u bree'd], a brick of (in) breadth. The swathes made by mowers are called *breeds*. [Brih'd] is also occasionally heard from old people, the vowel in this case being short; gen.
- Brecks** [breeks'], breeches. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brekin** [brek'in], a portion of a tree with diverging branches, such as is often to be found on the ground; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* has '**Breekin**, the natural forked division of a tree,' which seems to imply merely the natural appearance of the lower part of the tree itself.
- Bre'kly** [brek'li], adj. brittle; Mid. Poor, dry straw is said to be *mushy* and *bre'kly* [muosh'i un' brek'li], friable and brittle.
- Brekens** [brek'u'ns], ferns; gen.
- Brian** [braay'un]. When it is necessary to clean out a fireplace, and yet to retain a residuum of the burning fuel, this residuum is called the *brian*; gen. Boilers, 'set-pots' (open boilers, set in brick), and large ovens, with the fire-grate underneath, are usually *brianed*, for convenience.
- Brig** [brig'], bridge. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brist** [bris't], breast; gen. Not pronounced according to rule in relation to this class of word.
- Brizzle** [briz'u'l]; or **Bruzzle** [bruoz'u'l], v. a. to scorch, near to burning; to broil; **Brussle** [bruos'u'l], to burn slightly, or singe; Mid.
- Broach** [bruo'h'ch], a steeple, or spire. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Brock** [brok'], a badger; gen.
- Brock** [brok'], the cuckoo-spit insect found on green leaves in an immersion of froth. 'I sweat like a *brock*' [Aa' swi'h't laa'k u brok']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is usual, but optional, to add the *s* to *sweat*, as to all common verbs, by rule.
- Brog** [brog'], v. n. and v. a. to browse, from place to place, as cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is also personal in application. 'I shall go to no more

stattis (statute-hirings); I shall brog at home' [Aa: sul' gaan' tu nu me'h'r staat'iz; Aa: su'l' brog' ut' 'yaam'].

Brogwood [brog'wuod], brushwood; but more particularly the undergrowths on which cattle feed, or browse; Mid.

Brou [bruo:]; or **Brea** [bri'h'], brother; gen. 'He's going to Thirsk, to see his *bréa*' [Eez' gaa'in tu Thuosk', tu see' iz' bri'h'].

Brow [bri'h', broo:], a hill; gen.

Browl [braow'l], a lack-manners; Mid.

Browl [broo'l, braow'l], sb. and v. n. Applied to a gruff, noisy state of temper; gen. 'Going *browling* about in that ga'te (way)—t' man's no hold of himself' [Gaan'in broo'lin uboot' i dhaat' gi'h't—t' maan'z ne'h' 'aoh'd u izsen']. Here there are two forms suggestive of the distinctive character of town and rural dialect. The two pronunciations indicated obtain in rural dialect; and in town dialect there are two others—[braaw'l] and [braa'l]. These distinctions are localized in their pairs, and remain a hard-and-fast feature of respective phases.

Brudder [brud'ur]; or **Brither** [bridh'ur], brother. The first form is general, and the last an occasional Mid-Yorkshire one. **Brou** (see), however, is the familiar one, generally.

Brummels [bruom'ulz]; or **Bumelkites** [buom'ulka'y'ts], hedge blackberries. **Brummel-nosed** [bruom'ul - nuo'h'zd], said of a person who has the toper's purple nose. *Wh. Gl.* Both these terms are heard in Mid-York., but only *brummelkites* in Nidderdale, and in each locality the substantives have a singular form.

Brun [bruon'], adj. brown; Mid.

Brunt [bruont'], adj. precipitous. Also, in regard to personal address. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'A *brunt* hill' [U bruont' ill']. 'He is over *brunt* for some folk (too abrupt for some people), but one likes him no worse for it' [Eez' aow'h'r bruont' fu suom' fuo'h'k, but' yaan' laa'ks im' nu waa's fut'].

Bruntling [bruont'lin], adj. applied to a robust, brisk person, with manners which are greatly in one's way; Mid. 'A great *bruntling* fellow—he'd shift a horse, by the look of him' [U gri'h't bruont'lin fel'u, ee'd shift' u 'aos' bi t li'h'k on' im'].

Brus'enhearted [bruos'u'naa'tid (and) e'h'tid], adj. heart-broken. Also **heart-brus'en** [aa'tbruos-u'n]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Brus'en**, *burst*, is a constituent of many compounds, and is more employed in a simple form than the common verb.

Brus'enkite [bruos'u'nkaa't (and) ka'y't (ref.)]; or **Brus'enguts** [bruos'u'nguots], a glutton; gen.

Brust [bruost'], v. a. and v. n. burst; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* **Brus'en** [bruos'u'n] is also put to the use of an active verb. The past tenses, in each case, are [bruost'] and [braast']; [bruos'u'n] and [bros'u'n]. In rural dialect [brost'] and [braas-u'n] are additional past forms.

Bruz [bruoz'], v. a. and sb. bruise; gen. 'Thou's gotten a bonny ("fine," or "sad") *bruz*' [Dhooz' git'u'n u baon'i bruoz'].

Bub [buob']; or **Bubs** [buobz']; or **Barebubs** [be'h'buobs']; a young naked bird of any kind; gen.

Buck [buok'], a roe; gen.

Buck [buok'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to butt; Mid.

Bucker [buok'ur], an ore-crushing, or sand-hammer; Nidd.

Budge [buoj'], v. imp. to swell; Mid. 'Look how it's *budging* up!' [Li'h'k oo' its buoj'in uop'].

Bulls [buolz'], sb. pl. the spiked timbers of a harrow; gen.

Bullseg [buol'seg], a castrated bull. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bullspink [buol'spink], the chaffinch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bullstang [buol'staang], the dragon-fly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **Bulltang** [buol'taang]; Mid.

Bulsh [bulsh'], v. a. and sb. to indent, or bruise, without making a breach, as a plastered wall may be *bulsh'd*, or *bulsh'd in*, by a blow of the foot; Mid.

Bumble-bee [buom'u'l-bee'], the wild hornless bee. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bum'le [buom'u'l], a state of awkward bustle; Mid.

Bun [buon'], a reed growing in hedgerows, and used for candle-spells; gen.

Bunch [buonsh'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to kick. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Limited in application to persons, and not employed figuratively, as a simple verb.

Bunchclot [buonsh'tlaot], a clod-hopper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Not much used, but known quite well. A 'gauvey,' or gawky specimen of rusticity, is a *lôan-gaper* [luo'h'n-geh'pur], lane-gaper; Mid.

Bur [buor, baor'], v. a. and sb. to maintain an object in position by blockage or leverage, as the wheel of a vehicle is *burred* with a stone, or a partially raised weight is *burred* up from the ground with a crowbar; gen.

Burdenband [baod'unbaan], a hempen hay-band. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Burl [bu'l], v. a. and v. n. to pour; gen. At a tea-table, it will be asked: 'Who's going to be the *burler-out*?' [We'h'z gaa'in tu bi t bur-lur-oot' ?] A.S. *byrelian*.

Burn [baorn, buorn'], a considerable brook, or stream. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The verb *to burn* is pronounced [bon' (and) baon'], but in the substantive exemplified the [r] is invariably heard.

Burn-fire [bu'n-faayr, bun-faayr], bon-fire. One or other of these forms would be what a stranger's ear would encounter in South Yorkshire. But the form proper to the dialect due south is **bone-fire** [buo'h'n-faayr]. In the south-west, the term is, in the Halifax district, **bun-fire** [buon-faayr]; and in the Huddersfield [buon-faoyr]. In Mid-Yorks, and generally north, the terms are **bun-fire** [buon-faa'r] and **bon-fire** [baon-faa'r]. 'Baon', in the last word, at once suggests *burn*, [ao] short displacing the [u] in words of this class, by rule. In the north-west of the county, the form is **béan-fire** [bi'h'n-faa'yr]. 'Bi'h'n' is the pronunciation of *bone*, as in the north generally. In refined rural dialect, there is a change again to [baon-feyr].

Burn-lit-on't! [baon'litont'], an imprecation, usually without more meaning than is associated with a passing ebullition of temper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Busk [buosk'], v. n. to hurry a departure; Mid. 'Now, come, *busk!*' [Noo, kuom, buosk'], be off!

Busk [buosk'], bush; Nidd.

Butter-bump [buot'u-buomp], a buttercup; gen.

Butterscot [buot'uskaot], a sweet-meat, compounded of treacle, sugar, and butter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Buzzard [buoz'ud], one addicted to a state of cowardly affright; gen.

Bychance [baa'chaans], an unexpected occurrence; gen.

Byelaw [baa'lao'h', baa'lao'']. Some years ago, an old bellman and his wife were wont to perform the round of a north-riding village (Tollerton, near Easingwold), and make the following announcement, in giving notice of a parish-meeting, where the overseers' business was transacted. But, first, the man rang his bell, after which proceeding the old lady blew a horn, and then came the announcement, made by the former: 'O, yes! O, yes!—this is to gi'e nôatidge! Awe', away to t' Bahlaw, to t' Skèal-hoose, at seven o'clock to-neet' [Ao'h' yis', ao'h' yis'!—dhis' is' tu gi' nuo'h'tij! Uwi', uwi'h' tu t' baa'lao'h', ti t' ski'h'l'oos', ut' siv'u'n utlok' tu neet'], O, yes! O, yes! this is to give notice! Away, away to the *Byelaw*, to the School-house, at seven o'clock to-night.

Bygang [baa'gaang, baay'gaang], bypath. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

By Gok [baa' Gok' (and) Gaoh'k], a petty oath; gen. in the two forms. **I Gocks** [I Gok's] is also heard, less frequently, with the occasional emphatic rendering of the pronoun [:Aa'y].

Bynames [baa'ni'h'mz], sb. pl. These, attaching to persons, are a feature of the manufacturing district, and especially of the clothing-villages. But the practice of conferring *bynames* prevails more generally in the rural localities. Indeed, almost everything and everybody is made subject to custom in this way, but with no harmful feeling. The village is known by a *byname*; the church, chapel, or meeting-barn, have their homely equiva-

lents in such phrases as 't' and hoose,'—the old house; 't' and pléace,'—the old place; and others less favourably expressive: the hall, and various particular dwellings, have their *bynames*; the fields about have all names of their own, expressive of situation, size, character, or, what is most common, some traditionary association; the people collectively have their *byname* to others of the neighbouring villages; and very many people are known individually by other names than those their sponsors in baptism may be considered as accountable for. There is an authentic and curious list of old rural *bynames* preserved in connection with the muster-rolls of the Dales' Volunteers, who were up in arms at the beginning of the present century, for some account of which see the PREFACE, where further illustrations of *bynames* will be found.

By now [binoo'], adv. by this time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

By-past [baay' (and) baa'paast], adj. bygone. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Byre [baay'h'r], a cowhouse, or 'mistal'; Mid.

Bystead [baa'sti'h'd], usually applied to a distinctively-featured byway, as one which is paved, used by vehicles, or flanked at intervals by some kind of structure; gen.

Cadge [kaaj'], v. a. and v. n. to beg; Mid. A word used peculiarly. One going with corn to grind, is taking it to *cadge*. A 'cadging-mill' is a miller's, or flour-mill, and a *miller* not only a 'badger,' but also a 'cadger.' In the Leeds dialect *cadge* has a primary meaning, to beg, and a secondary one, to steal. The country word 'cadger,' for *miller*, may be of recent and per-

haps a humorous origin. It is erroneous to suppose that a vocabulary is never added to. See **Bellos**. Words descriptive of character, and especially words describing the movement of objects, sometimes seem to be evolved in common conversation.

Caff [kaaf·], v. n. to rue; gen. 'Caff - hearted' [kaaf· - aa'tid (and) e'h'tid], chicken-hearted.

Cagmag [kaag·maag], sb. and adj. refuse; any worthless material. Used, also, of persons, contemptuously; gen.

Cagment [kaag·ment (and) mint], sb. sing. and plur. Applied to people who are in any way of a disreputable character; Mid.

Ca'njy [ke'h'nji], adj. discontented; sour; cross-tempered. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cake [keh'k], v. n. cackle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Call [kao'h'l], v. a. to abuse; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* The word means, also, to *scold*. A sentence of interrogative and reprimand, such as is on the lips of mothers many times a day, is regarded as a 'calling' medium. This form becomes a substantive, and has often *s* added when directly signifying a *scolding* or *abuse*. So, too, with *call*, a children's substantive, which is heard as *calls* [kao'h'lz].

Callin'-band [kaal'in-baand]; or **Cal-band** [kaal·-baand], the guard or safety-band attached to young children; gen.

Callit [kaal'it], sb. and v. n. gossip; Mid.

Cam [kaam·], a rise of hedge-ground; gen. 'Cam-side' [kaam·-saa'd].

Canny [kaan'i], adj. exact; methodical; careful; fair-dealing; nice in appearance; or nicely proportionate; gen. *Canny* in-

dividuals are little, brisk, and clean - looking. Among the crockery kept for show in a parlour cupboard, a sugar-basin is sometimes met with, having the jocular inscription, 'Be *canny* with it.'

Canty [kaan'ti], adj. brisk, lively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cap [kaap·], v. a. to surprise; to crown, or consummate; gen. 'I was fair *capt*' [Aa· wur· fe'h'r kaapt·], quite surprised. 'Well, now, that's a *capper*' [Wee'l, noo, dhaats· u kaap'ur], a thing to be surprised at. 'That's a *capper*' [Dhaats· u kaap'ur], a crowner, in the way of argument. 'That *caps* him' [Dhaat· kaaps· im·], surprises him. 'That's the *capper* of the lot, however' [Dhaats· t kaap'ur ut· lot·, oo-iv'ur], must bear the palm for size, quality, disposition, or whatever is under allusion.

Capper [kaap'ur], an extinguisher; Mid.

Card [ke'h'd, kaa'd] (ref.), v. a. To 'card up' a hearthstone is, in a strict way of speaking, merely to separate and remove the ashes and cinders, and involves no further labour. A mother will tell a child to 'card up, ready for sweeping;' and when the refuse is raked up, although the floor be covered with dust, the 'carding' is completed. This limited sense of the word is quite understood, although it is expanded in common use, and to 'card up' a room means, to put it generally to rights. It is usual to associate the adverb with the verb, but the latter is often used alone; gen.

Ca'ker [kaa·kur], the binding of iron on a clog-sole. A miners' term; Nidd.

Carl [kaa'l], a foolish, ignorant

- person. *Wh. Gl.* Chiefly heard in Mid-Yorks.
- Carl** [kaa'l], v. n. and sb. gossip; Mid.
- Carlings** [kaa'linz], sb. pl. grey peas. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Carly** [kaa'li], adj. unmannered; Mid.
- Carny** [kaa'ni], v. n. and v. a. to entreat; gen. One of the saying class of words. Where, in ordinary English, it would be said, that a person 'lingered in the endeavour to persuade' another to some act, the words between inverted commās are, in the past of the verb, understood. 'He *carried* about him for ever so long' ['Ee kaa'nid uboo't im' fur' iv'ur su laang'].
- Carr** [kaar], a low-lying place, usually land between ridges; *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Cat-collop** [kaat'kaolup], the in-meat belonging to a pig; gen.
- Cathaws** [kaatao'z, kaataoh'z], sb. pl. the fruit of the hawthorn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Catjug** [kaat'juog], the berry of the wild, or dog-rose tree; Mid.
- Cat'whelp** [kaat'welp], a kitten. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. And, **Kitling** [kit'lin] generally.
- Catwhin** [kaat'win], the herb 'setwall,' or valerian; gen.
- Caumeril** [kao'h'mu'ril]; or **Gau-meril** [gao'h'mu'ril], a crooked stick, having a series of notches at each end, and used for expanding the legs of slaughtered animals. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cauve** [kao'h'v], v. a. to gravitate in mass, as a bank of soft lumpy soil will do; gen.
- Cav'** [kaav'], cave, cavern; Mid.
- Cave** [ke'h'v, ki'h'v], v. a. to tilt, or overturn; gen.
- Caw** [kaoh'], v. n. and sb. to breathe hard and imperfectly, as when contending with internal pain; gen. 'He suffers a deal; he can't get his breath; he does nought but *caw*' ['Ee suofuz u di'h'l; i kaa'nt git' iz' bri'h'th; i diz' naowt' bud' kao'h']. 'One can hear his *caws* all over the house' ['Yaan'kun'ih'r'iz'kao'h'z' yaal' aowh' t oo's].
- Cazzons** [kaaz'unz], sb. pl. dried cow-dung; gen. It is used as fuel by the very poor. Where peat can be had, as on the moors, it is in very general use, and its cutting, drying, and stacking forms a chief occupation in the summer-time.
- Cess** [ses'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to rate, or assess. In very common use, and general to the county.
- Cess** [ses', sis'], v. a. and sb. to chastise vigorously. 'I'll *cess* thee!' ['Aa'leses' dhu]. 'I'll give it you! 'Thou'll get some *cess* yet!' [Dh:uo'l git' suom' ses' yit'], a threatful intimation of deservings; gen.
- Cess** [ses'], a disturbance; gen.
- Chaff** [chaaf'], v. n. and v. a. to choke up, with reference to the respiratory organ; Mid. An asthmatical person will say, 'The bit of fog this morning fair *chaffed* me up' ['T bit' u faog'dhis' mao'h'nin fe'h'r chaaft' mu uop']. The figure is intelligible enough inside a barn, where a flail is at work.
- Chaff** [chaaf']; or **Chaft** [chaaft']; or **Caff** [kaaf']. The upper jaw, or chap, of an animal; gen. 'Pig-*caff*' [pig'-kaaf].
- Chaff** [chaaf'], v. a. to chafe, or gall. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chander** [chaan'du], chaldron; Mid.
- Channels** [chaan'ulz], a distortion of *challenge*; Mid.
- Chap** [chaap'], v. n. and v. a. to buy and sell, in a chance way;

- Mid. 'The last I saw of him he was chipping and chapping about at Barnaby' [T laast Aa seed on im i wur chip'in ur chaap'in uboot ut Baa'nubi], was jobbing about at Barnaby, the great Fair held at Boro'bridge, commencing on St Barnabas' day.
- Chass** [chaas'], hurry. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chat** [chaat'], ore and stone together; Nidd.
- Chatter** [chaat'ur], a tatter. 'Her gown was all in *chatters*' [Ur' goo'n wur yaal'i chaat'uz].
- Chavvle** [chaav'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to chew imperfectly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A horse is also said to *chavvle* when biting the bit.
- Cheat** [chi'h't]; or **Sly-cake** [slaay (and) slaa - ki'h'k (and) ke'h'k], cakes consisting of an upper and lower portion, with fruit between. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chet** [chet'], breastmilk. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chevy** [chiv'i], sb. and v. a. to chase; Mid. 'He led me a bonny (fine) *chevy*' [Ee led mu u baon'i chiv'i]. 'Chevy - chase' [Chiv'i-chih's], a running pursuit.
- Chimla** [chim'lu], chimney; gen.
- Chimpings** [chim'pinz], sb. pl. applied to grain in its earliest stage of dressing, but most usually to oatmeal. Also, to cumbersome particles of any kind, as to wood when hacked or minced on the surface; Mid.
- Chip** [chip'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to trip, or cause to stumble. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to step along nimbly, 'Yonder she goes, *chipping* along' [Yaoh'n'd'u shu gaangz' chip'in ulaang'].
- Chip** [chip'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to chap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. **Chop** [chop'] is, too, very generally heard in rural dialect.
- Chizzel** [chiz'il], bran. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chock** [chok'], v. a. and sb. to wedge; gen.
- Chub** [chuob'], sb. and v. n. a wood-log; gen. The lads of a village go 'a-chubbing' [u-chuob'in] in preparation for bonfire night, the fifth of November. So, too, before Christmas, for the wood which is to make the Yule-log.
- Chubs** [chuobz'], sb. pl. briar-fruit, of the hard berry kind. A generic term; Mid.
- Chuff** [chuof'], adj. expressive of a state of hilarious satisfaction, whether outwardly exhibited or not; to be gratified at the bottom of one's self; gen. to the county. In connection with proverbial phrases, the word is, in many instances, meaningless. In such as, 'As *chuff* as a cheese;', 'As *chuff* as an apple;', 'As *chuff* as two sticks;', and in the coarse-mouthed person's '*chuff* as blazes,' there is nothing more than vulgar humour, which was never meant to be understood.
- Chunter** [chuon't'ur], v. n. to murmur. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cinderwig** [sin'd'uwig], a name bestowed upon an ill-natured, niggardly person; Mid.
- Clag** [tlaag'], v. n. to adhere, to cling, or cleave to. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Cleg** [tleg'] is the name of a large grey fly, which torments cattle. 'Sticks like a *cleg* of (on) a windy day' [Stiks' laa'k u tleg' uv' u win'd'i di'h']. In town dialect, the verb acquires the pronunciation of this substantive very generally.
- Claggum** [tlaag'um], treacle-toffee; Mid. When rolled into sticks, for sale, they are 'treacle-sticks' [t'ri'htu'l - stiks]. The Leeds

juvenile calls them 'rolls of sucker' [r'ao'wɫz u suok'ur].

Clai'k [tleh'k], the pronunciation of cloak; Mid.

Clai'ke [tle'h'k], v. a., v. n., and sb. to claw, or 'clawk'; Mid.

Clam [tlaam'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to hunger; gen. Only in very occasional use in this sense, and, substantively, very slightly. The usual meaning of the word is, to be parched with thirst. With this meaning there is, too, a slight substantive use of the word.

Clame [tle'h'm], v. a. to cause to adhere; to spread, or smear. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clammy [tlaam'i], adj. sticky. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clamorsome [tlaam'usum], adj. clamorous. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clamp [tlaamp']; or **Clomp** [tlaomp'], v. n. to pace with a clattering noise; gen.

Clamper [tlaam'pur], v. a. and sb. to claw. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Clan [tlaan'], a cluster, or gathering; a large group. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Clart [tlaa't], v. a. and sb. to smear. Also, figuratively, for deceit, or hollow talking. Applied, also, to a worthless article, or person. **Clarty**, adj. dirty, or slatternly. A housewife is in the midst of 'clarty deed' when at work on the fire-irons with greasy cloths and polishing dust. An assembly of disreputable persons is referred to as a **clartment** [tlaa'tment]; gen.

Clash [tlaash'], a heavy fall. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Clash**, also, meaning common or newsy talk, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, and employed as a sb. and v. a.; Mid. **Clashing**, sb. a severe shaking, or concussion, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clat [tlaat'], sb. and v. n. to

prate noisily; gen. 'None of thy clat, there, lass.' 'I wasn't clatting' [Ne'h'n u dhi' tlaat' dhi'h', lass. Aa' 'waaz'u'nt tlaat'in].

Clatter [tlaat'ur], v. a. and sb. to beat with the open hands; gen. to the county.

Clau'm [tlaoh'm], v. a. to seize, and cling to. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Clavver [tlaav'ur], v. n. and v. a. to clamber; Mid. 'Clamber' [tlaam'ur] is also employed, generally.

Clavver [tlaav'ur], sb. A rabble-like heap of people. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Speaking of a procession, it will be said, that the persons composing it went orderly to begin with, but 'were i' clavvers at t' end on t' [wur' i tlaav'uz ut' t ind' ont'], became a rabble throng at the end of it.

Clawt' [tlaoh't], v. a. to claw in an indecisive quick manner; Mid.

Cléats [tli'h'ts], sb. pl. coltsfoot; gen.

Cléaz [tli'h'z]; or **Cláaz** [tle'h'z]; or **Clóaz** [tluoh'z]; or **Clau'z** [tlaoh'z], sb. pl. clothes; gen. The first is strictly the northern, and the third the southern form. The second is most used. The last is the refined form in use.

Cled [tled'], pp. clad. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cletch [tlech']. A brood, as of chickens; also, a section of a party. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cleugh [tliw']; or **Clufe** [tliwf'], a narrow rocky pass, or glen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Cléaf** [tli'h'f] is also a general form.

Click [tlik'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to snatch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'It's bad clicking butter out of a dog's throat' [It's baad tlik'in buot'ur oot uv' u dogz' thri'h't]. 'Ragged folks and fine folks

- there's always a *clicking* at' [Raagd' fuo'h'ksun' faa'n fuo'h'ks dhuz' yaal'us u tlik'in aat'].
Click [tlik·], a familiar term amongst miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages; Nidd.
Click [tlik·], v. imp. to shrivel. But usually employed with the adverb 'up'—to '*click* up,' as in the *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Clicket [tlik·it], a large wooden salt-box, with a sloping lid, on hinges, and made to hang against the wall; gen.
Clinch [tlinsh·], v. a. clutch. Also, in the sense of sudden contact, as in the *Wh. Gl.* 'I *clined* wi' him anent t' fold-gate' [Aa·tlinsh·t' wi im' unent' t' fao'h'd-yaat·], I came in contact with him against the fold-yard gate; Mid.
Clipper [tli·p·ur], one of the best. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. Not much used by old people, but always on the tongues of the younger. 'A *clipper* to go' [U tli·p·ur tu gaang·], a fine one to go. 'He has got a *clipper* for his gaffer' [Eez' git'u'n u tli·p·ur fur iz' gaaf·ur]; which may be taken to mean, either that he has got the best or the worst of persons for his master; but the term does not usually convey irony. **Clipping** [tli·p·in], adj. 'A *clipping* lot,' a fine lot.
Clippers [tli·p·uz], scissors. Also, occasionally denoting shears; gen.
Clivvis [tli·v·is], a spring-hook. A miner's term; Nidd.
Clock [tlaok·], the downy head of a dandelion. Possibly a figurative appellation, having its origin among children, who, in their play, pluck the plant, at this stage of its growth, to blow away the down, in order to tell 'what o'clock' it is. This is done by repeated efforts, and the time of day is reckoned by that last breath which releases the last particle of down; gen.
Clock [tlaok·]; or **Clocker** [tlaok·ur], a beetle; gen. The *watchman-beetle* gets the name of 'flying-clocker' [flee'in-tlaok·ur].
Clodder [tlo·d·ur]; or **Clotter** [tlot·ur], a stiff curdle; gen. 'That's crudded (curdled), but this is all of a *clotter*' [Dhaat's·kruod'id, bud' dhis' iz' yaal' u u tlot·ur]. **Clod** and **Clot** are employed as verbs neuter with this meaning.
Cloddy [clod·i], adj. applied to living objects with a short, thick-set, fleshy appearance; Mid.
Close [tluo'h's] adj. near, or parsimonious; gen. **Close-næaved** [tluo'h's-ni'h'vd], *close-fisted*. This is the common pronunciation, but old people invariably employ [tli'h's] generally, and [tle'h's] in Mid-York.
Clot [tlot·], clod; gen. In the common proverbial phrase, 'As cold as a *clot*' [Uz' kao'h'd uz' u tlot·], the article is often dispensed with, [Uz' kao'h'd uz' tlot·].
Clour [tluo'h'r], a swelling on the head, raised by a blow of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Clout [tloot·], v. a. and sb. to beat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. Usually restricted in meaning to beating with the hand, and about the head. An angry mother often pounces on the dishcloth, as the likeliest thing to hand, wherewith to chastise a child, and, when this is the case, it is permissible to say that the child is being '*clouted* all over' [tloot'id yaal' aow'h'r], the *cloth* being a *clout*. Or, when a mother snatches the cap off the head of her offspring, for an angry purpose, then the *clouting* may be of a general

character too. A mother's liberal but precise instructions to the village pedagogue, with respect to a 'tarestril' of a child—one of an incorrigible disposition—are, that the child 'may be *clouted* well, but not hit with anything' [mu bi tloot'id wee'l, but' nit' 'it'u'n wi naowt'].
Clow [tlaow'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to work at a pressure, toiling with the hand. **Clower** [tlaow'ur], a vigorous worker with the hands. There is always implied, in the verb and substantive alike, a scrambling, well-meant activity—an industrious 'tooth-and-nail' attack upon the work in hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clōwclash [tloo' (and, ref.) tlaow' tlaash'], a state of confusion of things. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cloy [tlaoy'], 'As drunk as *cloy*' [Uz' d'ruongk' uz' tlaoy']. *Wh. Gl.* An expression constantly heard in Mid-York, too, and also in the Leeds district.

Clubby [tluob'i], a short or club-stick; Mid.

Clue [tliw'], a ball of string. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clum [tluom'], adj. moist and adhesive, as old moss in a flower-pot; Mid.

Cluther [tluodh'ur]; or **Clodder** [tloed'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to cluster. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clutherment [tluod'ument], a collected rabble, or throng, about any object. **Cludder** [tluod'ur] is also a form of the verb, used generally. 'There wur (was) a bonny (fine) *cludder* of folks' [Dhu wur' u baon'i tluod'ur u fuo'h'ks].

Co' [kwo'], v. n. come. This usage, frequent in the mining-*dales*, in respect to this and other different words, as *wool* [wuo'], *all* [aoh'], *wall* [waoh'], *call* [kaoh'], &c., is unknown in

Mid-Yorkshire, and the south, apart from Craven.

Coat [kuoh't, kwuoh't]. Old people frequently use this word for *gown* [goo'n], the more general term. The younger generation consider the usage droll; Mid.

Cobble [kaob'u'l]; or **Cob** [kaob'], sb., v. a. and v. n. A paving-stone gets one or other of these names (also *cob-*, or *cobble-stone* [kaob'-ste'h'n, kaob'u'l-ste'h'n]), but these are commonly applied to stones naturally rounded, and of which, indeed, country paving-stones usually consist. **Cobble**, v. a. and v. n. to stone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cobble-tree [kaob-ul-t'ree' (and) t'rih'], a trace-rod of any kind; gen.

Cobby [kaob'i], adj. healthy and cheerful; in good spirits. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cob-hole [kaob'uo'h'l], a place too small for any ordinary purpose is so stigmatized; Mid. 'It's such a little *cob-hole* as never was seen, and fit for nobody to live in' [Its' saa'k u laa'tu'l 'kaob'uo'h'l uz' 'niv'u waa sih'n, un' fit' fur' 'neh'-bdi tu liv' in'].
Cocklight [kok'leet'], used, familiarly, to denote the dawn of day, or the time of cock-crowing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cod [kaod'], pod. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Coddle [kaod'u'l], v. a. to roast fruit, &c., as apples, and shelled beans. When the latter crack, they are *coddled*; Mid.

Coddy [kaod'i], adj. applied to any little thing; gen. A '*coddy-fēal*' [kaod'ifih'l] is a little foal. In *Nidderdale*, a '*coddy-cēak*' [kaod'ikih'k] is a child's cake. Called also a '*curr'n-coddy*' [kuor'n-kaod'i], from the usual

sprinkling of currants it is favoured with.

Codgy [kaod'ji, kuod'ji], adj. applied to anything very little in size, or quantity; gen.

Coif [kao'yf], a woman's cap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The common kind of *coif* is made of plain or worked lawn, with a frilled 'screed,' or border, of an outstanding aspect. That worn as a superior kind is usually of lace, even to the 'screeds,' which overlay each other as a border. The affluent among the farmers' wives go the length of silk trimmings, the flat looped style of which is unalterable, and the colour of the ribbon must be white, even to wear on funeral days. *Coif*, like many other terms, is used only in household talk, and among the people themselves; and 'lawnd cap' and 'net cap,' for the one or the other kind, are terms always in readiness, to save the appearance of vulgarity.

Colloge [koluo'h'g], an assembly of persons; Mid. The term usually implies some element of disorder. As a *verb* and *adjective* it is in very general use, but its substantive employment is rare.

Collop [kaol'up], a slice of meat; but most usually applied to meat of one kind. 'A ham-collop' [U aam' kol'up], 'A bacon-collop' [U be'ku'n kaol'up]. The word is used figuratively. 'A dear collop,' or bargain. 'Collop Monday,' in Shrove week, a day on which rashers of bacon form the staple article of dinner-tables, and are begged as an 'aumas' by the poor people, who go about in beggar character on this day.

Coney [kuo'h'ni], usually applied to a young rabbit; gen.

Conny [kon'i, kaon'i], interj. an expression of mock-bewilderment; gen. 'Conny, bairns!'

[Kaon'i be'h'nz], Bless me, children!

Conny [kon'i, kuoh'ni, kaon'i], adj. a diminutive expressive of endearment, and usually joined to *little*; gen. 'A larl (little) conny thing' [U laa'l kuoh'ni thingg'], 'A conny wee thing,' a very little thing.

Consate [konse'h't], v. n., v. a., and sb. to fancy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. 'I can't consate that man's face, somehow' [Aa' kaa'nt konse'h't dhaat' maanz' fi'h's, suom'oo'], said in respect of a face exciting antipathy. 'A consated body' [U konse'h'tid baodi], a vain person. 'I consates he'll come this way again' [Aa' konse'h'ts il' kuom' dhis' wi' ugi'h'n], I should think he'll come this way again. Of a poorly person, who has no appetite for anything, it will be said, that he 'consates nought' [konse'h'ts naowt'], can fancy nothing; or that he has 'no consate for nought' [ne'h' konse'h't fu naowt']. The moonlight is said to put the light of street gas-lamps 'out of consate.'

Coom [koom'], an edge of anything, as of dirt, or sand; gen. It is used in a petty sense.

Coop [koo'p], a coal-scuttle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Corn [kuo'h'n], a grain, or particle; gen. A 'corn of tobacco' [baak'u]; a 'corn of powder' [poo'd'ur]; a 'corn of rice' [raa's]. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'sand-coorn' [saan'kuo'h'n], also common.

Corncrake [kuo'h'nkreh'k]; or **Drakerhen** [d'ri'h'kur'en], the landrail; gen.

Corpse-yat [kaoh'ps-yaat], a lighthouse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cote [kuo'h't], a shed for small cattle, or fowls. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cot-house [kaot'oos], a very small cottage. 'Gang to t' cot-house,

i' t' wood, an' ax t' aud deame whether she's hear'd any tell of her lad yet' [Gaang' tit' kaot'oos it' wuoh'd (also [wih'd]) un'aaks' t' ao'h'd di'h'm wid'ur shuz' yi'h'd aon'i til' uv' aor' laad' yit'], whether she has heard anything of her son yet; Mid.

Cotten [kot'u'n], v. a. and v. n. to be adapted; to fit, or agree with. *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorkshire this word is not altogether of that abstract character noted in the *Gl.*, but is freely applied to persons and things. A coat 'cottens well,' fits well. 'Cotten thyself up, and then cot t' house up a bit' [Kot'u'n dhisen' uop', un'dhen' kot' t' oos' uop' u bit']. **Cotten** also, v. a. to chastise.

Cotter [kot'ur], v. a. and v. n. to entangle; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Cot** [kot'] is also used. Bad fleeces of wool are chiefly faulty in being *cotted*, or 'run up to felt' compactly.

Cotterils [kot'rilz (and) kaoh't'rilz], sb. pl. materials; property in general. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Coul [koo'l], a swelling on the head, produced by concussion; Mid. [Kaow'l] is also heard, and is employed as an *active verb*. This form has an identical usage in the Leeds district, but has a commoner form in [k:aaw'l], vulgarly [kaa'l]. These two last forms are general in the south. In Nidderdale, usage corresponds to that of Mid-York., in restriction to a substantive form [ki'h'l].

Coup [kaow'p], v. n. and v. a. to fall and overturn. Usually employed with *over* as an adverb. 'He *couped over*' [Ee kaow'pt aowr']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Coup [kaow'p], v. a. and v. n. to exchange. **Couping-word** [kaow'pin-waod], the last word at a bargain. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Swap** [swaap']; or **Sôap** [suoh'p]; or

Swôap [swuoh'p]. The two last are additional forms. **Swap** and **swôap** are the more usual forms in Mid-York., **coup** being confined in usage to old people. This word is much used in Lower Nidderdale. **Sôap** is, too, more of an Upper Nidderdale than a Mid-York. form. **Horse-couper** [Aos' kaowp'-ur], horse-dealer.

Courting [kuo'h'tiu], courtyard; Mid.

Couther [kaow'dhur], v. n. and v. a. to recover; to reinvigorate. The past participle is given in the *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-York. the verb is also in common use. A person thinking of going to the sea-side, for the recovery of health, will be greeted with the question, 'Then you are going to *couther* up a bit?' [Dhen' yi'h'r gaa'in tu kaow'dhur uop' u bit'']

Cow [kaow'], v. n. and v. a. to walk with the feet sideways—not to lay them flatly. A 'cow-heeled' boot is one having the heel worn down on one side only. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cow [kaow'], v. n. go, imperatively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'Thou's going to go!' [Dhooz' gaa'in tu kaow']. 'Cow-away!' [Kaow'-uwe'h'l], Be off!

Cow-clag [koo'tlaag], sb. and v. a. the caked matter usually seen fast or *clagged* to the hair of sheep and cattle; cow-dung; gen. 'Thou must not lie thee down in the cow-pasture or thou'll get *cow-clagged*' [Dhoo' muon' ut lig' dhu doon' it' koo'-paast'ur, u dhool' git' koo'-tlaagd]. In this word the pronunciation is always [koo'], as is that of *cow*.

Cow-gate [koo'gih't], a pasture, or 'gateage' [gih'tij], for one cow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In many parishes, a large pasture (the one, it often happens, most

difficult to cultivate) is usually allotted to the poor by the owner of the soil, at a nominal rental, or otherwise. The 'gates' are, in most cases, imaginative areas, and the cows feed in common.

Cow-scot [koo'skaot, skuot, and skut]; or **Cow-sort** [koo'suoh't]. The cushat, or ring-dove; gen.

Crackey [kraak'i], a soft-brained person; gen.

Cracks [kraaks'], news. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crake [kre'h'k, kri'h'k], crow, or rook. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'As black as a *crake*' [Uz' blaak' uz' u kre'h'k]. Also as a v. n. to talk in a blatant manner; and, to boast.

Cramble [kraam'u'l], v. n. to walk in a cramped or spasmodic manner, as through pain, infirmity, or exhaustion. **Cram'elly** [kraam'uli], adj. in a cramped state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cramp-ring [kraamp'-ring], a ring made out of old coffin-lead, and worn as a preservative against cramp. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Old coffins, of lead, or stone, are 'troughs' [t'ruof's, t'ri'h'fs].

Cransh [kraansh'], v. a. and sb. to crunch, or craunch; to crush gritty matter underfoot. **Cranshy**, gritty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is also used in a peculiar way. 'Give over (up) eating that apple; thou *cranshes* my teeth with it' [Gi aow'h'r yi'h'tin dhaat' aap'u'l; dhoo kraan'shiz maa' ti'h'th wi t], sets my teeth on edge with it. **Tôth** [tuoh'th], the pronunciation of *tooth*. Also [ti'h'th] (sing. and plur.), [Ti'h'dh], v. a. to tooth.

Cratchet (kraat'chit), the crown of the head. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, **Cratch**.

Crattle [kraat'u'l]; or **Cruttle** [kruot'u'l], a crumb; Mid.

Crazzler [kraaz'lur], of the nature

of a severe task; Mid. The word is sometimes joined to *up*. In allusion to having caught a very bad cold, a person will say, 'I got a *crazzler* on Saturday, with going to the market' [Aa' gaat' ukraaz'lur u Set'urdu wi gaang'in ti t meh'kit]. Of a difficult task imposed on one, it will be said, 'I've gotten a *crazzler*-up this time' [Aa'v git'u'n u kraaz'lur-uop' dhis' taam'].

Crazzlety [kraaz'u'lti], adj. rickety; gen.

Crêak [kri'h'k], a pot or pan-hook; gen.

Creaker [kri'h'kur], a spring-rattle, from a child's plaything, to the article carried by a night-watchman. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Créal [kri'h'l], v. a. to wind twine, or anything of the kind, is to *créal* it. 'Who's is this ball?' 'Let thou it alone; it was *created* for t' larl un' (the little one). [We'h'z iz' dhis' bao'h'l? Lit' dhoo' it' ule'h'n; it' wur' kri'h'ld fu t' laa'l un']. The process of doing samplers, or other worsted needle-work, is spoken of as *crealing*; Mid.

Cree [kree], v. a. to parboil, or seethe, as wheat which, after being bruised, is prepared for 'frumity,' on 'Yule-een.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Creepings [kri'h'pinz], sb. pl. the cold shivery sensations attending colds newly caught. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cremlin [krem'lin, krim'lin], the tub or trough used in preparing leavened bread; Mid.

Crewel [kriw'il], a reel, or bobbin; Mid.

Crewtle [kriw'tu'l], v. n. to regain strength; gen. 'Then, you've *crewled* up a bit?' [Dhen'yiv' kriw'tu'ld uop' u bit' ?], are recovering a little?

Cricket [krek'it], a stool, usually with unshaped upright ends as supporters, in place of legs; Mid.

Crinkle [krin'ku'l], v. n., v. a., and sb. to bend tortuously; Mid. Of a twisting pathway, it will be said: 'It *crinkles* round, but goes straight at after' (afterwards). [It· krin'ku'lz roo'nd, but· gaangz· st'ri'h't ut· if't'ur]. The last word also changes the initial vowel to [e].

Crob [kraob'], v. a. to rebuke, in a short, rough manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crockenly [kruoh'kunli], crockery; Mid. The right pronunciation of such words as this one is not easy to the illiterate, and the endeavour to pronounce them at all is a mark of the character of rural dialect, which does not exhibit the variety of contractions observable in town dialect. Some of these are gross, to eye and ear alike, and only because, as the speaker is wont to say, he 'can't lap t' tongue round 'em.'

Crook [kri'h'k]; *or Cruke* [kriw'k], the wry-neck disease, in cattle or sheep. Also, as in *Wh. Gl.*, a cursory term for 'the *crook* in the leg when it stands out in a twisted form, from the effects of *fellon*;' gen.

Crook [krih'k]; *or Cruke* [kriw'k], a crotchet, or whim. A 'fond *cruke*' [faond· krih'k], a foolish whim. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'The first form is most frequently used in Mid-York., as the last is in Nidderdale. This note applies, too, to the respective forms immediately preceding these.

Crop [krop], applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe; gen. One who manifests hoarseness is alluded to as having a 'réasty *crop*.' See **Réast**.

Cross [kruos· (and) kros·]. 'He

begged like a cripple at a *cross*' [Ee begd· laa'k u krip'ul ut· u kruos·]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Like a cripple at a gate' [Laa'k u krip'ul ut u yaat·]; Mid. 'His way is a long one, but there's a staff and a *cross* at the end of it' [Iz· wi'h'z u laang· un·, bud· dhuz· u staa·v un· u kruos· ut· t ind· ont·], beggary at the end, said of a youthful prodigal.

Cross-gaang [kruos· (and) kros-gaang]; *or Cross-gate* [kruos· (and) kros-ge'h't, (or) gi'h't], a cross-way. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crowdle [kroawd'u'l]; *or Cruddle* [kruod'u'l], v. n. and v. a. to huddle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **crouter** [kroodh'ur]; Mid. The neuter verb **croudle** [kroo'du'l] is also in use generally, signifying the position of kneeling and stooping together.

Crowdy [kroaw'di], a preparation of oatmeal and water, usually 'lined' with milk, when in a parboiled state, and afterwards eaten with salt, or treacle and milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crowp [kroaw'p], v. n. creep. An odd form of the present tense of the verb, in occasional use; Mid.

Crowp [kroaw'p], v. n. to grumble, in a subdued tone. Also applied to the rumbling noise of the stomach when flatulent. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Crowse [kroaw'z], adj. brisk; in sprightly condition. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cruddle [kruod'u'l]; *or Crud* [kruod·], v. n. and v. a. to curdle. **Cruds** [kruodz·], curds. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crune [kriw'n], v. n. to bellow, as a bull; gen. This is the usual Nidderdale pronunciation. The usual Mid-York. one is [kroo'n].

Crunshon [kruon'shun]; *or Scrun-*

shon [skruon'shun], a broken morsel; gen.

Crush [cruosh']; or **Rush** [ruosh'], a crowd. Also a merry-making. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cuddy [kuod'i]; or **Dickey-dun-nock** [dik-i-duon'uk], a small hedge-bird, similar in size and appearance to a young grey linnet; Mid.

Cuddy [kuod'i], adj. of an over-careful, parsimonious disposition; Mid. 'It wants a *cuddy* one to be in a house with such outgoings as there is here' [It' waants' u kuod'i yun' tu bi' iy' u oo's wi sa'y'k oot'-gaanginz uz' dhur' iz' ih'r]. It wants one of the save-all sort to be in house with such an expenditure as there is here.

Cuddy-cloth [kuod-i-tle'h'h'th (or) tli'h'th], the napkin used to cover the face of a baby at the time of christening; Mid.

Cup [kuop'!] an idiomatic word which no dialect-speaking native of the locality where it is in use is able to explain. In the interjectional phrase, 'Hey, with a *cup*!' [:E'y, widh' u kuop'!] the whole meaning is equivalent to, *Come here, quickly!* In '*Cup, cup* stir!' there is in *cup* a suggestion of the word *come*. These *cup* phrases are, in the locality alluded to, referred, in origin, to a former resident there, a farmer of eccentric habits. Mr Skeat interprets the word very clearly, as follows: 'I have heard both [kuop'], [kuo uop'], and [kuom' uop'] all used in the same way. "With a *cup*," = with a *come-up*, i. e. with an exhortation to haste. The familiar "come up!" of the London costermonger.'

Curn [ku'n, kun']; or **Cun** [kuon']; or **Cóan** [kuoh'n]; or **Céan** [kih'n]; or **Con** [kon', kaon'], currant. One of those

words which are thus distinctively varied in pronunciation. The last four are general rural forms, [kih'n] being the broad dialect one. The last, [kon', kaon'], are perhaps most heard in Mid-Yorks. The variations of the first form are not unheard in the rural parts, but are, strictly, the town forms.

Cushlady [kuosh'leh'di]; or **Cow-lady** [koo'leh'di]; or **Dowdy-cow** [doo'dikoo'], the lady-bird; gen. The subject of many children's rhymes.

Cuvvin [kuov'in], a periwinkle; gen.

Dacity [daas'uti], capacity; the ability to undertake, or conceive. *Wh. Gl.* Common to the central parts of Yorkshire. A much-used word. Perhaps merely deprived of the prefix *au*, and warped in meaning. See also *Dazzity*.

Dad-of-all-ringtails [daad-u-yaal'-ring'teh'lz], applied to those who are eminently mischievous, or of notorious character; Mid.

Daffhead [daaf'i'h'd], a coward. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Daffle [daaf'u'l], v. a. and sb. to deafen; to be in a mazed state. **Daffly** is also used *substantively* in the last sense. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dag [deg', daag'], v. a. and v. n. to sprinkle, by droppings from the hand, as is done in preparing to fold rough-dry linen. Used substantively, too, for a large drop of water. **Dagged**, pp. in a drop-wet state; Mid.

Daglocks [daag'luks]; or **Daylocks** [de'h'luks], sb. pl. the coarse top wool of a fleece, from which inferior garments are made; Mid. The last pronounci-

ation is furnished by a York correspondent.

Dale [di'h'l, de'h'l], dole; Mid. A disappearing custom is that of 'giving *dale*,' in connection with the funeral of one who had been a person of substance. After this has taken place, the parish poor people, of all ages, assemble in a field, near of access, and some principal farmer, who is usually in authority as overseer, proceeds to 'give *dale*.' This consists of money, bread, cheese, and ale. The old people get about threepence, the children a penny, and all a good share of the edibles. The quantity of ale dispensed to each person is supposed to be limited to a draught.

Dallycraw [daal'ikrao'h'], a name applied to a loitering child; Mid.

Dame [di'h'm, de'h'm], the usual title of a married or an old woman. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Damsdil [daamz'dil], the damson plum; gen.

Dander [daan'd'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to tremble heavily. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Thou *danders* like an old weathercock—hold still with thee!' [Dhoo daan'd'uz laa'k un ao'h'd widh'ukok'—aoh'd stil' wi dhu!]

Dappys [daap'iz], sb. pl. deservings; Mid. 'He has got his *dappys*' [Eez' git'u'n iz' daap'iz].

Dark [daa'k], v. n. to listen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dark-selvidged [daa'k-sil'viyd], adj. heathenish in appearance; Mid. 'What a *dark-selvidged* crew they are!' [Waat' u daa'k-sil'viyd kri'h' dhe' :aa'r!]

Dauby [dao'h'bi], adj. dirty. Applied to persons. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Daul [dao'h'l], v. a. to exhaust the strength, patience, or ap-

petite. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Stall** [stao'h'l], a similar verb, is in yet more use, but with some contrast of meaning. The first word usually conveys the idea of satiety. A *dauled* person is not angrily excited, as a 'stalled' one may be, for the reason that a sick or worn-out mind has no object beyond itself. A person may be 'stalled,' or tired, of doing and thinking twenty times during the day, but only *dauled* out at the end of it.

Daum [dao'h'm], sb. and v. a. a small portion, or morsel. '*Daumed* out,' dealt out scantily. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Daum [daoh'm], sb. and v. n. a faintness of feeling; gen. 'It was nought very bad, but it was a daumish feel (feeling), like' [It' waar' 'naow't vaar'u' baad' bud' it' wur' u daoh'mish fee'l, laa'k].

Dawk [dao'h'k], v. n. to idle; Mid.

Dawp [dao'h'p], v. a. to soil by touch; Mid.

Dawps [dao'h'ps], a slattern; gen.

Daytal [de'h'tu'l], adj. The word is never used alone. 'A *daytal* man,' a day-labouring man. 'An old *daytal* wife' [Un ao'h'd de'h'tu'l waa'f], an old day-labouring woman. 'I'm going to *daytal* ploughing' [Aa'z boon' tu de'h'tul pliw'in]; gen.

Daytal - dick [de'h'tu'l-dik'], a familiar term for a daytal-man, or farm-labourer, paid by the day; Mid.

Dazzity [daaz'uti], the performance of a challenging action of strength or skill; Mid. It is a juvenile term. One lad will set others a *dazzity* by walking through a pond, or by an action of trespass which involves risks; and those who successfully imitate all that has been done

divide the honours of championship. The southern equivalent **crauden** [k'rao'h'du'n] is used as a v. a., and **craudener**, sb. is bestowed ironically, too, at times, on those who habitually fail in the feats they undertake. See *Dacity*.

Dëaf [di'h'f], adj. barren. Applied to husked fruit, and seed, as a 'dëaf nut' [di'h'f nuot'], a 'dëaf ear of corn' [di'h'f i'h'r u kuo'h'n]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dëafly [di'h'fli], adj. lonely. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Dëary [di'h'ri], interj., adj., and sb. dear; gen. 'Dëary me!' [Di'h'ri maey!], 'Oh, dëary me to-day!' [Ao'h' di'h'ri maey' tu-di'h'!], a common phrase. 'A little dëary thing' [U laa'l di'h'ri they'ng]. 'Come, my dëary!' [Kuo'm, maa di'h'ri!], 'Thou'rt a dëary!' [Dhoo t' u di'h'ri!]

Dëathding [di'h'thding], death-blow; Mid.

Dëath-hunter [di'h'th-uontur]. The *death-hunters* in a country village are usually two. They are persons who go from parish to parish, as a burial occurs, carrying small black stools, called 'buffets' [buofits], on which the coffin is rested while the funeral hymn is being sung in the open air, in front of the house where the corpse has lain. These stools are also useful on the way to church, distant, in some cases, several miles. Some parishes have got their public hearse, but this vehicle finds no favour. Its use is objected to on superstitious grounds.

Dëathly [di'h'thli], adj. pale; Mid.

Dëave [di'h'v], p. t. of *dive*; Mid. In America, *dove*.

Dëave [di'h'v], v. a. to deafen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dëaze [di'h'z], v. a. to blight, or

cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell, for want of warmth. *Dëazed* bread is bread overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within. **Dëazement** [di'h'zment (and) mint], a shivering sensation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Deed [deed'], doings, of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Deedy [d'ee'di], adj. active; Mid.

Deet [deet'], v. a. to cleanse; gen. 'Take a cloth and just deet that knife' [Taak' u floot' un jis' deet' dhaat' naa'f].

Deft [deft'], adj. neat; clever. Employed also ironically. **Deftly**, adv. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Deft [deft'], a numerical term. 'A gay deft' [U ge'h' deft'], an ample number; a 'fine lot.'

Delightsome [dil'ee'tsum], adj. delightful; gen.

Delve [dely', dilv'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to bruise, or indent; to dig. Also, in the sense of close application to any kind of work. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Densh [densh', dinsh', deh'nsh, dih'nsh], adj. dainty, or fastidious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dent [dint', dent'], v. a. and sb. to notch; to indent. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Derrum [dur'um, duor'm], a deafening noise, or a minglement of noises, as the rumbling, creaks, and cracks of an old mangle, together with the talk of several people who are putting it to use; gen.

Derrybounder [duriboo'nd'u, dih'riboo'nd'u], sb. and v. n. the bounce and noise made by any object in collision; gen. 'It came with such on (of) a derrybounder' [It' kaam' wi 'sa'y'k n u dih'riboo'nd'u]. The word is often shortened to **derry** [duri']. 'It did derry

- (or *derrybounder*) along, mind you' [It' did' dur'i ulaang', maa'nd yu]. Both terms are also applied to an obstinate person.
- Desperate** [dis'prut], adj. a word constantly employed as an augmentative. 'Desperate bonny' [Dis'prut baon'i]. 'Desperate grand' [Dis'prut graand']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dibth** [dib'dh], the pronunciation of *depth*; gen.
- Didder** [did'ur, didh'ur], v. n. and v. a. to tremble. **Didderment** [did'ument], in a 'diddering,' or trembling state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **didder**, sb. [Aa'z yaal' aon' u did'ur], I am all a-tremble.
- Dike** [da'y'k, daa'k], sb., v. n., and v. a. The usual significance of this word is a *ditch*, but it is used substantively for a *pool* of any kind; gen. When a child spills water, the remark will be made by an observing parent, 'There's one *dike* made—now try to make another' [Dhih'z 'yaan' da'y'k mi'h'd—noo t'raa' tu maak' un-uodh'ur]. To 'hedge and dike' is to *hedge and ditch*.
- Dill** [dil'], v. a. to dull pain; to soothe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Take that child on your knee, and see if you can *dill* it to sleep' [Taak' dhaat' be'h'n u dhi nee', un' sey' if' dhoo kun' dil' it' tu slih'p]. There are two other vowels commonly employed in *knee* [nih', (and, ref.) nae'y].
- Ding** [dingg'], v. a. and sb. to throw to the ground with violence; to pound mercilessly. Also employed figuratively, in the sense of, to overcome, as one person *dings* another in argument. *Ding*, also sb. noise and confusion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dipple** [dip'u'l], sb. and v. a. dimple; Mid.
- Dizen** [diz'u'n], v. a. to bedizen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Doardy** [duo'h'di], George; gen.
- Dock** [dok']; or **Docken** [dok'u'n], sb. and v. a. weed; gen. The *docken* proper is the *dock*-plant.
- Dod** [dod'], v. a. This term is not only applied to shortening the wool of sheep, but has a common verbal use. A child's hair is *dodded*, or 'ended.' To clip off anything shortly is to *dod*. *Dodding* wool, in South Yorks., is a process preparatory to that of 'teasing' [ti'h'zin (and) tey'zin], or disentangling it. *Doddings*, the portions cut off. A *dodded* sheep is a short-horned one.
- Do-dance** [de'h'-daans, dih'-daans], the toil of a roundabout, or repeated journey, unnecessarily performed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dodder** [dod'ur, dodh'ur], v. n. and v. a. to tremble, or shake violently. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He's all of a *dodder*—look at him!' [Iz' yaal' uv' u dod'ur—li'h'k aat' im'!]. The word is expressive of a slower motion than *didder* (which see). A wall, or a house, would be said to *dodder*—not to 'diddle'—before falling.
- Dodderums** [dod'rumz, dodh'-rumz], an ague, or shivering fit of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. One recovering from a drunken state, and visibly nervous, has got the **dotherums** [dodh'-rumz]; or **doddrums** [dod'-rumz].
- Doe** [duo'h, de'h'], a hind. The first form is gen., the last a Mid-Yorks.
- Doff** [daof'], v. a. to divest, or do off. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dog-banner** [dog'-baanur], the wild camomile; Mid.
- Dog-standard** [dog'-st'aan'd'ud], ragwort; Mid.
- Doit** [daoy't], expressive of ex-

- trème littleness. 'What a *doit* of a child!' [Waat' u daoy't n u be'h'n!], literally, What a *doit* on a bairn! 'I care not a *doit* about it' [Aa' ke'h'ru'nt u daoy't uboo't it].
- Doldrums** [dol'd'rumz], a state of despondency, mixed with ill-temper; gen.
- Dole** [duo'h'l], sb. and v. a. dole. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is the refined pronunciation. See *Dale*.
- Dolly** [dol'i, daol'i]; or **Dol** [dol', daol'], Dorothy; gen.
- Don** [daon'], v. a. and v. n. to dress, or do on. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I'm all *donned* now, except my bonnet' [Aa'z ao'h'l daond' noo', sep' mi buon'it]. This last word is as often [buo'nit, (and) buoh'n-it]. The refined form is [bun'it].
- Door-cheek** [di'h'r-cheek'], door-post. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Door-ganging** [di'h'-gaangin'], doorway. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Door-stêad** [di'h'-st:ih'd], commonly employed for doorway, but sufficiently understood as referring to the supporting framework. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. See, also, *Door-ganging*.
- Door-sill** [di'h'-sil], the threshold of a dwelling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dos** [dos'], Joshua; Mid.
- Dos** [dos']; or **Doasy** [duo'h'zi], Joseph; gen.
- Dos'n'd** [daoz'u'nd, doz'u'nd]. *Durst*, v. n. is usually [da:os't], but in negative sentences the form [daoz'u'nd], i. e. *durst not*, is general. 'I *durst* no more do that than fly' [Aa doz'u'nd nu me'h'r di'h' 'dhaat' un' flaa'].
- Doss** [dos'], sb. and v. a. to fright; Mid. 'It put me in such a *doss*' [It' puot' mu i saa'ku'n u dos']. There is just a touch of humour in the term.
- Dotteril** [dot'ril], a doter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Doubler** [duob'lur], an earthenware bowl, or large platter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He'd neither dish, *doubler*, nor spoon' [Ee'd naow'd'ur dish', duob'lur, nur spi'h'n], had no effects whatever. A common Leeds phrase too.
- Doubtsome** [duo'tsum], adj. doubtful; gen.
- Douk** [duo'k], v. n., v. a., and sb. to drink; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, at times employed for *bathe*, v. a.
- Doup** [doawp', doop'], an indolent person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Douse** [doos'], v. a. to extinguish; to despoil in any way. Used, also, figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. To a child caught extinguishing a lighted candle by turning it upside down in the stick, a mother will say: 'I'll bray thy back for thee if thou doesn't use the capper (extinguisher) to *douse* the candle with' [Aa'l bre'h' dhaa' baak' fu dhu if' dhoo diz'u'nt yi'h'z t kaap'ur tu doos' t kaan'u'l wi].
- Douse** [doo's], v. a. to drench; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Its most usual meaning is, to drench by hand, as when water is thrown upon a person. 'They *doused* him from head to foot' [Dhe doo'st im' frae yi'h'd tu fi'h't].
- D'out** [daawt', doot'], v. a. do, or put out, i. e. extinguish; gen. 'D'out that candle, my lass. Never burn daylight' [Doot' dhaat' kaan'u'l, mi lass. Niv'ru baon' di'h'leet].
- Doven** [dov'u'n, duov'u'n], v. n. to doze. **Dovening** [dov'nin], pres. part. gen. Each form is also frequently employed *substantively*.
- Dow** [doaw'], v. n. to prosper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dowk** [doaw'k], a mine-working, of a stiff clayey nature; Nidd.

Dowl [doaw'l], sb. and v. n. a state of melancholy; moody dullness; gen. The *adverbial* form is put to great use, as is also the *adjective* **dowly** [doaw'li], which changes its vowel, becoming [de'h'li]. **Dowl** is used as a *verb*, too. 'She gets nought done, but sits and *dowls* at t' end on 't'—everlastingly. [Shu gits' naow't di'h'n, bud' sits' un' 'doaw'iz u t'ind' ont'.] 'She's having a long *dowl* on 't this time; there's somewhat the matter, depend on it' [Shuz' ev'in u laang' doaw'l on' t' dhis' taam; dhuz' 'suom'ut' t' maat'-ur, dipri'nd' ont']. The first *d* in *depend*, and initially in most other words, is of a slightly dental character.

Dowment [doo'ment, di'h'ment], a confusion. Of a crowd of people taking part in a quarrel, it will be asked, 'What's all this *dowment* about?' [Waats' 'yaal' dhis' doo'ment uboot' ?] A table crowded with crockery, out of place, will occasion the remark, 'What a *dowment* there is here!' [Waat' u doo'ment dhur' iz' i'h'r].

Downgang [doon'gaang], a downhill way—usually a path-way. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dowp [daow'p], the carrion crow. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Dowter [daow't'ur], daughter; gen. Like the dialect substantives generally, remains uninflected in the genitive case singular.

Dozzen [doz'u'n], v. n. and v. a. to shrivel, or waste by contraction. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A *dozzened* apple is also called a 'waster' [we'h's'tur].

Dozzil [doz'il], sb. and v. a. a tawdry person; Mid. Its substantive use is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.* 'She *dozzils* herself out like a caravan woman at a fair' [Shu doz'ilz us'e'l oot' laa'k

u kaaruvaan' wuom'un ut' u fe'h'r].

Draff [d'raaf'], said of brewer's grains, in the *Wh. Gl.*, and usually applied in this sense in Mid-Yorkshire, but also used more generally of waste matter, from which the food element has been extracted, or of refuse of this nature, as 'pig-draff' [pig-d'raaf'], the scrap-food of pigs.

Draggletail [d'raag'u'lte'h'l], usually applied to a woman of dirty, slatternly habits; gen. **Draggletailed**, as in *Wh. Gl.*, applied to anything that has been dragged through, or over the dirt.

Drape [d're'h'p], a farrow cow; gen.

Drêam-hole [d'ri'h'm-uoh'l], a loop-hole; gen. [Properly a loop-hole for letting out *sound*, as between the lufferboards in a belfry. From A.S. *dreám*, music.—W. W. S.]

Dree [d'ree'], v. a. and adj. to be tedious or wearisome; gen. 'Don't *dree* it out so' [Di'h'nt d'ree' it 'oot' se'h'], don't spin it out so. 'He *dreed* so long a tale, it was dowering (a tiresome, or a melancholy thing) to hear him' [Ee d'ree'd su laang' u ti'h'l, it' wu doaw'lin tu i'h'r im']. In the *Wh. Gl.* **dree**, adj., **dreed**, pp., and **dreely**, adv. are exemplified. The first and last are general; and the pp. is a Mid-Yorkshire form.

Dreesome [d'ree'sum], adj. tedious, or wearisome. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Drib [d'rib'], v. n., v. a., and sb. drip. Occasionally used in Mid-Yorkshire. The edge, or corner of a house-roof, where the rain drips mostly, will be sometimes called the *drib*- and *drip*-end of the 'house-ridge' [T d'rib' in'd ut' oo's-rig'].
3

Dringle [d'ring'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to waste; gen.

Drink-draught [d'ringk'-d'raaft'], a brewer's dray. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Drite [d'raay't]; or **Dra'te** [d're'h't], v. n. and v. a. to drawl.

Drite-poke [d'ra'y't-puoh'k] and **Drate-poke** [d're'h't-puoh'k], a drawler, facetiously.

Wh. Gl. **Drate** is a general form; **drite** peculiar to Mid-Yorks., and each are also employed substantively.

Drith [d'rith'], a state of thrift, or prosperity. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Droke [d'ruo'h'k]; or **Drouk** [d'rao'h'k], v. n. to drip with moisture. The last is the refined pronunciation; gen.

Dronk [d'rongk'], v. a. drench; Mid. 'I got *dronking* wet' [Aa' gaat d'rongk'in weet].

Drought [d'ruoft], v. imp. and sb. to dry, or expose to draught. **Drought**, a draught; Mid. Also, in the sense of windy. 'The day's going to be *droughty*, I think' [T di'h'z gaa'in tu bi d'ruoft'i, Aa thingk'].

Druggister [d'ruog'istu], drug-gist; Mid.

Duck [duok'], a faggot; Mid.

Duds [duodz'], apparel of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is applied in respect of a plural number of upper garments, or to a pair of trousers.

Duepaper [diw'peh'pu], a pay-sheet, or warrant for wages due; Nidd.

Duffil [duof'il], a coarse woollen fabric, flannel-like in consistency, of which women's 'gowns' are usually made. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Duke [diw'k], v. a. to dupe; Mid.

Dulbert [duol'but]; or **Dunder-head** [duon'd'uri'h'd]; or **Dun-**

dernowl [duon'd'unaow'l], varying terms for a blockhead. The second is a Nidderdale form, and the three Mid-Yorks. All are in the *Wh. Gl.*, but the last form varies ('Dudernoll').

Dumbfounder [duomfoo'nd'ur], v. a. to confuse, with astonishment, or amazement, past utterance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dump [duomp'], a contraction of *dumpling*. 'Pudding and beef's (are) the staff of life, but a *dump* for a long day' [Puod'in un' bih'fs t staa'f u laa'f, bud' u 'duomp' fur' u laang' di'h'].

Dunnot [duon'ut]; or **Donnot** [don'ut], a good-for-nothing person; also, a fool; also, a name bestowed on the devil. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [T duon'ut muod' bi ubaak' ut' di'h'r—Aa' kaa'nt op'u'nt], 'The devil might be at the back of the door—I can't open it.'

Durdum [du'dum]; or **Dordum** [daoh'dum], an uproar. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dust [duost'], sb. and v. a. a commotion; also, to beat; Mid. The word has the appearance of metaphor in several phrases, as in, 'Dust him his hide' [Duost' im' iz' aay'd].

Dusty [duos'ti], adj. used in respect of any clever action, or feat of intelligence. An apt or pointed saying is applauded in the observation, 'Come, that was *dusty*!' [Kuom'; dhaat' waa' duos'ti!] 'That's none so *dusty*, now' [Dhaats' ne'h'n su duos'ti, noo], not half so bad, now.

Duv [duov']; or **Div** [div']; or **Dëav** [di'h'v]; or **Dëa** [di'h']; or **Di** [di], forms of *do*; gen. The *v* forms are *verbs neuter* alone; the vowel forms are active, though not restricted to this character. **Div** is occasionally employed actively, in a

cumbrous fashion, with the meaning of, to finish. 'Give over! thou'll *div* it to death' [Gi 'aow'h'r! dhoo'l div' it' tu di'h'th], as will be said to a girl overkneading dough. *Dêa* is also employed in a related manner, as, in allusion to a bird which has fallen disabled merely, and not shot dead, it will be remarked, 'Thou's one to *do* out of misery, however' ['Dhooz' yaan'tu di' oot' u miz'ri, oo-iv'u]. *Duv* and *div* are very occasionally employed intransitively to express a delicate emphasis. 'I *do* wish I'd seen him!' [Aa' 'duov' wish' Aa'd saey'n im'!] 'Does thou mean it?' 'I *div*' [Diz' tu mi'h'n it'? Aa' 'div']. It is used negatively, in like manner, with the contracted form of the adverb *not*. 'Do you like it?' 'Duvn't I nought but (only)!' [Di yu laa'k it'? 'Duov'u'nt Aa naob' ut!'] *Duv* is heard so far south as below Craven, but only occasionally. It is essentially a rural form. In received English, a speaker may be put to the awkwardness of repeating the verb in a too close connection, as in the sentence, *Do I do it?* In rural dialect the form of the verb would be at once varied, and '*Duv* I *dêa* it?' [Duov' 'Aa' di'h't?'] would be the order. If a sharp raspy interrogative is required, then, in such a sentence, the form of the pronoun will be changed, too, from *Ah* [Aa'] to *E* [I]. [Di] usually precedes a vowel-beginning word, and at other times it has the final element [h']. But the short vowel is in peculiar use, too, among old people, some of whom employ it almost to the exclusion of the other forms. Before the pronoun *it*, however, the vowel becomes long. This usage is, indeed, but consequent on the preference for [di]; the choice being to make

the vowel long in such a connection, instead of admitting the final element, [dih't], as younger speakers do. *Dêa* is the form usually employed before the preposition *to*. All the forms compound with *not*, the usual elision of the vowel in this word occurring, with quite the effect of *u* as the initial letter. [Di] also receives the adverb without contraction [din'ut]. [Duon'ut] is also as much used, but this form has no verb in correspondence, [duo] being quite unheard in rural speech.

Dwam [dwaam'], a fit of fainting. **Dwammish** [dwaam'ish], faint. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Dwine [dw:aa'yn], v. n. to pine; gen. **Dwiny** [dw:aay'ni], adj. is used in the sense of shrunken, or puny. Exemplified in this sense, and as a pp. in the *Wh. Gl.*

Dwizzen [dwiz'u'n]; or **Wizzen** [wiz'u'n], v. n. and v. a. to shrink, and dry up; to have a parched appearance, as withered fruit, or the skin of old people. A skinny-looking person is *dwizzen-* or *wizzen-* faced, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, which examples the pp. Mid. The last form belongs to Nidd.

Eam [i'h'm, yi'h'm], uncle, but not much heard. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ear [i'h'r], year; gen. This is a commonly heard form, among both old and young, but the initial letter of *year* is permissible, and is frequent in use.

Ear [i'h'r, yi'h'r], v. a. to till; Mid. Used occasionally.

Ear-breed [i'h' (or) yi'h'-bree'd]. The bottom projecting beams, behind and before, on which the body of a cart rests, are the *ear-breeds*; gen.

Earn [i'h'n, yi'h'n], v. a. and v. n. to glean; gen.

Earn [i'h'n]; or **Yêarn** [yi'h'n]; or **Yern** [yun'], vb. imp. to curdle. The two first are exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Eârning* [i'h'nin] and *yêarning* [yi'h'nin], [yen'in] and [yun'in], is used of *rennet*.

Easement [i'h'zment, yi'h'zment], relief. Employed, also, in respect of a medicinal remedy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'There's a drop of *easement* in that bottle yet—let me have it' [Dhuz: u d'rop u yi'h'zment i dhaat: bot'u'l yit—lits' ev' it].

Easilings [yi'h'zlinz], adv. easily; gen.

Easings [yi'h'zinz, i'h'zinz], sb. pl. eaves. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Eath [i'h'dh], adj. easy. Some old Mid-York. people occasionally use this form.

Eaze [i'h'z, yi'h'z], v. n. to wheeze; gen.

Eaze [yi'h'z, i'h'z], v. a. to admire. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ee [ee'], eye. Plur. **een** [ee'n], and, on the part of old people, [ih'n, i'h'n]. These, by rule, add *y* before the plural forms, and often before the singular form. A refined, and seldom used plural, is **eyen** [a'yn']. This, with **een**, and the singular form, are exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

E'en [ee'n, ih'n], evening; gen. 'Good-e'en' [guod'ih'n]. This form is restricted in use to salutation in parting.

Een-hole [een-uo'h'l], eye-socket. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Efter [ef'tur, if'tur], prep. after; gen. Joined, too, to the preposition *at*, but its employment in this way is slight compared with the usage in town dialect. 'I's (I am) boon (going) at-after' [Aa'z boo'n ut-ef'tur].

Egg [egg'], v. a. to incite; to

urge, or edge on. It is joined to the adverb *on*—'Eg on'—in the *Wh. Gl.* This is a great companion verb, but yet separable. The objective *him* often comes between, and indeed the verb has various positions. 'He was egged to it' [Ee wur 'eggd' tiv't]. 'None of thy *egging*, now; go away from the lad' [Nih'n u dhaa' egg'in, noo; gaan' uwi'h'z fre t laad'].

Egremont [egg'rimont], an explosive term, with no recognized significance. 'The *egremont*!' [Dhu 'egg'rimont!] 'He's going the *egremont* yonder' [Eez' guoh'in dhu 'egg'rimont yuoh'nd'ur]. The word does not convey any objectionable meaning, though it has all the play of a word of this character; Mid.

Elder [:e'ld'u], adv. rather; gen.

Elding [el'din, il'din, ih'l'din] (and with initial *y* to the various forms), fuel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Eller [el'ur], the pronunciation of *elder*, having reference to the tree of the name; gen.

Ellwand [el'waand]; or **Yardwand** [yeh'dwaand], a yardstick. *Wh. Gl.* The first form is gen.; the last Mid-Yorkshire, as also, **Cloth-wand** [tle'h'th-waand].

Elsin [el'sin], an awl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

End-all [ind'yaal, ao'h'l (ref.)], more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation, in the sense of an act of completion. Also, a finishing stroke; gen.

Endlong [ind'laang], adv. in a line forward, from end to end; a position in which a body would be laid at whole length. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. But the word is not necessarily used on every occasion, unless the object referred

to is inanimate matter. In Nidderdale, a person or animal laid at whole length is said to be laid **lang - stréaked** [laang·st'rih'kt]; and, in Mid-Yorkshire, at **lang-length** [laang·lenth·].

Endways [ind·wi·h'z (and) we·h'z], adv. in a way of straight progress. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He came straight *endways* to meet me' [Ee kaam·st'reyt· ind·wi·h'z tu meyt mu].

Enow [inoo·], adv. by-and-by; presently. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Entry [in't'ri], a passage, or corridor; gen. Anything spacious of this nature, as the entrance-hall of a mansion, would be called a **hall - stead** [ao'h'l·sti·h'd], or, in the case of an inferior domicile, the **house-lobby** [oo's-laobi].

Ept [ept, ipt], adj. apt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Esh [esh·], the ash. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ether [edh·ur, idh·ur], a large light kind of fly; gen.

Ettle [et·u'l, yet·u'l], v. n. to aim at, or act with intent. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'What's thou *ettling* at with that stick, pray thee?' [Waats·tu·et·lin aat·wì dhaat·stik·, predh·u?], what, do you intend to make of it, pray? said to one at work with knife and stick.

Even - endways [i·h'vu'n ind·wi·h'z (and) we·h'z], adv. straight progress, in an even direction with some object, real or supposed; gen. A child that is not well able to walk, will maintain its balance with the aid of its hands, and shuffle along *even-endways* by the wall-side. And so, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, a person squanders all he has, *even-endways*,—in a straight course with inclination, without let or hin-

drance. *Even* takes the *y* [yi·h'vu'n].

Everylike [iv·ri laa·k, laay·k (and) ley·k], adv. at time and time. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ewe [iw·], pret. of owe; Mid. This is an occasional form. **Awed** [ao·h'd] is the most usual, unless the verb is joined to an auxiliary, in which case **Awen** [ao·h'n] is the form used.

Ewn [iw'n, yiw'n]; or **Ean** [i·h'n, yi·h'n]; or **Ai'n** [:e·h'n, y:e·h'n]; or **Yoon** [yoo'n, oo'n]; or **Yun** [yuon·]; or **Yôin** [yuoy'n, uoy'n]; or **Yaewn** [ye·wn, e·wn]; or **Yôan** [yuoh·n]; or **Yuwn** [y:u·wn, :u·wn]; or **Youn** [yaow'n], oven. A receptacle put to great use in Yorkshire, even in the large towns, where the very poorest usually occupy single dwellings. All these forms are heard in the rural district, however. **Ewn**, **Yoon**, **Ean** are general, the last used by old people, and the preceding one the most common. **Ai'n**, **Yun** are Mid-Yorks. forms; so are **Yôin**, **Yôan**, but these are casual forms, imported from the south-west. **Yaewn** is a Nidderdale form, but less used than **Ewn** and **Yoon**. The two last are the dialect refined forms, **Youn** being most usual to Mid-Yorks., and **Yuwn** being most heard in market-town speech northward.

Fadge [faaj·], one who is short and fat in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Applied as frequently to children as to upgrown people. **Fadge** [faaj·], also, a person who is jaded in appearance; Mid.

Fadge [faaj·], v. n. to labour in walking, through having a great amount of flesh to carry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Thou *fadges* like an old horse' [Dhoo faaj·iz laa·k un·ao·h'd aos·].

- Faff** [faaf-]; or **Fuff** [fuof-], v. n., v. a., and sb. To blow in puffs. *Wh. Gl.* The first form is general; the two forms are heard in Mid. 'It came in my face like a *faff* of chimney-smoke' [It' kaam' i mi fi'h's laa'k u faaf' u chim'lu ree'k]. Applied, also, to one who, in talking, uses more breath than is necessary. Also, to a young frisky child. Of a light breeze, it will be said, 'It hardly *faffs* a flower' [It aa'dlinz faafs' u fluo'h'].
- Fain** [fe'h'n], v. n. and adj. to be desirous; glad; or eager. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Falter** [fao'lt'u], v. a. and v. n. to thrash grain in the sheaf, in order to separate it from the awn, or 'beard'; Mid.
- Fanticles** [faan'tiku'lz, faan-taaku'lz], sb. pl. freckles on the skin, usually on the face; gen. These are popularly accounted for as marks made by the spurtings of milk from the mother's breast, inevitably occasioned, so that a face may be marred that is 'ower bonny.'
- Farley** [faa'li], a failing, or eccentricity. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Farmer** [faa'mur], adj. farthest; Nidd. Employed also as an *adverb*. 'He's the farthest of the two, however' [Eez' t faa'mur ut' twi'h', oo-iv'ur].
- Farrantly** [faar'untli], adj. genteel. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Fashous** [faash'us]; or **Feshous** [fesh'us], adj. troublesome. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Fastens** [faas'u'nz], Shrovetide. An occasional term; Mid.
- Fatlap** [faat'laap], the hanging fat of meat; gen.
- Fatten** [faat'u'n], weeds; Mid.
- Fauf** [fao'h'f, fuo'h'f], sb. and adj. fallow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'A *fauf*-field' [U fao'h' fi'h'ld], a fallow-field.
- Fawnsome** [fao'h'nsum], adj. gently aggressive in manner, or desire; Mid.
- Féal** [fi'h'l], v. a. hide; gen. Past part. felt [fel't].
- Fêaster** [fi'h'st'ur]; or **Fuster** [fuos'tur]; or **Feuster** [fiw-st'ur]; or **Foster** [faos'tur]. To be 'in a *fêaster*' is to be in a state of tumultuous haste. This is the form most heard; Mid.
- Feather-fallen** [fidh'u-faoh'lu'n], adj. crest-fallen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Featherful** [fedh'ufuol], the herb *rue*; gen. [Obviously a corruption of *feverfew*, which, again, is for *fever-fuge*, i. e. a driver off of fever.—W. W. S.]
- Feck** [fek-], a large number; gen. 'The main *feck* of them went in' [T me'h'n fek' on' um' wint' in']. 'A *feck* o' fowk' [U fek' u faowk'], a great number of people.
- Feely** [fee'li], adj. sensitive; Mid. 'He's very *feely*; he soon knows when he's hurt' [Eez' vaaru fee'li; ee' si'h'n nao'h'z win' iz' ot'u'n].
- Fest** [feft-], v. a. to endow. **Festment** [fef'ment], sb. endowment. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also [fi'h'fment] and [feft-] sbs.
- Feitly** [fey'tli], adj. exactly, properly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Felf** [felf-]; or **Filf** [filf-], the fellow of a wheel; gen.
- Fell** [fel-], v. a. to fell; but commonly used where *knocked down* and *prostrate* are employed in ordinary speech. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Fell** [fell-], a hill, or piece of abruptly high ground. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Fello** [fel'u], v. a. To plough a field in fallow for the first time,

in the spring, is to *fello* it. To plough it the second time, is to 'stir' [staor'], or *stir* it; gen.

Fellon [fel'un, fil'un], a skin disease, incident to cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fellow-fond [fel'u-, (and) fil'u-faond], adj. love-smitten. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Felter [fel'tur], v. n. and v. a. to clot; gen.

Felverd [fel'vud], the fieldfare; Mid. [In Chaucer, *feldefare*. (This accounts for the first e.)—W. W. S.]

Fend [fend'; (and) find'], v. n., v. a., and sb. physical capability; active management. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. A much-used word. 'He's no *fend* in him' [Eez' ne'h fend' in' (or [iv]) im'], is incapable of action. 'He *fends* for himself' [Ee fenz' fur' izs:e'l], provides for himself. 'She's a bad *fender* for a house where there's a lot of children' [Shuz' u baad' fen'd'u fur' a oos' wih' dhuz' u lot' u be'h'nz], an ill manager, or contriver. 'Thou makes no *fend* of it, man!—look, and watch me!' [Dhoo maaks' ne'h fend' on' t, muon'!—li'h'k, un' waach' m:ae'y']. 'He may *fend* as he likes—he'll never do well' [Ee mu fend' uz' i laa'ks—il' niv'u di'h' wee'l]. Also, to strive in dispute, on defensive or offensive grounds. See *Fend and Prove*.

Fendable [fen'd'ubu'l], adj. industrious and managing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Fendand Prove [fend'un pri'h'v], a verbal phrase in constant use, general to the county, and meaning, like its participial form in the *Wh. Gl.*, to argue and defend.

Fent [fent'], a remnant; applied to woven fabrics. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fere [fi'h'r]. This term, though

not in use conversationally, occurs in one of the variations of the Christmas 'nomony,' or formula of good wishes:

'I wish you a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year;
A pocketful of money, and a barrelful of beer;
Good luck to your feather-fowl, *fer*e;
And please will you give me my Christmas-box!'

[Aa' wey'sh yu muri' Kis'mus, un' u aapi' Niw' Yi'h'r;

U pok'it-fuol' u muo'ni, un' u baar'il-fuol' u bi'h'r;

Gi'h'd luok' ti yur' fed'u-foo'l, fi'h'r;

Un' pli'h'z wil' yu gi mu mi Kis'mus-bao'ks].

The line containing the word is addressed to the mistress of the house, who, together with her daughters, are usually identified with the merchandise of the poultry-yard. In cases where the profits accruing are not a material item of the household resources, the income to be extracted from the rearing of ducks, geese, and other fowls for the market, makes an agreeable addition to pin-money. The vowel in the first syllable of [fed'u] interchanges with [i].

Fesh [fesh'], v. a. to put about; to importune; to exert body or mind unduly; gen. 'Don't fret nor *fesh* yourself about it—you'll get over it' [Din'ut fri'h't nur' fesh' dhisen' uboot' it—dhoo'l git' aow'h't]. **Fash** [faash'] (*Wh. Gl.*) is heard, too, as a less characteristic form.

Fest [fest'], v. a. to make fast; gen.

Fest [fest'], hiring-money; gen. 'I've got half-a-crown *fest*,' 'I got five shillings for my *fest*' [Aa'v git'u'n i'h'f-u-kroo'n fest'. 'Aa' gaat' faa'v shil'in fu' maa' fest']. **God-penny** [gaod'peni]

(often **God's-penny**) is as frequently used, with the same meaning, and is general to the county.

Fet [fet'], (= *fit*), v. a. and v. n. to satisfy; to serve properly. It is a word with varied application, in the sense of adapting means to an end; gen. 'Nought *fets* him' [Naowt' fets' im']. Or, in irony, 'Thou's *fetten* him off at last, however' [Dhooz' fet'u'n im' aof' ut' laast', oo-iv'u], paid him off at last. 'Which frock is to *fet* the child on Sunday?' [Wich' froks' tu fet' t be'h'n u Suon'd'u?'] 'Its old blue one will *fet* for once' [It' aoh'd' bli' un' ul' fet' fu 'yaans'].

Fetch [fech'], v. n. applied to breathing, when respiration is a heaving, painful effort. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.

Fettle [fit'u'l, (and) fet'u'l], v. a. and sb. of wide application. To put or to be in condition in any way. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. Has also an ironical use. 'I'll *fettle* thy jacket for thee' [Aa'l fit'u'l dhi jaak'it fu dhu], will serve you out. 'Thou's a bonny *fettler*!' [Dhooz' u baoni fet'lu!] You are a fine fellow!

Fewpenny [fiw'peni, fi'h'peni], a hiring-penny; Mid.

Fey [fey'], v. a. and v. n. to clear; gen. 'Fey that hedge bottom out' [Fey' dhaat' ij' bod'um oot']. Also, to *winnow* by hand.

Fezzon [fez'un], v. a. to attack, tooth-and-nail; gen. Usually joined to *on*. 'He struck him, but, mind you, didn't he turn again and *fezzon* on him!' [Ee stre'h'k im', buot', maa'nd yu, 'didnt i taon' ugi'h'n un' fez'un on' im'!] [*Fezzon on* is to *fasten on*, i. e. to seize and hold tenaciously.—W. W. S.]

Filly-fally [fi'h'li-faa'li], v. n. to idle; Mid. 'I shall *fearly-farly* here no longer; I shall go' [Aa' sul' fi'h'lifaa'li i'h' nu laang'ur; Aa' sul' gaang'].

Findy [find'i], adj. plentiful; a word used in connection with the weather-proverb:

'A dry March, an' a windy;
A full barn, an' a *findy*.'

[U d'raa' Me'h'ch, un' u win'd'i;
U fuol' baa'n, un' u fin'd'i].

Mid. It is averred, in explanation, that the growth of corn will be, under these circumstances, remarkable for 'quantity and quality.' [The Mid-Eng. *finden* means 'to provide for'; and *findy* means 'affording abundant provisions.'—W. W. S.]

Fire-fanged [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-faangd], adj. caught, or charred by the fire. Anything with an overdone or burnt flavour. Also, applied to a hot-tempered person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fire-gods [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-gaods], a pair of bellows; Mid.

Fire-pur [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-pur, paor, (and) puor]. **Pur** [pur', paor', (and) puor'], a poker; Mid.

Firesmatch [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-smaach], a burnt flavour. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Firing [faa'rin, (and) faay'h'rin], fuel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fit [fit'], a time of continuance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fitchet [fich'it]; or **Foulmart** [foo'lmurt]; or **Fou'mart** [foo'murt], the pole-cat; gen. Barn-pests which, in some villages, are bought up by the constable of the township, who is authorized to pay for them usually at the rate of fourpence per head.

Fitter [fit'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to be visibly annoyed; gen. 'He

- wur sadly *fittered* over it' [Ee wur saad'li fit'ud aow'h't]. 'Let him fare and *fitter*, then' [Lit'im fe'h'r un' fit'u, dhen']. Let him go his way, and be annoyed, then.
- Flack** [flaak'], vb. impers. and sb. to pulsate heavily; gen.
- Flacker** [flaak'ur], v. n. to flutter heavily, as a wounded bird beats with its wings, or as the heart palpitates under excitement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.
- Flag** [flaag']; or **Flak** [flaak']; or **Flëak** [fli'h'k], flake; gen. **Snow-flag** [snao'h'-flaag]. **Flak** is not much used, but is invariably employed in connection with the word *soot*, though not usually compounded, [u flaak' u si'h't]. *Flake* is employed, too, but only in refined speech [fle'h'k].
- Flake** [fli'h'k], a ceiling-, or rafter-rack, used for drying oat-cakes, &c.; gen.
- Flam** [flaam'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to flatter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Flan** [flaan'], v. n. and sb. to spread; Mid. 'How she does *flan* with that gown of hers!' [Oo shu d:iz 'flaan' wi dhaat' goo'n u u'z'] A flower-vase '*flans* out' at the top. **Flan-hat** [flaan-aat'] is a summer-hat, with a flapping brim, worn by the farmers' wives.
- Flannen** [flaan'in, (and) flaan'un], flannel; Nidd.
- Flapado'sha** [flaap'uduoh'shu], a showy, active person, with superficial manners. 'Such *flapado'sha* ways—I have no patience with them' [Sa'yk' flaap'uduoh'shu wi'h'z—Aa'v ni'h' pe'h'shuns wi um'].
- Flappery** [flaap'uri], the minor equipments of dress—a loosely comprehensive term. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Flattercap** [flaat'ucaap], applied playfully to a wheedling or coaxing child. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Flaught** [flaowt']; or **Fire-flaught** [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-flaowt'], applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire; gen. It is always examined carefully, to see whether, as a 'purse,' it betokens good luck, or, as a coffin, disaster to the person it flies nearest to.
- Flaum** [flao'h'm], deceitful language; Mid.
- Flaumy** [flao'h'mi], adj. vulgarly fine in dress. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Flaun** [flao'h'n], a custard. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Flaup** [flao'h'p]; or **Flope** [fluo'h'p]; or **Flowp** [flaow'p], sb. and v. n. one who is vulgarly ostentatious in dress or manners, or flippant in either. *Wh. Gl.*, with the exception of the last pronunciation. This, and the first, are general; and the second may be, but is most heard in Mid.
- Flavoursome** [fli:h'vusum, fle:h'vusum], adj. having a decided flavour; gen. There are also old people who say [flaav'usum]; Mid.
- Flay** [fle'h'], v. a. to frighten. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Flay-boggle** [fle'h'bogu'l]; or **Flay-cruke** [fle'h'kriwk, fle'h'-krih'k], scarecrow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Flaysome** [fle'h'suom (and) sum], adj. frightening. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Flëak** [fli'h'k], a wattle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. This word is also in use, but not so commonly.
- Fleck** [flek'], a spot; gen. *Wh. Gl.*; pp.
- Flee-be-sky** [flee- (and) flih'-biskaa', (and) skaay'], usually applied to a fussy, forgetful person, young or old; also, to a ridiculously - dressed female.

Sometimes used, too, of a flighty person, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fleece [fleez·], familiarly employed in the sense of bodily condition or bulk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He's a bonny (fine) *fleece* of his own' [Eez· u baon·i flees· uv· iz· ao·h'n, (and) e·h'n], will be said in allusion to a very stout person. To 'shake a *fleece*' [shaak· u flees·] is, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, to lose flesh, through illness, or other cause.

Flee-mouse [flee·moo·s], the bat; Mid.

Fleer [fli·h'r], sb., v. a., and v. n. applied to a person of loose flirting habits; Mid.

Flepper [flep·ur]; or **Flebber** [flep·ur], v. n. and sb. to cry, and make a lip, in noisy emotion; to sob; gen. 'What's that bairn *fleppering* at?' [Waats· dhaat· be·h'n flep·rin aat·]. The verb is often shortened to **flep** [flep·], with **flepin** [flep·in], for the pres. part. There is a capricious vowel-change, too, to be noted. 'What's thou standing flipping and *flep-ping* there at? Pretha (pray thou, or thee) have a good roar, and have done with it' [Waats· tu staan·in flip·in un· flep·in dhi·h'r aat·? Predh·u ev·u gi·h'd ruo·h'r, un· ae di·h'n wiv· t]. **Flebber** is the usual Nidderdale form, likewise, at times, shortened to **fleb**. 'He laid his head down on t' table, and *flebbered*' [I le·h'd iz· i·h'd doon· ut· te·h·bu'l un· fleb·ud]; Nidd.

Flew [fliw·], a p. t. of *flow*, heard from individuals in Mid-Yorkshire. So also **Rew** [riw·], p. t. of *row*.

Flig [flig·], v. a. and v. n. to fledge. **Flig**, also, sb. a fledgling. **Fligged** [fligd·], fledged, or feathered. '*Fligged* and flown' [Fligd· un flaown·]; gen.

Flint [flint·]. To 'fix' the *flint*

of any person, is to serve him out; gen. The figure has an obvious connection with the old form of firelock.

Flipe [fla'yp·], the brim or overhanging portion of a hat, or bonnet; gen. 'She's torn her bonnet so that the *flipe* only holds by the crown' [Shuz· ruov·u'n ur· buon·it se· ut· t fla'yp· nuob·ut aodz· bi t kroo·n].

Flirtigig [flurtigig, (and) fla·o·tigig], a giddy female. The *s* is very seldom added, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flisk [flisk·], v. a. to fillip. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, substantively.

Flit [flit·], v. n. and sb. to remove habitation. 'A moonlight *flit*' [U mi·h'nleet flit·], a removal under suspicious circumstances. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, occasionally, as an *active verb*.

Flite [fla'yt·], v. n. and sb. to scold, in a high key. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'There's such a *flite* going on between them' [Dhuz· saak· u fla'yt· gaan·in on· utwi·h'n um·]. At chance times, the verb is employed actively. 'He'll *flite* you, if you do' [Il· fla'yt· dhu un· dhuo diz·], will scold you if you do—said to a young person.

Flither [flidh·ur], a limpet; gen.

Flizzen [fliz·u'n], v. n. To laugh with the whole of the face, is to *flizzen*; gen. **Flizzy**, adj. applied to those who are inclined to laugh at little, in this manner.

Flob [flob·], sb., v. a., and v. n. a puff, or swelling; Mid. One juvenile will challenge another in this strain: 'I can make a bigger *flob* on my cheek than thou can on thine' [Aa· kun· maak· u big·u flob· o· maa· cheek· un· dhoo· kaan·u· dhaa·n]. To which the reply may be: '*Flob* away, then; thou's always

flobbing it' [Flob· uwi'h', dhin·; dhooz· 'yaal·us flob·in it·].

Flowt [flaow't], a sod of heath-turf, used as fuel; gen. 'A creelful o' *flowts*' [U kree·lfuol u flaow'ts]. **Swash** [swaash·], adv. aside, or clear; Nidd. Chiefly used in the imperative mood. 'Stand *swash*, lads!' [Staan· swaash·, laadz·!]. 'He stood swash of them' [Ee stiwd swaash· on· um·], stood clear of them.

Flowterment [flaow'tument], noisy talk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flowersome [flaow'tusum], adj. of a flighty, quarrelsome turn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fluff [fluof·], sb. and v. a. applied to anything of a downy or filmy nature; gen. When used of a feather, it, in a strict sense, has to do with the membranous part. 'There's a lot of *fluff* in one of the cupboard corners—pray thee clean it out' [Dhuz· u lot· u fluof i yaan· ut· kuob·ud ni'h'ks—predh·u tli'h'n it· oot·]. 'Thou'll *fluff* it up if thou doesn't mind' [Dhool· fluof· it· uop· un· tu diz·u'nt maa'nd]. Also, figuratively, for any light temper of mind.

Fluke [fliwk·], a large kind of maggot. **Fluked** [fliwkt·], pp. and **Fluky** [fliwki·], adj. are applied to the traces of this worm. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Flumpy [fluom'pi], adj. squat. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Flush [fluosh·], v. n. to blush; Mid. **Flushy** [fluoshi·], adj. is commonly applied to any red colour; and so **Flushy-faced**, for *red-faced*, as in *Wh. Gl.*

Flusk [fluos'k], v. a. and sb. to flush; gen. 'When she got her letter, and saw who it was from, she was all in a *flusk* and flutter' [Wen· shu gaat· ur· let·ur, un· see'd we· it· waa· frev·, shih·

wur· 'yaal· i u fluos'k un· fluot·'ur]. A person treading the grass *flusks* a partridge, and is also *flusked* himself by the sudden noise made.

Fluster [fluos't'ur], sb. and v. a. The usual meaning of this word is, a state of excitement, and it is variously applied in this sense. The visible condition of an excited speaker would be *fluster*, as would also the rhodomontade he was indulging in. So, also, a hot skin eruption is called a *fluster*. The word has also the meaning of *hurry*. 'He's in a *fluster* to be off' [Eez· i u fluos'tu' tu bi :ao'f]. These various meanings seem to be implied in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fluz [fluoz·], v. a. and sb. bruise; Nidd. *Fluzzer* is also used *substantively*, in a familiar way. 'That's a *fluzzer*' [Dhaats· u fluoz·ur], a bruise, and no mistake.

Fôakses [fuoh'ksiz], plural of *folk*, when followed by a noun; gen. 'He'd rather mind other *fôakses* business than his own' [Eed· re'h'd'ur maa'nd udh'ur fuoh'ksiz biz'nis·dhen·iz·ao'h'n]. 'Some *fôaks* that were there told me' [Suom· fuo'h'ks ut· wur· dhi'h'r tild· mu].

Fôalfoot [fuoh'lf:ih't], coltsfoot; Mid.

Fôat [f:uo'h't, fuoh't], foot. The old employ this form. Others [f:uo't]. *Foot* and *feet* may be distinguished, but are not usually; the general form for the sing. and plur. being [fi'h't].

Fog [fog·], after-grass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fogrum [fuoh'grum], most commonly heard employed as a mildly offensive term, towards upright, but objectionable people; a 'fogey'; gen. 'An old *fogrum*' [Un ao'h'd fuoh'grum].

Foist [faoyst·], sb. fust; **Foisty** [faoy·sti], adj. fusty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also applied to the smell of anything in this state.

Fold-garth [faoh·'d-ge'h·th], fold, or farm-yard, usually bounded by the folds of the live stock. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The enclosures in immediate relation to the farmstead all go by the name of *garths*, as the **stackgarth** [staak·ge'h·th], **stick-** [stik·-], **garden-** [g·e'h·din·-], **potatoe-** [te'h·ti·-], **apple-** [aap·u'l·], **goose-** [gih·'s·] (or **pond-** [p:uo'h·nd·]), and other *garths*.

Folkstêad [fuoh·'ksti'h·d], an outdoor place of assembly for general purposes. 'The chapel wouldn't hold them all, so they made a *folkstêad* of the garth, and started a meeting there' [Chaap·il waad·u'nt aoh·'d um aoh·'l, se'h·dhe mi'h·d u fuoh·'ksti'h·d ut ge'h·th, un' steh·'t'id u mih·'tin dhih·']. So, a *market-place* is referred to as [t meh·'kitsti'h·d]; and many other words are associated with the idiom, as, **beckstêad** [bek·sti'h·d], the bed of the brook; **gardenstêad** [geh·'dinsti'h·d], the garden-plot; **daystêad** [deh·'sti'h·d], the daytime; **noonstêad** [nih·'nsti'h·d], noontime; **kyestêad** [kaa·-, k:aa·y·-, (and) key·-, k:ae·y·-(ref·) sti'h·d], a fenced enclosure, where kine are herded, for temporary purposes; **nightstêad** [neet·sti'h·d], the time, or, place of night. The vowel in the first part of the compound, as in several of the other words, is short only by position; Mid.

Fond [faond·], adj. foolish. **Fond cruke**, or **crook** [f:ao'nd kriwk·], a foolish whim. **Fond talk** [f:ao'nd tao'h·k], foolish talk. **Fond hoit** [f:ao'nd aoyt·], or stupid fool, as the term is best rendered. **Fondness** [f:ao'ndnus], foolishness. **Fondy** [f:ao'ndi],

fool. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *silly*. 'I'd a dizziness in my head, that turned me fair (quite) fond' [Aa·d u diz·inus i mi yi'h·d, ut·taond· mu'fe'h·r·faond·]. **Fond fool** [f:ao'nd fi'h·l] is often used, in emphatic phraseology. *Fond* is much favoured in proverb and simile. 'As *fond* as a door-nail' [Uz·f:ao'nd uz·u di'h·r·n:e'h·l]. 'As *fond*, as a yat' [Uz·f:ao'nd uz·u yaat·], or gate.

Footfalling [fi'h·tf:aoh·lin], the period of confinement, or childbirth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Footing [fi'h·tin]; or **Footings** [fi'h·tinz]; or **Foot-Ale** [fi'h·t·yaal·], a levy of money by men-servants of every class, on those who join them in the same employment, and usually expended in ale, or, under important circumstances, a supper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Forbêar [f:ao'rbi'h·r]; or **Forelder** [f:ao'reld·u], an ancestor; gen. The first vowel, in each case, also interchanges with the refined one [·u·]; and the second vowel (e) of the last form interchanges with [i].

Fore [faor·, fur·], front; gen. 'T' *fore-door* [T fur·diw·h·r]. The vowel is as often long as short.

Fore [fuoh·r], usually preceded by *to the* [tu t], and employed as an *adverb*. Beforehand. It is frequently associated with a slight idiom, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I must get up an hour sooner to-morrow, and be to the *fore* with my work a bit' [Aa·mun·git uop·un' uo'h·si'h·nu tu m:uo'h·n, un' bi tu t fuoh·r wi mi waa·k u bit·]. 'Is all to the *fore*, then?' [Iz·yaal tu t f:uo'h·r, dhen·?]. Is all quite ready? Under some circumstances, the preposition interchanges with *at*. 'Go, and get at the *fore*' [Gaangg·, un' git·

ut t fuo'h'r]. 'He's at the fore of him' [Eez ut t fuo'h'r u'n im'], He is beforehand with him.

Fore-end [for-end', faor'-end', fuor'-end', fur'-end'], beginning; gen. 'Start (begin) at the fore-end' [Staa't ut fur'-end']. The last pronunciation is the refined, but is in frequent use. In all the forms, the *e* of *end* is interchangeable with *i*. In this connection the *Wh. Gl.* pronunciation [fuo'h'r-end'] is, everywhere, in rural dialect, an extremely refined one, and rarely heard.

Forefeeling [faor'fi:h'lin, fur'fi:h'lin], presentiment; gen. The prefix of the last form is the refined one.

Foremind [faor', fuo'h' (and) fu' (ref.) maa'nd], v. a. to pre-determine; Mid.

Forkin-robin [faoh'kin-ruobin], the earwig. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The refined form [fu'kin-raob'in] is in frequent use.

Foss [faos'], a waterfall, or 'force'; Mid. This is the pronunciation of the *verb*, too. 'I shall be forced (obliged) to go' [Aa' su'l bi 'faos' tu gaangr'].

Fost [faost'], adj. first; gen. *Post* [paost'], and *host* [aost', waost' (and, casually), whaost'], have, in rural dialect, a corresponding pronunciation. In the speech of educated northern people, there is the undoubted sound of the short [o] in all such words as *lost*, *tost*, *moss*, *cross*. This class of people also preserve the same sound in such other words as *chop*, *dog*, *off*, *office*, *moth*, *broth*, *poth*, *frost*, *Tom*, *gone*, *morning*, *song*, *long*; all of which are made to take the short [o] sharply. In common dialect there is a decided interchange of [ao] and [o] in certain odd words, as *turn*, *hurt*, *post*, *durst*. Other words are subjected to the same

treatment, but the vowel [ao] has most affinity with the dialect.

Foul [f:oo'l], v. a. to dirty; to defile. Also to defame, or slander. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Foul-fingered [f:oo'l-finggrud], adj. thievish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fouling [foo'lin], fouling, *i. e.* dirtying; gen. 'It'll fet a *fouling*' [It u'l fet u' foo'lin], it will serve for a dirtying.

Foumart [foom'ut]; or **Foulmart** [fool-mut]; or **Fummut** [fuom'-ut], the polecat; gen. The first two forms are in the *Wh. Gl.*

Fout [foawt', fao'h't], fool. **Mam's fout** [maamz' foawt'], as the pet or spoiled child of the family is designated. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Fouty [foawti, fao'h'ti], adj. faulty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is more used than in ordinary speech, as is also the substantive form.

Frae by [freh'i], prep. from by, *i. e.* in comparison with. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The form is usually sounded as one word, but is frequently heard as two words, [freh' bi].

Frâal [fr'e'h'l]; or **Thrâal** [thr'e'h'l], flail; Mid. Called also a **swipple** [swip'u'l].

Frat [fraach'], v. n. and sb. to wrangle, brawl, or quarrel sharply in dispute; gen. The initial letter interchanges, to some extent, with *th*. In the south, as at Leeds, any other form than the last is unusual, the *f* being looked upon as an imperfect sound, and rarely heard apart from children's conversation.

Fra'te [freh't], p. t. of *fret*, to grieve; Mid.

Fraunge [frao'h'nj], sb. and v. n. an irregular excursion; a frolic. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

- Frav** [fraav·]; or **Frev** [frev·]; or **Friv** [friv·]; or **Fruv** [fruov·, fruv·]; or **Frèa** [fri·h·]; or **Frà** [frae·]; or **Fra** [fraeh·]; or **Freh** [fre·]; or **Fràa** [fre·h·], prep. from; gen. These forms are not employed according to any strict rule. The *v* is by no means necessary before a following vowel. **Frav**, **frev**, and **fruv** are used more especially in connection with past tenses of verbs, but there is no restriction in the matter. Sentences are often spun out in homely speech, and would be hopelessly complicated but for being well served by a changing form, as here exemplified.
- Frem** [frem·], adj. strange, or foreign; unfamiliar. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The vowel has a frequent interchange with *i*.
- Frenk** [frenk·]; or **Frank** [fraangk·], *Frances*; gen. These are also forms of the male proper name, *Francis*.
- Fresh** [fresh·, fraesh·], a freshet, or river in overflow. Applied, also, to the additional volume of water flooding the channel, as in the *Wh. Gl.* phrase, 'A run of *fresh*' [Uruon· u fresh·]. **Frush** [fruosh·] is also occasionally heard from old people; Mid.
- Frevard** [frev·ud, friv·ud], prep. fromward, *i. e.* in a direction, or, tending, from, as allied antithetically to *toward*; gen.
- Fridge** [frij·], v. a. and sb. to fray, by attrition; gen.
- Frog-i'-t'-mouth** [fraog·it·mooth·], a popular name for the complaint known as the thrush; Mid.
- Frowzy** [froo·zi], adj. sour or harsh-looking. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Frumity** [fruom·uti], frumenty, the Christmas preparation of wheat, boiled and served with spiced milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Frush** [fruosh·], v. a. and sb. rumple; Mid.
- Fudgeon** [fuod·ju'n], sb. a squat, fussy person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a v. n. to fuss, with a laboured activity of manner, and usually applied to persons of short stature. 'I overtook him going *fudgeoning* down the lane' [Aa· aowh·rti·h·k im· gaan·in fuod·ju'nin d:oo·n t luo·h·n].
- Fuge** [fiw·g·]; or **Fèage** [fi·h·g], usually preceded by 'old,' and applied to a female of advanced years and disreputable character; Mid. [What is called in some parts a 'fag;' as, an 'old fish-fag,' *i. e.* an old fishwoman (Scott's novels).—W. W. S.]
- Fugle** [fiw·gu'l], a term to which an indefinite meaning is allotted, and applied under circumstances where manners or actions are in any way objectionable; gen. 'I'll have my eye on that *fugle*' [Aa·l ev· maa· ee· u ·dhaat· fiw·gu'l]. A tramp catches sight of the constable, and it is remarked that the former has 'caught a glent o' t' *fugle*' [kaacht· u dlint· ut fiw·gu'l].
- Full** [f:uo·l], v. n. to run dry, as soft earth, when touched, after long exposure to the sun; Mid.
- Fullock** [fuol·uk], v. n., v. a., and sb. to propel by a jerking movement of the finger and thumb. *Wh. Gl. (verb)*; gen.
- Full soon** [fuol·si·h·n], adv. prematurely. *Full*, also, adds to the significance of various other words—adjectives and adverbs.
- Full sore** [fuol· se·h·r], adv. sorely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Fulth** [fuolth·], fill, or fulness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Go away! thou has had thy *fulth* on't' [Gaan· uw:i·h·z! dhuoz· aad· ·dhaat· fuolth· on t], Go away! you have had *your* fill of it; Mid.

Fur [fuor']; or **For** [faor'], furrow; gen.

Fur [fur'], prep. for; gen. Though this form is heard in town dialect, its more frequent recurrence, and the position it occupies in sentences in rural dialect, render it distinctive of this phase. **Fur** is the recognised form of the preposition in rural dialect, as **for** [for'] is in town dialect.

Furtherly [fuodh'uli], adj. forward, or in good season. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Fustilugs [fuos'tiluogz], an ill-natured looking person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fusty [fuos'ti], adj. stuffy; gen. to the county.

Fuzziker [fuoz'ikur], a donkey gets this name; Mid.

Gaang [gaangg']; or **Gan** [gaan'], used not only of a path, but also to denote the course, or direction, of a path. 'I's bown another *gan* to-morn' [Aaz' buo'n unuod'u gaan' tu muo'h'n], I am going another way to-morrow; gen.

Gaby [ge'h'bi, gi'h'bi]; or **Gawby** [gao'h'bi], a dunce, or clownish person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Silly* is often prefixed.

Gad [gaad'], a wooden rod, or handle; Mid. A story is told of a certain supposed witch, who stopped a lad's ploughing-team, in the middle of a field. But the lad was amply prepared, having a whipstock of wicken-tree. With this, he touched his horses, in turn, and broke the spell, whereupon the old lady gave way to an angry rhythmical exclamation:

'Damn the lad, wi' the rôan-tree *gad!*'
and disappeared. The moun-

tain-ash gets the various names of wicken- [wik'un-], rowan- [raow'un-], rown- [raown'-], and rôan-tree [r:uo'h'n-tree]. **Ran-tree** [raan'-t'ri] is another form, the common one of Nidderdale.

Gadling [gaad'lin], a gadder; Mid.

Gadly [gaad'li], adj. of a gadding turn; Mid. 'Hold thy noise with thee. Thou's as *gadly* as any of the rest. An old knife would not go between you' [Aoh'd dhi nao'yz wi dhu. Dhooz' uz' gaad'li uz' on'i u t rist. Un' ao'h'd naaf waad'u'nt gaan' utwih'n yu].

Gae [ge'h', geh', gaav', gae'], pret. of *give*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Gah** [gaa'] is considered the vulgar form, and is in readier use. The first two forms are restricted in use to where a following word begins with a consonant. Before a vowel *gave* becomes **gav** [gaav'], and [gae'].

Gain [ge'h'n], adj. near. **Gainer** [ge'h'nur], nearer. **Gainer-hand** [ge'h'nur-aand'], nearer to hand, or shorter. **Gainest** [gi'h'nist], nearest. **Gainly** [ge'h'nli], easily accessible; conveniently near. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Take over that close: thou'll find it as *gain* again' [Taak' aow'h'r dhaat' thuo'h's: dhool' fin' it' uz' 'ge'h'n ugi'h'n], Cross that field: you'll find it (the way) as near (or short) again; *i. e.* a shorter distance by one half.

Gallac-handed [gaal'uk-aan'did], adj. left-handed. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gallo'ses [gaal'usiz], sb. pl. braces. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, common in the singular [gaal'us].

Galore [guluo'h'r], in plenty, or abundance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gamashes [gaam'ushiz], sb. pl. leggings worn by daytal-women in the fields, during inclement

weather; gen. Men's leggings are called 'spatter-dashes' [spaat'-urdaashiz], and 'splatterdashes' [splaat'-urdaashiz].

Gam'ish [gaam'ish]; or **Gam'some** [gaam'sum]; or **Gam'y** [gaam'i]; or **Gam'lesome** [gaam'u'lsum], adj. frolicsome, or sportive. The two first forms, given in the *Wh. Gl.*, are general. The four are heard in Mid-Yorkshire.

Gammer [gaam'ur], v. n. to idle, or trifle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'What is thou (are you) *gammering* away thy (your) time there for?' [Waats' tu gaam'urin' uwe'h' dhi taam' dhi'h' fur' ?]

Gammerstags [gaam'ustaagz], usually applied to a female of idle, loose habits. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gan'by [gaan'baay', (and) baa'], a slip-stile; gen. Also figuratively, 'I gave him the *gan'by*' [Aa' gaav' im' t gaan'baay'], gave him the goby, or slip. *Wh. Gl.*; gen

Gang [gaangr'], a division of a mine; Nidd. Lead-mines are principally worked upward, from the base of a hill, so that there are a continuous succession of galleries, or *gangs*.

Gang [gaangr']; or **Gan** [gaan'], v. n. go. **Ganner** [gaan'ur]; or **Ganger** [gaangg'ur], sb. goer. **Ganning** [gaan'in]; or **Ganging** [gaangg'in], pp. going. **Gangingson** [gaang'inz:-ao'n] (or, with the [g] elided), goings-on=proceedings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Ganggate** [gaangg'-ge'h't (or) gih't], an open way.

Gang [gaangr'], a path; also, a narrow way of any kind. Often used with a descriptive prefix, as **Bygang** [baa'gaang], **Crossgang** [kruos'gaang], **Downgang** [doon'gaang], **Outgang** [oot'gaang], **Upgang** [uop'gaang] in *Wh. Gl.*; gen. So **Tow-gang** [taow'-gaang] for a towing-path, **Ings-gang** [ingz'-gaang],

the field-path by a river, and **Ower-gang** [aowh'-r-gaang], for the way over a hill. Also affixed to words, as in **Gang-board** [gaang'-b:uoh'd], for a way-plank.

Gang aga'te [gaang' uge'h't (and) ugi'h't], v. n. go away! gen. The form most used imperatively, when a scornful emphasis is associated with the command.

Gang-drover [gaang'-driwvur]; or **Gang-man** [gaang'-mun], the chief workman of a gang; Nidd.

Gangeril [gaang'uril], a contemptuous term applied to any person who may be bid to go. Also, to a sorry animal, as an ill-tempered old horse; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'a pedlar, a beggar, a toad.'

Gangery [gaang'uri], tawdry apparel, finery; Mid.

Gantree [gaan't'ri], a framework of beam-like pieces of wood, having square legs, and used for laying beer-barrels on. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gap [gaap']; or **Gapstêad** [gaap'-sti'h'd], any kind of opening; gen. A gateway is often called a *gapstêad*.

Gar [gaa'r], v. a. to cause, or make. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Not much used.

Garb [gaa'b], v. a. to bedizen, in *Wh. Gl.*, but in Mid-Yorkshire not usually employed in the burlesque sense by which the word is ordinarily identified. To array one's self too fashionably, would call forth the term; or to pay a trifling over-attention to dress, becomingly, but not considered necessary for an occasion. 'Thou need not *garb* thyself out so much; it's only a market-day' [Dhoo nih'du'nt gaa'b dhisen' oot' su mich'; itz' naobut u meh'kit-di'h']. [Geh'b, (and,

less frequently) g:e'h'b], are common pronunciations, too.

Garber [gaa'bur], v. a. and v. n. to gather, or rake together greedily; Mid. 'He's got his brass(money) *garbered*, and knows no good of it' [Eez' git'u'n iz' braas' gaa'bud, un' nao'h'z n:e'h' gi'h'd ont']. In a one-handed scramble for, say, broken pieces of tobacco-pipe stem, which are in favour for the various ornamental uses they can be put to when strung together, bead-like, one juvenile will check another's eagerness by calling out, that he is '*garbering* with both hands' [gaa'burin wi be'h'th aanz'].

Garfits [gaa'fits], sb. pl. the eatable appurtenances of a fowl. The *Wh. Gl.* includes those of geese in the term. These, in Mid-Yorks., are more commonly called **giblets** [jib'lets]. **Giblet-pie** [jib'lit-paa'].

Garn [gaa'n], sb. and adj. yarn; gen. Also [ge'h'n].

Garth [ge'h'th]. This term, exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*, is, in Mid-Yorks., and the rural north generally, applied to an open enclosure of any kind, pertaining to a homestead, or other building. **Kirk-garth** [kurk'ge'h'th], **Hall-garth** [ao'h'l'ge'h'th], **Barn-garth** [baa'n'ge'h'th], **Field-garth** [fi'h'ld'ge'h'th]; gen.

Garver [gaa'vur], v. n. and sb. to ply the tongue unfairly, in a privy manner. 'Sike *garvering* deed' [Sa'y'k gaa'vu'rin deed], such underneath work.

Gate [ge'h't, gi'h't], way, literally and figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old people employ the last form.

Gate [gi'h't, geh't], a portion of common pasture land, enough to provide for one cow; gen. 'Cow-gates' [koo'gi'h'ts] are allotted to the poor of a 'township' for a

small yearly rent. Not always, but generally, on the part of old landed proprietors.

Gateage [ge'h'tij, gi'h'tij], pasturage. Also, the rental of pasturage. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gaufer [gaoh'fur], a description of tea-cake (the varieties are a pleasant feature of a country-house table) made of very light paste, with an abundance of currants added. The 'pricking-fork' is freely used upon it; gen. [Cf. F. *gaufre*, a wafer, which word often meant a cake, in old English.—W. W. S.]

Gauge [ge'h'j], v. a. gauge; gen. But mostly used in a conversational way, with the meaning of, to measure the appetite in respect to proportion. A husband will, with an ungenerous humour, say at the dinner-table, 'Thou's *gâuged* us to a hair's-breadth with thy pudding-to-day, dame' [Dhooz' ge'h'jd uz' tiv' u :e'h'z-bri'h'dh wi dhi puod'in tu di:h'h, di'h'm].

Gaum [gao'h'm, g:uo'h'm]. This, exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.* as an active verb, to *understand*, is in general use in this sense, and in Mid-Yorkshire is also employed in a *neuter* sense, and as a *substantive*. 'Thou's no *gaum* in thee' [Dhooz' ne'h' gao'h'm i dhu]. As a *verb*, it also carries the meaning of, to comprehend; as, also, to listen attentively. 'Is thee *gauming*, now?' 'Aye, I've been *gauming* all the time' [Iz' tu gao'h'min, noo? Aey', Aa'bin' gao'h'min yaal' t' taam]. **Gaumish** [gao'h'mish], knowing; of a clever understanding (*Wh. Gl.*; gen.).

Gaup [gao'h'p, g:uo'h'p]; or **Gauve** [gao'h'v], v. n. These words, with one meaning in the *Wh. Gl.*, have some distinction in Mid-Yorks. and Nidderdale; the former word meaning to gape

only, and the latter to gape and stare together. To stare only is, as at Whitby, to **gloor** [gl:uoh'r (and) gluo'h'r]. **Gauving** (*Wh. Gl.*), staring, with a clown-like expression. Also, as vbs. act. occasionally.

Gauvey [gao'h'vi]; or **Gauvison** [gao'h'visun], a dance, or simpleton. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gawk [gaoh'k]; or **Gowk** [gaowk], cuckoo; gen. The length of time during which it is heard is also designated by the same terms.

Gawk-hand [gao'h'kaand], the left hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Cf. *F. gauche*. See **Gallac-handed**.

Gay [ge'h'], adj. a term affirming a satisfactory condition, and corresponding to 'brave' in colloquial usage; as, *gay* in health, in the state of the weather, in size, or in number. *Gayish*, fairish. **Gayly**, adv. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gêap [gih'p], v. n. to cry out loudly, or bawl; to gape (and *substantively*). *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In the first sense, there is, too, a *substantive* use of the word, when the noise made is a single, and not a continuous cry.

Gêar [gi'h'r], possessions, or belongings of any kind, as household goods, property, riches, or personal apparel. For any kind of harness, the plural [gi'h'z] is also used. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gêavelock [gi'h'vluk], a crowbar; *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gêavle [gi'h'vu'l], gable; Mid.

Geed [geed; gih'd], pret. went; *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The last is the most frequent pronunciation.

Geen [gee'n]; or **Gin** [gin], pp. and adj. given. Also used idiomatically, as in the phrase 'gin,' or, 'geen again' [gin,] (or) gee'n ug:i'h'n, relented, or turned to an original condition, after any

manner,—said of persons, or things. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is also freely used with this meaning.

Gelt [gelt], gain; Mid. 'I sniled a bird yesterday, as big as a nanpie, and, while I was doing it, I sluthered with one fond foot, and over went my egg-basket; so there wern't much *gelt* out of that' [Aa' snaa'ld u baod' yuos'tudu, uz big' uz' u naan'paa'', un' waa'l Aa' waar' di'h'u'nt :Aa' sluodh'ud wi yaan' fa'ond fih't, un' aow'h' wint' maa ig' baas'kit; se'h' dhu waa'nt mich' gelt' oot' u 'dhaat'], I snared a bird yesterday, and, while I was doing it, I slipped [the dialect verb implies a sliding movement] with one fool of a foot, &c.

Gender [jen'd'ur, jin'd'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb., to shake noisily, as loose window-frames, to the rumble of a vehicle; gen.

Gentle [jin'tu'l], adj. well-born; Mid. **High** [:ey] is also used, and more commonly. 'I care not whether he's high or low' [Aa' keh'ru'nt wid'ur eez' :ey ur' lao'h']. **Gentle and Simple** [jin'tu'l un' sim'pu'l], the phrase quoted in the *Wh. Gl.*, is also constantly used. Old people employ, too, both [e] and [ih'] for the [i] in the last word.

Geometries [jaoh'mutriz], said of anything in rags or tatters. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gep [gep], v. n. gape. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Thou's (thou art) like a gorpin: thou's always *geppin'* [Dhooz' laa'k u gao'h'pin: dhuoz' yaal'us gep'in].

Gess [ges]; or **Giss** [gis]; or **Gers** [gu's]; or **Gress** [gres], grass. **Gess** and **Gers**, with **Gress**, as an occasional form, are general. **Giss** is a Mid-York. form.

- Get** [git·], breed; offspring; species; kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb has also this pronunciation.
- Gether** [ged·ur, gid·ur], v. a. the pronunciation of *gather*; gen.
- Gettings** [git·inz], gifts; Mid. A poor person will make a daily journey to a dwelling for her *gettings*, which may assume any form, such as broken victuals, a dole of milk, or a pittance in money.
- Gewgow** [giw·gaow·], a Jew's-harp; gen. *Wh. Gl.* In this glossary, the word has also the meaning of 'any nick-nack, or trifle.' In Mid-Yorks. there is an altered pronunciation for this last meaning, [gi·h' g:aoh·], which is indeed merely the pronunciation of *gewgaw*. The first pronunciation is peculiar, and further noticeable, because the sound made by the instrument described is almost reproduced in the word. The word is also used figuratively, of a *simpleton*.
- Gib** [gib·], a hook, either natural to the end of a stick, or made for the end of one. Not necessarily a wooden hook, as at Whitby. A boat-hook would be described as 'a long pole, with a *gib* at the end' [u laang· paow·l, wi u gib· ut· t ind·]; gen.
- Gif** [gif·], conj. if. A casual form, mostly heard in *Nidderdale*.
- Gift** [gift·], a white speck on the finger-nail, superstitiously looked on as forerunning a gift of some kind.
 'A *gift* o' my finger,
 Is sure to linger;
 But a *gift* on my thumb,
 Is sure to come.'
 [U gift· u mi fingg·ur,
 Iz· si·h'r tu lingg·ur;
 Bud· u gift· u mi thuo·m,
 Iz· si·h'r tu kuo·m].
- Gig** [gig·], a state of flurry; Mid. 'He's on the *gig* to be off' [Eez· ut· gig· tu bi·aof·]. 'In a *gig* to go' [I u gig· tu gaan·], in a state of flurry to go. [Cf. the phrase 'all *agog*' (John Gilpin). —W. W. S.]
- Giglet** [gig·lit]; or **Giglot** [gig·lut], a laughing, thoughtless female. The last term is general; the first (*Wh. Gl.*) is also a Mid-Yorkshire one.
- Gildert** [gil·dut], a horse-hair noose, fixed on the ground, for catching birds. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Gill** [gil·], a woody glen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Gillet** [gil·it]; or **Gilt** [gilt·]; or **Gelt** [gelt·]; or **Golt** [gaolt·], a young sow. With the exception of the last one, heard in *Nidderdale*, these forms are general.
- Gimlet-eye** [gim·lit-ee·], a free term for a squinting eye. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Gimmer** [gim·ur], a young ewe, or sow. The word may be used alone (the object being understood), or as a qualifying term, as in the *Wh. Gl.* examples, 'A *gimmer* lamb' [U gim·ur laam·], 'A *gimmer* hog' [U gim·ur og·]; gen.
- Gin** [gin·], conj. though. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Gin** [gin·]; or **Gif** [gif·]; or **Gift** [gift·], conj. if. The first is the usual Mid-Yorks. form; the two last are most heard in *Nidderdale*.
- Gird** [gurd·], a task of strength; a bout; Mid. A poorly person will say, in humorous reference to his weak condition: 'I's (I'm) middling at meal-times, but I've hardish *girds* between' [Aa·z mid·lin ut· mi·h'l-taa·mz, bud· :Aav aa·dish gurdz· utwee·n].
- Girder** [gaor·du], a cooper. **Gird**, v. a. and sb. to hoop. Mid.

Gise [ja'ys·], v. n. and v. a. to pasture; gen. **Gistur** [jis·tu], a cow in pasturage. 'He's some oxen *gising* in Twentylands' (name of a field), [Eez·suom·ooz·un·ja'ys·in·i Twih·n·ti·laanz·].

Gitten [git·u'n]; or **Getten** [get·u'n], pp. got; gen. These forms are almost in equal use, the first being the most characteristic. Neither form is heard in town dialect, the pp. general to these phases being [got·u'n].

Gizard [giz·ud], a person ridiculously dressed, disguised, or in masked character. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gizzen [giz·un], v. n. and sb. to grin audibly; gen.

Glazzen [dlaaz·u'n], v. a. to glaze, or furnish with window-glass. **Glazzener** [dlaaz·nu], glazier. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, commonly, as a *neuter verb*.

Glêad [dli·h'd]; or **Gled** [dled·]; or **Glid** [dli·d], the kite. The two first forms (*Wh. Gl.*) are general; the last a Mid-Yorks.

Glee [dlee·], v. n. and sb. to squint; Mid.

Gleg [dleg·], v. a., v. n., and sb. to glance askance, or slyly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Glib [dlib·]; or **Glibby** [dlib·i], adj. slippery; Mid.

Glif [dlif·], a sight, or open view; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'a fright,' but in Mid-Yorkshire, and elsewhere, the term does not necessarily imply fear or terror, unless qualified adjectivally, as in the Whitby example, 'I got a sore *gliff*' [Aa·gaat·u se·h'r dli·f] (Mid.). The *participle* **glif'd** [dlif·t] is occasionally heard, too, but not the *verb*.

Glift [dlift·], a slight look, or glance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. So, too, in this case the *participle* (**glifted** [dlift·tid]) is in common use, but

not the *verb*; (Mid.) 'He was going across the lane end, and I only just *glifted* him' [Ee wur·gaan·in ukruos·t luo·h'n ind·, un·:Aa naob·ut juos·dli·f·tid im·].

Glime [dlaa·m, dley·m (ref.)], v. a., v. n., and sb. to stare, in a searching manner; Mid.

Glimpt [dlimt·], glimpse. A common pronunciation in Mid-Yorkshire.

Glink [dli·ngk·], sb., v. a., and v. n. a short watchful glance; Mid. 'From *glinking* he got to gliming' [Frae·dli·ng·kin i gaat·tu·dlaa·min], got to staring. See *Glime*.

Glisk [dli·sk·], vb. impers. glisten. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Glôaming [dluo·h'min], the twilight. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb **glôam** is in general use, too, and is very common in Mid-Yorkshire. 'It begins to *glôam*' [It·biginz·tu dluo·h'm]. 'I must be going homewards before it *glôams*' [Aa·mun·bi gaan·in yaam·udz ufuo·h'r it·dluo·h'mz·].

Glôar [dluo·h'r], v. n. and sb. to stare. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Glor [dlaor·], adj. and sb. tremulous. Always used in relation to some fatty substance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Of a very fat person, whose flesh shakes upon her, it will be said, 'She's fair *glor* fat' [Shooz·fe·h'r dlaor·faat·], quite loose fat.

Glum [dluom·], adj. and v. n. sullen; gloomy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'If thou does'n't want it, say thou does'n't: thou need not go and *glum* over it' [Un·tu duoz·u·nt waant·it, se·h' dhoo diz·u·nt: dhoo nih·du·nt gaan·un·dluom·aow·h't].

Glumps [dluomps·], sulks. **Glumpy** [dluom·pi], adj. sulky. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **glump** [dluomp·], v. n. to sulk. 'Pray thee, what's thou *glumping* at?'

[Pridh' u, waats' tu dluom'pin aat' ?]

Gnar [naa'r], a knot, or natural knob, as in timber. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gnarl [naa'l], v. n. to gnaw. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, in frequent use *actively*, and as a *substantive*.

Gnit [nit'], gnat; Mid.

Gob [gaob'], sb. and v. a. mouth. Exemplified as a *substantive* in the *Wh. Gl.*, but common as a *verb*, too, in Mid-Yorks, and Nidderdale. 'Watch me *gob* that up' [Waach' mee' gaob' dhaat' uop']. The word can only be here rendered *eat* by an association with the ludicrous—'mouth' [maaw'dh] being the equivalent.

Gobble [gaob'u'l], v. n. to talk in an indolent, coarse, assuming manner, with great action of the mouth. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Goblet-glass [gob'lit-dlaas], a large drinking-glass. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Goblock [gob'luk], a large mouthful; Mid.

Gobstring [gaob'st'ring], a bridle, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gobvent [gaob'vint], utterance, familiarly. The first vowel is often substituted by a medial one; gen.

Godderly [gaod'urli, guoh'd'uli], adj. affable; Mid.

Godspenny [gaodz'peni], earnest money, given at the statute-hirings; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This use of the genitive is quite recognized, and is not infrequent, but the sign is oftener wanting; the form being [gaod'peni].

Goloshes [gol'ushiz], sb. pl. low gaiters for protecting the ankles and feet; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A Mid-Yorkshireman will also call them his *low* [lao'h'] or *ankle-gaiters* [aang'ku'l-g:i'h't'uz].

Golp [golp']; or **Golper** [gol'pu]; or **Golly** [gol'i], names for a newly-hatched bird; Mid. 'A bare *golly* nest' [U be'h'r gol'i n:e'st]. 'As bare as a *golper*' [Uz' be'h'r uz' u gol'pu]. The vowel [ao] is sometimes heard, but is not the usual form.

Goodlike [g:i'h'dlaa'k, ley'k (refined)], adj. good-looking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Good sale [gih'd se'h'l]! usually an *interjection*, but may be employed *substantively*. An old form of leave-taking. The *Wh. Gl.* notes the form as obsolete, but in Mid-Yorkshire it is still common enough over the threshold, and also over t' **aud yat** [t'ao'h'd yaat'], as the 'housegarth'-gate is called, when neighbours go by, bound to market, or fair, with their produce, or cattle. [The form is sometimes, as is indicated above, associated (by a natural mistake) with wishing a seller success. It means, however, 'good luck to you.' See **Seel** in Glos. B. 16 (E. D. S.). It is merely A.S. *scél*, which means (1) season, time, (2) luck, prosperity, &c., &c. The connection with *sale* in the selling sense was easily made, though it had *none whatever*. In Essex, *hay-sele* means the hay-season. It is very common.—W. W. S.]

Gorpin [gaoh'pin]; or **Gorp** [g:ao'h'p]; or **Gorfin** [gaoh'fin], names for a newly-hatched bird; gen.

Gotten [got'u'n], pp. begotten; gen.

Goul [gaow'l, g:uo'h'l], v. impers. and sb. said of the wind, when it comes in noisy gusts. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gowk [gaowk']; or **Gôak** [guoh'k]. A stack which has been cut round to a little remainder, has been 'cutten to t' *gôak*.' So the core

part of an apple or pear is its *gowk*; but, applied to this fruit, there are variations, and *g* is changed quite usually for *c*, too. There are these forms, general, like the above. **Gowk** [gaowk', gaow'k]; or **Góak** [guoh'k, g:uo'h'k]; or **Gaohk** [gaoh'k, gao'h'k, gao'k (refined)]; or **Géak** [g'i'h'k], each changing the initial letter for *c* [k], which is as frequently heard.

Gowk [gaowk']; or **Gawk** [gaoh'k]; or **Gawky** [gaoh'ki]; or **Gawkhead** [gaoh'ki'h'd (and) y:i'h'd], applied to a person of foolish, awkward behaviour. The three first forms (*Wh. Gl.*) are general; the last one Mid.

Gowland [gaow'lund, g:ao'h'lund, (and, in each case,) lun], mari-gold. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gowpen [gaow'pin, g:ao'h'pin], a handful. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Goy! [g:ao'y, gao'y,] a petty oath; Upper Nidd.

Gradely [gre'h'dli], adj. and adv. upright; decent; orderly; gen.

Graft [graft'], a hole, or spade-cutting; as the patch of ground left bare where turf has been dug, or where the excavation for a house has been made; Nidd.

Graith [gre'h'dh]; or **Graithing** [gre'h'dhin], material belongings of any description. 'Tea-graithing [Ti'h'-gr:e'h'dhin]. *Graithed* [gre'h'dhd], equipped, or furnished, after any manner. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Grass-chat [graas'-chaat], a small field-bird; gen.

Grave [gre'h'v]; or **Grêave** [gri'h'v], v. n. and v. a. to dig, with a spade; gen. *Wh. Gl.*; 'Is thou boun (going) to pick?' —to use the mattock. 'Nay, I shall *grêave* a bit' [Lz' tu boon tu 'pik' ? Nae, Aay'z 'gri:h'v u bit']. The last form is the commonest.

Greasehorn [gri'h's:ao'h'n], a flatterer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **grease** [gri'h'z], v. a. to flatter.

Great foul [gri'h't foo'l], adj. applied to any object of great, awkward size. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In very emphatic language, the pronunciation would be [g'ut'-f:aa'wl].

Great likely [gri'h't laa'kli], adv. very likely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **Very likelins** [vaar'u laa'klinz], with the same import.

Greave [gri'h'v], v. n. and v. a. to dig; gen. 'I am going to *greave* potatoes' [Aa'z boon' tu gri'h'v te'h'tiz].

Greed [gree'd, grih'd], a greedy person. Also greediness. *Wh. Gl.* The first signification is a Mid-Yorks. one; the last is general.

Green [green'], evergreen, for which word **green** receives no addition in the plural. Also, a leafy twig, or small bough, of any kind; gen.

Greet [greet'], v. n. to weep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen., with this pronunciation. In Mid-York., the pronunciation is very frequently [grit']. The past is subject to a vowel-change, too, the forms being [grit'u'n] and [gruot'u'n]. 'When thou's grutten thy een (eyes) out, thou'll maybe give over,—you will perhaps give up [Wen' dhuoz' gruot'u'n dhi 'ee'n oot', dhuol' meb' i gi aow'h'r].

Grime [graa'm], sb. and v. a. soot. To blacken. Also used figuratively. **Grimy** [graa'mi], adj. blackened, as with soot, coal, or charred wood. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Griming [graa'min], a sprinkling of any light flaky substance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is rarely used of anything but snow. It is a Leeds form, too.

Grip [grip'], a cross-furrow, or

spade - cutting, traversing the 'lands' (*see*) of a field; gen. Its use, is to receive the waters of the ordinary furrows, for conveyance to the ditch.

Grip [grip·], v. a. and sb. to grasp, or clutch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gripe [graa·p, grey·p (ref.)], a dung-fork. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Grip-ho'd [grip·od·], any prominent part of an object affording a convenience, or intended, for grasping. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. When sacks of grain, or flour, are sewn at the mouth, **lugs** [luogz·], or **ears**, are fashioned at each end, for affording *grip-hod*.

Groats [gr:uo'h'ts], sb. pl. oats; gen. No other kind of grain is associated with so many pronunciations. In addition to the above, are these: [gr:e'h'ts], [grih·'ts], [grots·], [graots·], [gruots·]; [e·h'ts], [ih·'ts], [u·o'h'ts], [ao'h'ts]; [yaats·], [y:e'h'ts], [yih·'ts], [yots·]; [waats·], [w:e'h'ts], [wots·], [waots·], [waoh·'ts] (and medial), [wuots·], [wuoh·'ts] (and medial); [aav·uz], [yaav·uz]. The first and last forms are occasional; the form with initial *w* being most characteristic, and, joined to this letter, *h* is often clearly heard, as in [whots·].

Grob [grob·], applied in derision, playfully, or otherwise, to a diminutive person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Grob [grob·], v. n. to grope, to feel for with the hand, where the situation is one impeding or confining search. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **grob**, exemplified as a ppr. in the *Wh. Gl.*, 'wandering or trifling from place to place.' In this sense, the *verb* with its *participle* carries the same implication of impediment. A person goes *grobbling* about in unfrequented places, or where he or she has no business; or, one will be *grobbling* about a large garden,

in nooks and behind trees, seen one moment and lost the next. In common use, too, *actively*.

Grobble [grob·u'l], v. n. to work the finger, or any pointed instrument, in a manner that will make a hole, or enlarge one. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'That child has *grobbed* a hole in that pinafore' [Dhaat·be'h·nz grob·u'ld u uo'h'l i dhaat·slip·]. 'He's been having the poker, and he's *grobbed* a hole in the ash-nook' (the place underneath the fire-grate), [Eez·bin·ev'in t puo'h·'kur, un·iz grob·u'ld u uo'h'l it aas·ni·h'k.] Also, as an *active verb*, with great frequency.

Gross [gros·], adj. commonly employed for stout, and fat; gen. 'A *grossy* body' [U gros·i baod·i], a stout person.

Grou [graow·], adj. grim; portentously dull in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **grousome** [graow·sum], adj., but less used.

Grout [graowt·], sediment of a coarse nature, such as the particles left in a tea-cup; gen.

Grub [gruob·], a grubbing-spade; Mid. 'A dock-*grub*' [U dok·gruob]. **Docks**, and **dockens**, are weeds.

Gruff [gruof·], v. n. to snore, in a short, noisy manner; to grunt. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Grundage [gruon·dij], ground rent. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., the term is also used in the sense of a sufficiency of ground. A small 'house-garth' will be complained of as affording 'no *grundage*' for anything, 'stick, stack, nor nought' [stik·, staak·, nur·n:ao·wt].

Grunstone [gruon·stun]; or **Grunlestone** [gruon·u'lstun], a grindstone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gruntle [gruon·tu'l], v. n. and sb.; exemplified as a *verb* only in the *Wh. Gl.* A weak complaining

- grunt, or, as in the case of an ailing cow, a kind of whistling groan. A sow habitually grunts, but its litter are at most times disposed to *gruntle*. So, peevish children are said to *gruntle*; but the word loses character when thus transferred.
- Guilevat** [gaa'lvut]; or **Guilefat** [gaa'lfut], the tub used for liquor in ferment. Also used in respect of the tub and contents together. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The pronunciations are quite as often [gaayl'vaat] and [gaayl'fut].
- Guise** [gaa'z], v. n. to masquerade.
- Gulls** [guolz'], otherwise oatmeal 'hasty-pudding'; *Nidd*. The latter, pronounced [i:h'sti (or) y:i'h'sti-puod'in], is general to Mid-York. and the south. The boiling process is literally a hasty one, as, if left for a moment, the preparation spoils. Hence, perhaps, the name.
- Gunnel** [guon'il], a walled narrow way; *Nidd*.
- Gurn** [gur'n, gu'n, gun', gaon']; or **Gen** [gen']; or **Géan** [g:i'h'n], v. n. and sb. to grin. Also, used in respect of the half crying tone in which children complain. 'If thee doesn't give over *gurning*, I'll fell thee, as flat as a pancake!' [If tu diz'u'nt gi aow'h'r gur'nin Aa'l fel' dhu, uz' flaaf' uz' u paan'k:e'h'k!'] Such sentences are not quite so fierce as they look. The first is a general term; and all are common to Mid-Yorks.
- Hack** [aak', yaak'], a kind of pickaxe, or mattock, without the blade end. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hackle** [aak'u'l], v. n. to fit well; to accord with any position; gen. A garment *hackles* well to a person's back; and a new servant to the duties of an old one. 'She *hackles* well to her work, however' [Shoo aak'u'lz wee'l tiv' u waa'k, oo-iv'u].
- Hackle** [aak'u'l], v. a. to dress the ground; to harrow it. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid*.
- Haddock** [aad'uk], a pile of sheaves, commonly twelve in number; gen.
- Haffle** [aaf'u'l, yaaf'u'l], v. n. to hesitate in speaking; to speak confusedly, and with indecision. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hag** [aag'], mist, or haze. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hag** [aag'], a rock, or abrupt chuffy prominence. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid*.
- Hag** [aag'], a coppice; any locality growing stout underwood.
- Hag** [aag'], v. a. to become jaded or toil-worn in appearance; to toil; *Mid*. 'I was sore *hagged* with going' [Aa' wur' se'h'r aagd' wi gaang'ring]; [Aag'in-aat' it'], toiling at it.
- Hag-clog** [aag'-tlog], a chopping-block. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid*.
- Hag**, v. a. and v. n. to chip, or hack, is general.
- Haggle** [aag'u'l], v. n. to chaffer, or banter. Also, *verb impers.*, to hail. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Haggle-stone** [aag'u'lsti'h'n], a hailstone. (Also [aag'sti'h'n] or [ste'h'n], as younger speakers say); *Mid*.
- Hag-worm** [aag'waom], applied to all kinds of snakes, which are rarely found out of woods. See the second *substantive* form **Hag**.
- Hair-breed** [y:e'h'r-bree'd, (and) brih'd], hair's-breadth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ha'ke** [eh'k], sb. and v. n. the pronunciation of *hawk*. Also the pronunciation of *hawk*, a bird; *Mid*.
- Hake** [eh'k, ye'h'k], v. n. to lounge about, with idle curiosity. Also, a grasping, covetous person. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid*.
- Hal** [aal'], Henry, or Harry; gen.

Hale [ˈeːhˌl, ˈyːeːhˌl], the handle of a plough; Mid.

Hale [ˈyehˌl], v. a. to pour, in large quantity; to bale. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hallikin [aˈalˌiːkɪn]; or **Hal** [aˈalˌ], a foolish person; gen.

Hammer [ˈyaamˌuːr], v. n. to stammer, as one hampered for words. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hammerblater [aˈamˌuːbleˈhˌtʊ], the snipe; gen.

Hamper [aˈamˌpu], v. a. to burden. Also, to infest. *Wh. Gl.* The first sense is general; the last obtains in Mid-Yorks.

Hamsam [aˈamˌsaamˌ], adv. To lay anything *hamsam*, is to heap together; gen.

Hanch [aˈanshˌ], v. n. snatch; Mid. 'What are ye *hanching* and clicking at, there?' [ˈWaːtˌ uː ˈyiː aˈanˌʃɪn unˌ ˈtliːkɪn aˈatˌ dhiˈhˌr?]. 'If thou *hanches* in that way, I'll!'—[Unˌ dhoo aˈanˌʃɪz iˌ dhaːtˌ ɡɪhˌtˌ, ˈAaːl!—]

Handclout [aˈanˌtloot], a towel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Handy-dandy [aˈanˌdidaˈanˌdi], adj. on the alert; gen. 'He's *handy-dandy* with him' [ˈEezˌ aˈanˌdidaˈanˌdi wiˌ imˌ], said of one who is a match for another in sharpness.

Hang-lit-on 't [aˈangˌlitˌontˌ]! interj. a wordy imprecation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hang-mad [aˈangˌmaadˌ], sb. and adj. See **Hey-go-mad**.

Hangtrace [aˈangˌtˌriːhˌs], a bad character; a candidate for the gallows; Mid. Only old people use this word, and it will be quoted by the younger in some such phrase as, 'Aye, he's a *hangtrace*, as aud Betty says by such like' [Aayˌ, eezˌ uː aˈangˌtˌriːhˌs, uzˌ ˈaoˌhˌd Betˌi sezˌ bɪvˌ sɪˈaːkˌ laaˌkˌ], or [seykˌ laˈyˌkˌ], refined, but usual.

Hank [aˈangˌkˌ], a loop of any description. Also, two or more skeins of cotton, silk, worsted, or thread of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hank**, v. a. to loop, is also in general use. 'Now then, catch hold, and *hank* it' [Nooˌ dhɪnˌ, ˈkaachˌ ˈaoˌhˌd, unˌ ˈaangˌkɪtˌ].

Hanker [aˈangˌku], an open clasp, or buckle; Mid.

Hankle [aˈangˌkuˌl], v. a. to entice, or instigate. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to entangle, as **hankled worsted** [aˈangˌkuˌld wuˈosˌɪtˌ]; 'hankled among the briars' [aˈangˌkuˌld umaangˌt breeˈhˌzˌ]; gen.

Hantle [aˈanˌtuˌl], an abundance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hap [aapˌ], v. a. to wrap. **Happing** [aapˌɪn], wrapping. **Bed-happing** [ˈbedˌaapɪn], bed-wraps. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*. 'It has not *hap* enough' [Itˌ ezˌ uˌnt aapˌ unˌɪˈhˌf], has not clothes enough. 'They may manage for a bit of scran (food), but they've scarcely a rag of *hap*' [Dhuˌ muˌ maanˌɪʃ fʊrˌ uˌ bɪtˌ uˌ ˈskraanˌ, buˌdˌ dhuvˌ ˈaaˌdlɪnz uˌ ˈtlootˌ uˌ ˈaapˌ].

Hapment [aapˌment], event; Mid.

Happen [aapˌuˌn] (*Wh. Gl.*); or **Happens** [aapˌuˌnz], adv. perhaps; gen. 'Will you go, then?' 'I *happens* shall' [Wiˌ tuˌ gaanˌ, dhɪnˌ? Aaˌ ˈaapˌuˌnz saalˌ]. The well-known phrase 'happy-go-lucky' has more of a meaning to northern than southern ears.

Harden-faced [aˈaˌduˌnfɛˈhˌst, (and) fiˈhˌst], adj. gloomy and hard-looking, as applied to the sky, in unsettled weather (*Wh. Gl.*). Other connected terms are in use in Nidderdale and Mid-Yorkshire, generally. The adjective is often bestowed upon a hard-hearted person: 'Thoo *harden-faced* brute!—thou's no pity in thee!' [Dhooˌ ˈaaˌduˌnˌ

fɪ'h'st briwt'!—dhooz'ne'h' pit'i i dhu!'] **Harden'-face**, sb. also, for a brazen-faced person. **Hard-en'd**, adj. is very common in opprobrium, though it does not follow that there is much meaning at all times either in this word or its related noun. 'Thou *hard-en'd* thief!' [Dhoo aa'du'nd theef! (and) thɪ'h'f]. A mother will exclaim, on observing a toddling child dipping its fingers in a cream-bowl, 'He's *hardened* to the haft' (see **Heft**) [Eez' aa'du'nd tu t'eft], hardened thoroughly, to the bone.

Harding [aa'din], sb. and adj. hempen; gen. to the county. A '*harding* brat' [aa'din braat], hempen pinafore; or, a long outer garment of the kind, with or without sleeves, and only seen in town districts. [Lit., made of *hards*, i. e. coarse flax. — W. W. S.]

Hardlys [aa'dliz], adv. hardly; Mid. 'I was that tired I could *hardlys* step a foot, nor get one leg before the other' [Aa' wur dhaat' taay'h'd Aa' kuod' aa'dliz stip' u fɪ'h't, nur' git' te'h' lig' ufuoh' tidh'ur]. *Tired* would also be pronounced [taa'd], and [taey'h'd] (ref.).

Hardset [aa'dset], adv. hard put to it. *Hardset* with a family; *hardset* to stand; *hardset* with work. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hardsetten** [aa'dset'u'n], also, with the same meaning in Mid. Is also in use both as an *adjective* and *active verb*. 'They are a poor *hardset* lot' [Dhur' u puo'h'r aa'dset' lot']. 'Take him to the field with thee, and don't *hardset* him, now' [Taak' im' tut' fih'ld wi dhu, un din'ut aa'dset' im', noo]. There is a change of vowel frequently, from [e] to [i] short, and from [aa'] to [e'h'].

Harn [aa'n], coarse linen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. See **Harding**.

Harr [aar], mist. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Harrigôad [aar'iguo'h'd], sb. and v. n. a runabout, negligent person; Mid. Frequently used towards grown children. 'Where's thou been *harrigoad*ing while (till) now?' [Wi'h'z dhoo bin' aariguo'h'din waal' noo'?] [*Harr*- reminds one of the verb to *harry*; and *goad* may be compared with *yawd*, a jade, a worthless fellow. See *yawd* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. — W. W. S.]

Hask [aask], adj. over-dry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the throat is said to be *hasked* when parched.

Haunt [ao'h'nt], a habit. Also, to accustom. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hause [ao'h'z], the throat. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hauvey-gauvey [ao'h'vigao'h'vi]; or **Hauvison** [ao'h'visun], an unmannered person; a clown. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Each word of the compound is also used separately, with a similar meaning, the last term being the more significant.

Hauving [ao'h'vin]; or **Oafing** [uo'h'fin], part. pres. and adj. These are *Wh. Gl.* terms, applied to a clownish, gaping person. In Mid-Yorks. *oaf* [uo'h'f] is used for fool; and *hauve*, with a cognate meaning, is employed as a verb neuter. 'What's thou *hauving* and *gauving* at?' [Waats' tu ao'h'vin un' gaoh'v-in aat'?], What are you staring and gaping at?—with an implication of clownish manner. *Oaf* is also occasionally employed as a verb, but is most used participially. *Hauving* is in greatest use, and is, as a rule, always selected in emphasis. When this is not the case, then the *f* of *oaf* is substituted by *v*.

Havvers [aav'uz], sb. pl. oats.

Havvermeal [yaav'umi'h'l], oat-meal. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hawbuck [ao'h'buok], a raw, clownish person; gen.

Haze [:e'h'z, y:e'h'z], v. a. to scold; Mid. Also, gen., to beat.

Hazeling [aaz'u'lin, ez'u'lin], p. pr. 'a flogging with a pliable stick or hazel.' *Wh. Gl.* In our own localities, any kind of a stick may be put to use in *hazeling* the back of an offending juvenile. *Hazel* [aaz'u'l, ez'u'l] is in common use as an *active verb*.

Headtree [i:h'd'tree, y:i'h'd'tree], a lintel; gen. The last vowel often becomes [i].

Hèak [i'h'k, yi'h'k], the hip; gen. [Y:i'h'k-be'h'n], hip-bone.

Hèalsome [y:i'h'lsum]; or **Hale-some** [y:e'h'lsum]; or **Hèalth-some** [y:i'h'lthsum], adj. healthful. The two first pronunciations belong to Mid-Yorks.; the last term is general.

Hèap [y:i'h'p], a quarter of a peck measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is not unusually applied to both half-peck and peck measures, also; being less specific in regard to quantity, than descriptive of appearance; the measures not being considered liberal unless *heaped* to a point. The illustrative phrase in the *Wh. Gl.* "'They gi' short *heaps*'" [Dhe gi shaot'y:i'h'ps], for 'bad measures of all sorts,' has an identical meaning.

Hèarb [i:h'b, yi'h'b]; or **Harb** [aa'b, yaa'b], the pronunciations of *herb*; gen.

Heart-eased [:e'h't-, (and) aat-yi'h'zd], pp. eased in mind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Heart-ease** is common as a *substantive*, and is occasionally used as an *active verb*. 'Go and tell him, now; it'll maybe *heart-ease* him a bit' [Gaan' un' til' im; noo; it'u'l

mebi'aat-yi'h'zim' u bit']. At odd times, the noun is in the poss. case, but the verb never.

Hearten [:e'h'tun, (and) aat'un, (also, in each case) tu'n], v. a. to encourage. **Heartening**, with a *substantive* meaning—encouragement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the *verb* is used with respect to almost any object, or material. Tea is *heartened* with something stronger; the farmer *heartens* his land, or renders it more fertile, by various means; a timid horse is *heartened* by patting and coaxing; and so on, the verb having either the meaning of to *encourage*, or to *animate*.

Heart-grown [:e'h't-, (and) aat-grown], adj. fondly attached. Also, elated. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hear til him! [yi'h' til' im !] interj. Hark, or, Listen to him! usually an exclamation of ridicule. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Heart-sick [:e'h't-sih'k, (and) :aat-si'h'k], adj. a common term, used on slight provocation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Hast thou been to thy grandfather's?' 'Yes, but he nagged at me till I was fair *heartsick*, so I went' [Ez' tu been' tiv' dhi graan'd'aadz? :Ae'y, but' i naagd' aat' mu til' Aa' wur' fe'h'r :aat-si'h'k, se Aa gaangd'], treated me to such ill-tempered correction that I was quite discomfited by it, so I left.

Heartwarm [:e'h't-, (and) :aat-waa'm], adj. free-hearted. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Heart-whole [:e'h't-, (and) :aat-wuoh'l, wol'], adj. sound-hearted. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [Used by Shakespeare; *As You Like it*, iv. 1. 49. —W. W. S.]

Heathpowl [i'h'dh-poot; yi'h'dh-poot]; or **Moorpowl** [m:uo'h'-poot], employed in the singular for young *moor-game*; gen.

Hèave-an'-down-thump [yì'h'v'-un-doon-thuomp'], chiefly used adverbially; indicating the plain, blunt, gesticulatory manner of enforcing a statement or argument; gen. 'He came out with it, *hèave-an'-down-thump*' [Ee kaam' oo't wi t', yì'h'v'-un-doon-thuomp']. 'Aye, it's all *hèave-an'-down-thump* with him' [:Aa'y its' yaal' yì'h'v' - un - doon-thuomp' wi 'im'].

Hèave the hand [yì'h'v t aand']. To *heave the hand* is, as the *Wh. Gl.* nicely interprets the phrase, "to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than the shadow of giving, or the mere motion of the hand in the act. 'Ay, ay, he has *heaved* his *hand*, he is a generous John'" [:Aey, ey, eez' yì'h'v d iz' aand'; iz' u jin'rus J:uo'h'n].

Heck [ek'], a latch; Mid. 'Steck t' *heck*' [stek' t ek'], or [sti'h'k t ek'], equivalent to, Drop the latch. 'Steck t' door, and don't let t' *heck* go down' [Stek' t' di'h'r, un' di'h'nt lit' t' ek' gaan' doon] is a common caution with regard to a house-door.

Heck [ek'], a rack for fodder. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A **stand-heck** [staand'ek] is a movable rack, sometimes placed on a trestle; at other times, having fixed supports.

Heckberry [ek'buri], the wild service; gen.

Heckling [ek'lin, ik'lin], a scolding. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hector [ek'tur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to reprimand, in an overbearing manner; gen. 'I'll none have thee to *hector* me, however' [Aa'l ne'h'n e 'dhee' tu ek'tur 'maey', oo-iv'ur]. Exemplified *participially* in the *Wh. Gl.* The term is also employed generally in its usual sense of, to threaten boastfully, or to bluster.

Heft [eft'], applied to conduct associated with concealed intentions; deceit. **Whiteheft** [waa't-, (and) wey't-ef], hypocrisy; dissimulation. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Heft [eft; ift'], haft; gen. A word made much use of figuratively. 'Down i' t' *heft*' [Di'h'n, (or) doon' it' eft'], weakly; despondent. 'Loose i' t' *heft*' [L:ao'ws it' eft'], of a rakish disposition.

Hell [e:l, y:e:l]. This word, with an old meaning, only occurs in spoken conversation in connection with the names of places; as **Hell-dyke** [y:e:l daa'k], a term applied to a close dark ravine; Mid.

Helm [elm', ilm'], an open shed for sheltering cattle in the field. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Occasionally heard nearly as two syllables from old people, [el'u'm, il'u'm].

Heppem [ep'um], adj. guarded, or cautious; gen. 'He's very *heppem* in his doings' [Eez' vaar'u ep'um i iz' di'inz].

Herring-sue [ih'r-, (and) er'in-siw], the heron, or heronshaw. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hesp [esp'], sb. and v. a. a latch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is also applied to that form of iron catch which secures by being dropped into a staple. 'Hasp' proper is so pronounced.

Hexam [eks'um], a remote locality, associated with idle phrases; Mid. 'I'll see him at *Hexam* first' [Aa'l see' im' ut' Eks'um faos't]. 'He'll earn his salt, maybe—when he goes to live at *Hexam*' [Ee'l aa'n iz' 'saoh't, meb'i, wen' i gaanz' tu liv' ut' Eks'um]. Perhaps these phrases may have had their origin in an allusion to the ancient and well-known town of Hexham; its situation being high north, in the county of Northumberland.

Hey-go-mad [ey'-geh-'maad,

- (and) ey'-gaoh'-maad (ref. but common)], sb. and adj. riotous tumult; boisterous frolic. Exemplified as a *substantive* in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hang-mad** [aangg'-maad], with the same meaning, is also employed occasionally as an adj., and commonly as a sb. in Mid-Yorks.
- Hig** [ig'], a state of petulance; an offended state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Highgate** [aa'gih't, ee'gut], sb. and adj. Said of language allied to that of 'Billingsgate'; Mid.
- Highy-horse** [a:t-, (and) eyti-aos], a child's term for a horse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also **Howghty-horse** [aow'ti-aos].
- Hik** [ik'], v. n. and sb. a clicking noise in the throat, like that coming of a sharp sob; Mid.
- Hilling** [il'ing], a coverlet; gen.
- Hind** [aa'nd, :aa'ynd], rime, hoarfrost; **Rind** [raa'nd, r:aa'ynd], rime; gen. [Cf. Icel. *hem*, rime; *hema*, to be covered with rime. —W. W. S.]
- Hinder-end** [in'd'ur-ind'], the back part of anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also applied to persons collectively, as an opprobrious term, in the sense of *riff-raff*, or *refuse*. 'The main feek (part) of them went their way, but the *hinder-end* kept (remained) on' [T me'h'n fek' on' um' gaand' dhur' gih't, bud' t in'd'ur-ind' kipt' on']. Employed also as an adj., in the sense of *hindmost*.
- Hipe** [eyp' (and, occasionally) aa'p], v. a. to butt, or strike with the horns. Also, to slander; to contend with, in a querulous manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.. 'He would *hipe* at the moon if there was nothing else to *hipe* at' [Eed' eyp' ut' mi'h'n if dhu wu naowt' els' tu eyp' aat'].
- Hipping** [ip'in], a child's napkin. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hôast** [uo'h'st], adj. hoarse; gen.
- Hob** [aob'], a fruitstone; Mid.
- Hod** [od', aod'], v. a. used of a calf—to *hod* which, is to rear it for milking; Mid.
- Hod** [od'] ; or **Hau'd** [ao'h'd (and) aoh'd], v. a., v. n., and sb. hold. Employed in various idiomatic ways, as in the *Wh. Gl.* 'He has his land under a good *hod*' [Ee ez' iz' laand' uon'd'ur u gi'h'd od'], under a good tenure. 'He'll *hod* his *hod*' [Ee'l 'od' iz' 'od'], will keep his hold. '*Hod* slack!' [Aod' slaak'!], slacken! To *hod* slack, also, to while away time, by way of relaxation. '*Hod* on!' [Aod' on'!], hold tight! To *hod* talk [od' t:uo'h'k], to gossip. To *hod* up [aod' uop'], to keep well. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hod on** is also employed in the sense of *keep on*. 'Thou must *hod* on the lane, till thou comes to the old wooden bridge' [Dhoo' mun' od' on' t luo'h'n til' dhoo kuomz' tiv' t ao'h'd wuod' brig'. '*Hod* here a bit' [Aod' i'h'r u bit'], stay here a bit. '*Hodden* up' [Od' u'n uop'], frail. '*Hod-sta*!' [aod'stu], hold thou, *i.e.* hold! **Hod**, sb. also, in the general sense of *pain*. 'Give him some *hod*' [gee' im' suom' 'od'], thrash him well! **Hau'd** is mostly employed as a monosyllable.
- Ho'd** [od'], equivalent to *pain*, bodily or mental; gen. 'I'll give him some *ho'd* when I get hold of him' [Aa'l gi im' suom' 'od' wen' Aa git' ao'h'd u'n im'], will give him a beating—something to remember. Of a blister, it will be said, 'It gave me some hold' [It' gaa mu suom' 'od']. A person who has administered a severe rebuke or scolding to another, will be referred to in the terms, 'He gave him *ho'd* of it, right' [Ee gaav' im' od' ont', rey't]. 'He gave him some *ho'd*'

- [Ee gaav' im' suom' od']. And so of the person castigated—'It gave him no *ho'd*' [It' gaav' im' ne' od'], took no effect.
- Hog** [og'], a year-old sheep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hoit** [aoy't], applied to a silly person. **Hoiting** [aoy'tin], behaving in a silly manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is in common use as a *verb*, and the participial form is also employed as an *adjective*.
- Holl** [aol'], a hollow, or ravine. Used also figuratively, as in the phrase, 'the *holl* of winter' [t'aol' u win't'u], the depth of winter. 'A little *holl'd* thing' [U laa'tu'l aold they'ng], a puny child. **Holl**, v. a., also, to hollow. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Holm** [uoh'm, aoh'm (refined)], Mid. Applied to a piece of ground which is entirely, or in great part, bounded by a water-course.
- Home-coming** [e'h'm (and) yaam'kuom'in], a familiar term for the time of home-return after the day's work; and, also, for the kind of reception likely to be met with on reaching home. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Homesome** [i'h'msum, e'h'msum, yaam'sum], adj. homely; gen.
- Honey** [uon'i, in'i], a common term of endearment, used in various connections; gen. **Honey-sweet** [uon'iswih't]; or **Honey-come** [uon'ikuom']; or **Honey-joy** [uon'ijao'y]; or **Honeybairn** [uon'ibe'h'n], applied to children. **Honeyfathers** [uon'ifaadh'uz, uon'ifih'dhuz]! an ejaculation of favourable surprise. **Honey-pot** [uon'ipaot], the vessel which is supposed to contain the savings. A field in a certain locality goes by the name of '*Honeypot* Field,' from the circumstance of a vessel containing spade guineas having been ploughed up there.
- Hood** [uod'], hob; gen. 'T' *hood-end* [T' uod'-ind].
- Hoofs** [oofs']; or **Hofs** [aofs'], sb. pl. hooves—a term vulgarly applied to the feet. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The first is a Nidderdale term, too.
- Hoppet** [aop'it]; or **Hopper** [aop'ur], a seed-basket, used in sowing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hoppet** [aop'it], the jail. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Hopple** [aop'u'l], v. a. to tie the legs together. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'of cattle, to prevent them running away;' but the term is of less specific signification in Mid-Yorks. In a leaping match, competitors will sometimes engage each other with '*hopped* legs.
- Hoppil** [op'il], adj. convenient; Mid. 'The cart won't hold any more.' 'I'll awand (v. a. to *warrant*, familiarly) thee! Thou'll find a *hoppil* end for them few somewhere' [T' keh't win'ut aoh'd on i me'h'r. 'Aa'l uwaan'd dhu! Dhoo'l fin' u op'il ind' fur' dhem' faew' suom' wi'h']. [Aew'] is a far commoner feature of town dialect.
- Hopthrush** [op't'ruosh], the wood-louse; Nidd.
- Horse-godmother** [aos'gaod'-muodhu], applied to a clownish woman. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Horsegog** [ao'h'sgog], a large wild plum, yellow in colour, and very late in ripening; gen.
- Horse-teng** [aos'teng, (and, often,) os'teng], the dragon-fly; gen.
- Horsing-steps** [ao'h'sin-stips], a horse-block; gen.
- Hotch** [och', aoch'], applied to any ill-managed matter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hotch** [och'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to shake, with a jerking motion.

Used for *lurch*, too. Also, to limp; gen.

Hotcherty-hoy [och'uti-aoy], can only be rendered explanative by the line, 'Neither a man nor a boy,' with which it usually rhymes; gen. Also **Hobberty-hoy** [ob'uti-aoy], as in the *Wh. Gl.*

Hot-foot [uoh'tfi:h't, yaat-fi:h't], used adverbially, in figure; Mid. One going along hastily, is said to be going along *hot-foot*. [Chaucer has *foot-hot*, hastily; Man of Lawes Tale, l. 438. The same term is used by Gower and Barbour.—W. W. S.]

Hotter [ot'ur], v. a. to jumble, or jolt. Also, as a *verb neuter*, to limp, or totter. **Hottery** [ot'ri], adj. jolty. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

House [oo's]; or **House-place** [oos-pl:eh's (and) plih's]. The common living-room of a house is so called. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first term is general to the county.

Housefast [oo'sfaast], adj. confined to the house, as by illness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks. the form **housefasten** [oo'sfaasun] is in occasional use as a *verb active*.

Housen - stuff [oo'zu'n - stuof], household belongings, as furniture, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Housil-stuff [oo'zil-stuof], household articles in general; gen.

Housing [ooz'ing], adj. anything very large; Mid. 'A great *housing fellow*' [U gri'h't 'ooz-ing fel'u].

Houze [oo'z], v. n. to breathe shortly, and with difficulty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'How he does *houze* and éaze, to be sure!' [Oo i diz' oo'z un' yi'h'z, tu bi sih'r']

Hover [ov'ur, aov'ur], v. n. and v. a. to stay from motion; as, in pouring water, '*Hover your hand*,' is said in request to desist. Also,

as a weather term, and generally as indicating hesitation or suspense. *Wh. Gl.* In the first sense, the term is applicable to Mid-Yorkshire. The remaining uses are general.

Howgates [oo'guts]; adv. how; in what way; Mid. '*Howgates* did he go?' 'He took the old yau'd (horse), and went by Thorpe Wood' [Oo'guts did' I gaang? Ee ti'h'k t aoh'd yao'h'd, un-wint' bi Thur'p Wuoh'd].

Howky [aow'ki], the pet name of a horse; Mid. 'Howk!' [aow'k!] is employed, in repetition, in attracting the attention of horses running loose in the field.

Howl - hamper [aow-l-aampu], an empty stomach, jocosely; Nidd.

Howsomivver [oo'ssumiv'ur, oo'suomiv'ur, aoh'sumiv'ur, aoh'suomiv'ur], adv. howsoever; nevertheless. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *however*, when signifying *at all events*.

Hubbleshoo [uob'u'lishoo', uo'bu'l-shoo' (and) shih'], a confused throng of people. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Huff [uof'], an offended state. 'They took the *huff* at it' [Dhe ti'h'k t uof' aat' it']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, in common use as an *active verb*. 'Don't *huff* him, now, if thou can help it' [Din'ut uof' im, noo, if' dhuo kun' ilp' it']. **Huffy**, adj. is in occasional use. Old people often pronounce **Huff** [ih'f], when used *substantively*.

Huffil [uof'il]; or **Huvvil** [uov'il], a finger-sheath. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. It is usually a leather article. It will be said of a wounded finger: 'I've got a finger-poke for it; now I want a *huvvil*' [Aa'v git'u'n u fing'u-puo'h'k fut'; noo :Aa' waants' u uov'il].

Huffle [uof'u'l], v. n. and sb. to

- shuffle painfully, in a sitting or recumbent position; Mid.
- Hug** [uog'], v. a. and v. n. to carry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Hull** [:uo'l], a sty; gen.
- Hull** [:uo'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. to shell. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hullins** [:uo'linz] is also a general *substantive*.
- Hullart** [:uo'lut]; or **Jenny-hullart** [jini:uo'lut], the owl; gen.
- Hummed** [uom'u'ld], pp. or adj. hornless. *Humble* has an identical pronunciation [uom'u'l]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hunch** [uonsh'], sb. and v. a. huff; Mid. 'He's gone off in a hunch' [Eez' gi'h'n aof i u uon'sh]. 'Thou shouldn't say naught of the sort to him; thou'll hunch him if thou doesn't mind,' [Dhoo suod'u'nt sih' naowt' u t suoh't tiv' im'; dhoo'l uonsh' im' if tu diz'u'nt maa'nd].
- Hungerslain** [uong'ursli:h'n], adj. having a famished appearance; Mid. The term is freely applied where circumstances hardly warrant it, as in the case of a family who occupy a large residence, without having the means to provide suitable attendance. 'A poor *hungerslain* lot' [U puo'h'r uong'ursli:h'n lot].
- Hurf** [u'f], scurf; Nidd. The [r] is also occasionally heard. [Spelt *Orf* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary, but the *h* appears in the Icel. *hrufa*, a scab.—W. W. S.]
- Hurl** [:uo'rl], v. a. and v. n. to starve with cold; Mid. 'Don't go out; it will *hurl* thee, honey' [Din'ut gaang' oot; it'u'l :uo'rl dhu, uon'i].
- Hurple** [u'pu'l], v. n. to contract and raise the back or shoulder, with the sensation of cold. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also heard *actively*, as may be implied in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Hurtless** [aot'lus], adj. unhurtful; gen.
- Hurtsome** [aot'sum], adj. hurtful; gen.
- Hus-push** [uos'puosh'], a busy time; gen. 'Come, it will be time for going in an hour. We'd better have the *hus-push* now as then' [Kuo'm, it'u'l bi taa'm fur' gaang'in i un' uo'h'r. Wid' bet'ur ae t uos'puosh' 'noo' uz' 'dhin'].
- Hustle** [uos'u'l], v. n. to make shift; Mid. 'Well, we must e'en *hustle* without it' [Wee'l, wi mun' ee'n uos'u'l udhoot' it'].
- Hustlement** [uos'u'lment], a mixed gathering of persons, or things; Mid.
- Hutch** [uoch'], an opprobrious term bestowed on an ill-favoured person; Mid. 'Who's that foul *hutch*?' [We'h'z 'dhaat' foo'l uoch' ?]. The term is usually applied to females.
- Hype** [ey'p], v. n. to make a mouth. It is used as a plural term, too, but, in this case, *s* is commonly added. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also as a *substantive*.
- Ice-shackle** [aay's-shaaku'l]; or **Ice-shog** [aay's-shog]; or **Ice-shoglin** [aay's-shoglin], icicle. The first is usual in Mid-Yorkshire. The two last forms are Nidd. and northern ones. 'Aay's' is interchangeable with 'Aa's' in each locality.
- Ill-fare** [il-fe'h'r], v. n. to fare ill, in any way; to experience unfavourable circumstances of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *substantively*.
- Ill-gaited** [il-ge'h'tid], adj. a bad walker. Occasionally applied to form, too, as indicating a clumsy gait. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *substantive* is in as common use.

Illify [ilifaa'], v. a. to speak evil of; to defame. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ill-put-on [il'puot'on, il'puot'u'n-on], adj. ill, or shabbily dressed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, ill-used; subjected to mean conduct; or badly treated after any manner. Similar phrases are common, as —**Ill-laid-on** [il'-li'h'd-on], ill-served; **Ill-set-on** [il'-set-on], foully attacked; **Ill-made-on** [il'-mi'h'd-on], said of a child that is neglected, or being harshly brought up.

Ill-tented [il'ten'tid, tin'tid], adj. ill-cared for, or watched over. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ill-thriven [il'thriv'u'n]; or **Ill-throven** [il'throv'u'n, thruov'u'n], adj. sickly, or puny-looking. Also applied to those who are of ungainly, crooked, or feeble disposition. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also occasionally to the ill-mannered; and generally to what is stunted or uncultivated.

Ill-throdden [il'throd'u'n], is used in the same sense as **Ill-thriven**, which term *see*.

Ill-turn [il'ton' (and) taon'], is, with the addition of the indefinite article, much used in place of the word *mischief*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Immie [im'i], the ant; Upper Nidd. [*i. e.* emmet. The original stem would be *am*; *emm-et*, *emm-ick*, *imm-ie*, *an-t*, are diminutives.—W. W. S.]

Impish [imp'ish], adj. consonant to nature; Mid. Speaking of a child, it will be said, 'He's *impish* enough; he's dad all over' [Ee'z imp'ish ini'h'f; ee'z 'daad' yaal' aow'h'r], he's father all over; bears a complete resemblance in disposition. So, too, of inanimate objects. Of the rosemary-tree, it will be said, that it is 'an *impish* thing,' and will not grow on any soil. Hence the common country say-

ing, that it is only to be found about a house where the mistress is master. This is said, too, of the herb *rue*.

In'ard [in'ud], adv. within; Mid.

Innear [in'i'h'r, in'ni'h'r], a kidney; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has the word as a plural term. In Mid-Yorks. **Near** [ni'h'r] and **Nears** [ni'h'z] are also common. These are southern forms, too. [*Innear* is a mere corruption. The real word is *Near*, Mid. Eng. *nere*, Germ. *niere*.—W. W. S.]

Ingate [ingih't], a way of entrance. If applied to a pathway, a short, more or less enclosed one, is indicated; Mid. Of the outlets of divergent paths within a wood, it will be said, 'There is only one *ingate*; all the rest is (are) out-gates' [Dhuz' nuobut 'yaan' ingih't; t rist' iz' oot'gihts], There is only one way, or opening, leading further into the wood; the rest of the ways, or openings, lead out.

Ingle [ing'u'l], a flame, or blaze. Also, the fire-side. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is more generally applied in the last sense. **Ingle-nook** [ing'u'l-nih'k] is employed for the fire-side, or chimney-corner.

Ings [ingz'], sb. pl. low pasture lands. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is usually applied to land by a river-side, and rarely used but in the plural, though the reference be only to one field. With some people, however, it is compounded with *pasture* itself, and is then used in the singular. At these times, the word accommodates itself with a meaning, being a substitute for *river-side*. 'The low *ing pasture*' [T lao' ing' paast'u] would be taken to mean, the low, or bottom pasture, by the river-side.

Inkle [ing'ku'l, ing'u'l], a tape, used for apron-strings, shoe-ties,

&c. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'As thick as *ingle-weavers*'—a common expression denoting a state of close personal intimacy.

Inkling [ing'k·lin], desire; inclination; a notion or conception of anything; a hint, or intimation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *verb* is freely employed, too. A person '*inkles* after riches,' or 'after a better life,' or for what will gratify the appetite. One of those words used effectively in the pulpit by the lay exhorters who labour among a sect of Dissenters. 'Come now, has none of you an *inkling* for Jesus?' [Kuom' noo', ez' ne'h'n ao yu u ing'k·lin fu Ji'h'zus?]. The refined form of the last Name is [Jey'zus].

Insense [insens'; insins'], v. a. to enlighten; to cause to understand; gen. Exemplified as a pp. in the *Wh. Gl.*

Intiv [intiv']; or **Intil** [intil']; or **Intuv** [intuov'], prep. unto. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last form is an additional one, in common use. In the case of each, the accent is often shifted to the first syllable, and at times both syllables are accented.

Iv [iv'], prep. in; gen.

Ivin [aay'vin, aa'vin], ivy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jack [jaak'], a half-gill or quarter-pint measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jag [jaag'], a blister, or like eruption; gen. The face of a person in the first stage of the small-pox is covered with '*water-jags*' [waat'ur-jaagz].

Jammy [Jaam'i], James; gen.

Jamp [jaamp'], p. t. of jump. Often heard amongst Mid-Yorks. people. It occurs in one of the illustrative sentences of the *Wh. Gl.*, under the word **Router**.

Jannock [jaan'uk], fair, equitable. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jar [jaa'r], adj. wry, or crooked; Mid. A '*jar-necked*' sheep is a wry-necked one. [This *jar* is a corruption of *char*, a turn; just as a door 'on the *char*' is said to be a-*jar*.—W. W. S.]

Jau'mb [jaoh'm], a door or window-post; gen.

Jaup [jao'h'p]; or **Jowp** [jaow'p], v. a. to wash or dash about in mass, like water when shaken. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Waves are said to go **jowping up** [jaow'pin uo'p] against the stones on the beach, or sea-wall. Also employed *substantively*.

Javver [jaav'ur], sb. and v. n. bold, assuming talk. Exemplified as a sb. in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jawping [juo'h'pin], adj. applied to a roomy aperture. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Jenny-Lind-pie [Jin'i-Lin-paa'], The miners of Nidderdale give this name to a *bone-pie*; presumably a novelty some years ago.

Jennyspinner [jin'i-spinur], the crane-fly; gen.

Jiffy [jif'i], an instant, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jill, or **Gill** [jill'], v. n. to tope. This is the term for a half-pint measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jilliver [jilivu], wallflower; gen.

Jimcrake [jim'kræh'k], a jimerow—a ridiculous person; Mid.

Jimmer [jim'ur], a broken piece. A plate much cracked, but still unbroken, will be said to be 'all in *jimmers*;' gen.

Jimp [jimp'], sb., v. a., and v. n. a short irregular curve or bend out of a straight course. A bad plougher *jimps* his furrows; Mid.

Jin [Jin'], Jane; gen.

- Jôan** [juo'h'n], John; gen. *Jack* is 'Jock' [Jok']; Mid.
- Jockey** [jok'i], a general, much-used term for one who, in his own way, is too bad for anything. At times, it loses almost all trace of humour. Also, as a *verb active*, in the sense of to trick, or cheat; Mid.
- Joderum** [jaod'rum, juoh'd'rum], applied to a tremulous, jelly-like mass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jogglestick** [jog'u'lstik], the roller, with bolts at each end, which secures the body of a cart to the shafts; gen.
- Jolder** [jaow'ld'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. jolt; Mid.
- Joll** [jaowl'], v. a. and sb. to knock against anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A common threat towards a juvenile, and one hardly confined to locality in the county, is, 'I'll joll thy head and t' wall together' [Aa'l 'jaowl-dhaa' yi'h'd un' t waoh'l tu-gid'ur].
- Jolment** [jol'ment], 'a large pitcher-full,' in the *Wh. Gl.* But *jolment*, in Mid-Yorks., means a large quantity of anything. *Jorum* (*Wh. Gl.*) has, too, the same meaning, and is general to the county.
- Jorum** [juo'h'rum]. See *Jolment*.
- Jos'ly** [jos'li], adj. cumbrously or loosely stout. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Joss-o' t'-nacks** [jos-ut-naaks'], a term indicating one who is 'master of the situation'; Mid.
- Jowl** [jaowl'], the jaw, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Jumper** [juom'pur], a drill used by miners in boring rock; Nidd.
- Junters** [juon't'uz], a state of sulks.
- Kale** [kih'l, ke'h'l], water-porridge; gen.
- Katty** [Kaat'i], Kate, proper name; gen. Also *Kitty* [kit'i]. *Catharine* may be the name given at the font, but this form is rarely heard. When heard, it is pronounced [Kaat'run]. The pronunciation of *Kate* is [Ki'h't].
- Kêak** [kih'k], v. a. to jerk a limb, with a short, sudden effort; to tilt. *Kêaked* [kih'kt], *Keaked up* [kih'kt uop'], to be so raised. Also, in the sense of being vain, or 'stuck up.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A mother will say to an over-playful child, by way of caution: 'Thou'll kêak thy neck till it creaks' [Dhuol' kih'k dhi nek' til' it: kri'h'ks]. Also employed *substantively*.
- Kéal** [ki'h'l], a liquid mess of any kind. *Kéal-pot* [ki'h'l-pot']; or *Kail-pot* [k'e'h'l-pot'], the porridge-pot—a protuberant iron vessel, upon legs, with a long handle, and with often a hoop-handle added. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Kêam** [ki'h'm]; or *Kaim* [ke'h'm], a comb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In common use, too, as an *active verb*.
- Kêan** [ki'h'n], v. n., v. a., and sb. to scum, or throw off as recrement. *Kêan* [ki'h'n], a particle of this nature. *Kêaned* [ki'h'nd], scummed in this wise. The *Wh. Gl.* has the last form, together with the sb. pl. These, in Mid-Yorks., are most heard, but the *verbs* and *sing. sb.* are also fully recognised in this locality.
- Kêave** [ki'h'v], v. n. and v. a. to sort, with an implement. *Kêaving-rake* [ki'h'vin-reh'k], a barn-floor rake. *Kêaving-riddle* [ki'h'vin-ridu'l, ruodu'l], a grain-riddle, or sieve. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Keb** [keb'], an old worn-out sheep; gen.
- Keck** [kek']; or *Kecken* [kek'u'n],

'the effort between a choke and a cough.' *Wh. Gl.* The first form is employed *substantively*, and the last as a v. n.; gen.

Keckenhearted [keku'ne'h'tid, keku'naa'tid], adj., lit. chicken-hearted; squeamish, in regard to food. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Keckle [kek'u'l], v. n. and sb. to giggle. Exemplated as a *verb* in the *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Kedge [kej·]; or **Kedgebelly** [kej'beli], a glutton. **Kedged** [kejd·], pp. filled with eating. **Kedging**, sb. edibles. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Kedge**, also, v. n. and v. a.; Mid.

Keg [keg·], the stomach, familiarly; gen. 'Blash - *keg'd*' [blaash'-kegd·], water - bellied; a term of impartial application, being bestowed both on a person of drunken habits, and on a teetotaler.

Keg [keg·], v. a. to give sharp offence. The pp. is exemplated in the *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Keks [keks·], or **Kelk** [kelk·], hemlock; gen. The same plant is also called **bun** [buon·]; but this term is more frequently applied to a kind of rabbit - herbage, growing in hedges.

Keld [kaeld·], often used of a brook, or spring. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kelk [kelk·], the roe of female fish. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Kelk [kel'k], a blow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kelps [kelps·, kilps·], sb. pl. chimney pothooks, of iron; gen., *Wh. Gl.*, which notes: "When the pot is taken from the hooks over the fire, the latter begin to vibrate, and the maid is anxious to stop them, for while they continue in motion 'the Virgin weeps.'" This is also a common superstition in Mid-Yorkshire.

In Nidderdale, the miners call *waggon-chains kilps* [kilps·], with no variation of vowel.

Kelter [kel't'u], case, or condition. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Often shortened to **kelt**. Also, as a *verb active*, with a similar sense. 'He's been none over (too) well *keltered*' [Iz· bin· ne'h'n aow'h'r wee'l kel'tud], not too well tended. And so in the sense of being endowed; both senses being exemplated in the *Wh. Gl.*, but only participially; Mid.

Kelterments [kel't'uments], sb. pl. odds and ends of articles, or different kinds, of questionable value. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The singular form is frequently heard, too, and is also employed in the plural.

Kemp [kemp·], v. a. to comb; gen. The past part. is exemplated in the *Wh. Gl.*

Ken [kin·, ken·], v. a. and sb. to know; to perceive, or understand; to see. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In the last sense, the word is employed *substantively*. **Ken** is not habitually in use, but is frequently heard, and comes readily to the lips.

Kennygood [ken'iguod], something to remember. A term usually employed ironically; Mid.

Kenspeckle [ken'speku'l], adj. prominent; conspicuous. Used of things. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Kep [kep·, kip·], v. a. and sb. to catch, or receive in falling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old people use the last pronunciation.

Kemas [kes'mus]; or **Kismas** [kis'mus]; or **Kesamas** [kes'u-mus]; or **Kisamas** [kis'umus]; or **Kesanmas** [kes'unmus]; or **Kisanmas** [kis'unmus]; or **Chresmas** [kres'mus]; or **Chrismas** [kris'mus]; or **Chresamas** [kres'umus]; or **Chrisamas**

[kris'umus]; or **Chresanmas** [kres'unmus]; or **Chrisanmas** [kris'unmus]. These forms of *Christmas* are all heard in Mid-Yorks. Those having the vowel *e* are general. The old people of the first locality invariably adopt the *i* forms, and discard the *Ch* for *K*. This last habit is also common with the same class in Nidderdale. The pronunciation of this word might perhaps have been more settled but for the co-existing form **Yule**, which is employed generally, too, and which many people adhere to persistently. The word is also in some use in Mid-Yorks, as a *neuter verb*—to go a-Christmasing.

Kessen [kes'u'n], *v. a.* christen.

Kessening [kes'u'nin], *sb.* christening. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* There are other forms much heard: [krus'u'n], generally among speakers; and [kruos'u'n], among old people. In Mid-Yorks, the old people also say [kis'u'n]. [Kres'u'n] is heard, too, generally, as a refined form among all classes. [Krus'u'n] (above) is a more refined form.

Kessen [kes'u'n], *p. part.* cast.

Kessen up [kes'u'n uop'], cast, or added up. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* There is, also, the *active verb* employed generally; with **Kessening-up** [kes'u'nin-uop'], for the *act. part.* The *verb*, to cast, is to **Kest** [kest'].

Kester [Kes't'ur], Christopher. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.* Also [Kis't'ur] among old people.

Kesty [kes'ti], *adj.* fastidious, in the matter of food; *gen.*

Ket [ket'], said of 'carriion; and inferior or tainted meat,' as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but also applied very generally to unsavoury messes, offal food, or anything not fit to be eaten. Employed greatly in figure, too. Also applied to persons, substantively,

on slight provocation. The vowel is often heard as [i]. **Ketty** [ket'i], *adj.* applied, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, to anything nauseous, or putrid. The various uses are general.

Kibble [kib'u'l], a miner's bucket; *Nidd.*

Kidgel [kid'jil], a large quantity; *Mid.* In allusion to a heavy load of furniture, a person will say, 'There's a bonny *kidgel* of stuff there' [Dhuz' u baon'i kid'jil u stuof dhi'h'r], a fine load there.

Kilk [kilk'], a blow, with the fist, or foot; *Mid.* The *Wh. Gl.* has **Kelk**, which is only used of the fist.

Kim [kim'], a small particle of hair, or filmy substance. The floating particles in the air, seen by a ray of sunlight, are so designated; *gen.*

Kin [kin'], kind, or sort; *akin. Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Kin [kin'], an open crack, or chap; *gen.* The word is applied to 'a crack or chap in the skin, from frost or cold,' as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but is also used in a more general manner. A Nidderdale miner will say of a place hard to work, that it 'has neither crack nor *kin* in it' [ez' ne'h'dhur kraak' nur' kin' int']. The phrase is a general one.

Kincough [kin'kof], the chin, or hooping-cough. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Called, also, the [king'kof]. In both cases, a change of vowel in the last word, from [o] to [uo] is customary among old people.

Kink [kingk'], a fit, or convulsive state; a neck-twist, from cold. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Also, a *v. a.* and a *v. n.* in the first sense; and a *v. a.* in the last. 'He'll *kink* t' bairn while (till) he *kinks* and *kinks* over' [Eel' kingk' t be'h'n waa'l i kingks' un' kingks'.

aow'h'r], is a characteristic sentence.

Kin'lin [kin'lin, kin'u'lin], usually applied to chopped sticks or fire-wood; but used also of fire-lighting materials generally. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Kipper [kip'ur], adj. nimble. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kir'by - parsoned [ku'bi - paa'sund], adj.; Mid. "In several rural places about York, it is the custom to speak of bottles with cavities at the bottom as being *Kir'by - parsoned*. The popular explanation is, that this *Kir'by - parson* was 'a hollow-bottomed fellow;' but the phrase will admit of a kindlier construction. With the parish which must hold some tradition of a remarkable character we have no acquaintance." The above was a communication to *Notes and Queries*, some years ago. The writer has since heard several other versions of the story, and attempted explanations of the above phrase, in connection with a village in the north-riding, but none of them are worth repeating.

Kirk [kur'k, kaor'k], church. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word compounds with many others. **Kirk-garth** [kur'k-ge'h'th], church-yard. **Kirk-maister** [kur'k-me'h'st'ur], for church-warden, as often heard from old Mid-Yorkshire people; with aumas [ao'h'mus], alms; **brôach** [bruo'h'ch], steeple; **yat** [yaat'], gate; and other common words. A choir-boy is either a **Kirk-lad** [kur'k-laad], or a **Kirk-singer** [kur'k - singur]; a church-goer, a **Kirk-ganger** [kur'k-gaangur]; a churching, a **Kirking** [kur'kin], &c. The [ao] is in most use among old people. Some of these also employ [uo] and [ih']; the first

casually, the last constantly.

Kissing-bush [kis'in-buosh], the counterpart of the 'mistletoe bough,' which is indeed often included, or secreted in the arrangement of the *bush*, consisting of evergreens, with decorations; Mid.

Kist [kist'], a chest. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'There's a hole in my *kist*' [Dhuz' u waol' i maa' kist']. 'A *kist* of drawers' [U kist' u d'rao'h'uz].

Kist [kist'], v. a. occasionally used in the sense of to *throw*; Mid. 'He's got a stone in his hand for you.' 'But he daren't *kist* it' [Eez' git'u'n u ste'h'n iy' iz' aand' f'u dhu. Buod' i daa'dunt' kist' it:].

Kit [kit'], the framework of a miner's sieve; Nidd.

Kite [ka'yt'], stomach. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a term of reproach. 'Thou young *kite*!' [Dhoo' yuo'ng' ka'yt'!]

Kith [kith'], acquaintance. Often used of kindred, too, indirectly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old Mid-Yorks. people interchange the vowel with [uo].

Kiting [ka'ytin], provisions. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kitling [kit'lin], kitten. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kitling - brain [kit'lin-bre'h'n], applied to a weak-headed person; one too easily impressed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kittle [kit'u'l], v. a. to tickle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kittle [kit'u'l], adj. ticklish; easily set to action; bent on action of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kittle [kit'u'l], v. n. to kitten; gen.

Kittyval [kit'ivaal'], an assembly of persons of objectionable character; Mid.

Knack [naak'], v. n. to talk affectedly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Knade [neh'd], p. t. of *knead*; gen. See **Knodden**.

Knap [naap'], sb. and v. a. a light blow; a slight fracture; an impostor, or cunning cheat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Knapper [naap'ur], a door-knocker. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, as a v. n. to talk with persistent volubility.

Knarl [naar'l], v. a. to knot, or entangle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Knodden [nod'u'n], p. p. kneaded. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Knead*, the verb, is pronounced [ni'h'd]. There is a refined form of the *past part.*, too, **Kneaden** [ni'h'du'n]. See **Knade**.

Knoll [naow'l], v. a. and v. n. to toll. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Knot [not'], v. a. and v. n. knit; Mid. An irregular form, heard from individuals. 'Thou must learn to *knot*, while there's a bit of garn about' [Dhoo' mun' li'h'n tu not' (also [nuot']), waa'l dhuz' u bit' u gaa'n (also [ge'h'n]) uboot' (and with final s)].

Know [nau'], knowledge. Usually employed with some idiom. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A common phrase is, 'I *know* my own *know* about it, and that's enough' [Aa' naoh' mi e'h'n nau' uboot' it', un' dhaats' uni'h'f], I have my own knowledge about it, and that is enough. Before a consonant, the final element [h'] is usual.

Knowful [nao'fuol], adj. knowing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. This is the usual pronunciation of the compound. It has sometimes a short vowel, but when this is the case, there is a final element [naoh'fuol].

Konny [kaoni], adj. generally

used in the sense of neat and attractive, and, as a rule, followed or preceded by *little*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kum [kuom'], v. a. and sb. to scum; Mid.

Kurn-cruddle [k:u'n-kruodu'l], a churn-staff, *i. e.* a churn-curdler, the name of the vessel being also applied to its contents; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* has the same compound, with a different pronunciation.

Kurn [kun', ku'n]; or **Churn** [chun'], buttermilk; Mid. The last word is used, too [b:uo't'u-milgk], but not much.

Kurn-supper [kur'n-suop'ur]; or **Churn-supper** [chu'n-, chun'-, chuo'n-, chen'-, chaon'-, (and) chon'-suop'ur]. *Churn* is a much-used word, and used in many ways. The [uo], [ao], and [o] forms are heard usually from old people. The *churn-supper* is often, for convenience, incorporated with the 'mell-supper,' the time of which is at the end of the wheat harvest. The gathering and festivities on this occasion are the most characteristic of the year, and a long time of preparation is necessary. Generally, however, the *churn-supper* marks the end of the bean-harvest, when all harvesting is done. There is not that uproarious mirth attending the time of the *churn-supper* which distinguishes that of the 'mell-supper,' nor is it usual to engage in dancing afterwards. The occasion being more for the enjoyment of a household, there is a tea, to begin with, and as the requirements of a farmhouse tea-table, on any special occasion, involve a great deal of *churning* work beforehand, the name of *churn-supper* may be accounted for in this way. In some localities, there is a festive

evening at the end of 'corn-shearing' time, and this occasion is also associated with a *churn-supper*.

Kuss [kuos'], the pronunciation of *kiss*, in all its parts, among those who employ broad dialect; gen. Mothers, young and old, invariably use the word in addressing their children. 'Go thy ways, and *kiss* granny, honey' [Gaang' dhi wi'h'z, un' kuos' graani, in'i].

Kyd [kid'], a bundle of thorns, or 'whins' (furze), used for fencing; Mid.

Kye [kaay'], kine. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kye-byre [ka'y'-ba'y'h'], a cow-barn, or house. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kytte [kaay'tu'l], a miner's working-coat, of coarse linen; Nidd.

Labber [laab'u'r], v. a. to dabble with the hands, or feet; to splash. **Labbered** [laab'ud], splashed; bemired. **Labberment** [laab-ument], a 'washing of linen upon a small scale, called also a "slap-washing" [slaap-waeshin].' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last term is also made use of to denote the action of splashing. 'Give over making such *labberment*' [Gi aow'h'r maak'in sa'yk' laab-ument].

Laboursome [le'h'busum], adj. laborious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **labourous** [le'h'burus]; Mid.

Lace [lih's], v. a. to use extravagantly; gen. 'Thou's *laced* some honey into that tea of thine, my lad' [Dhooz' lih'st suom' uon'i intu dhaat' ti' u dhaa'n, maa laad].

Lacer [lih'sur], applied to any object unusually large. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lacing-mob [lih'sin-maob], a mob-cap, the material of which is lace. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ladlouser [laad-laowpur], applied to a forward, giddy girl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lafter [laaf'tur], a term for a fowl's produce of eggs; gen. 'That's the old hen's *lafter*' [Dhaats' t ao'h'd enz' laaft'tur].

Lag [laag'], a hoop; Mid.

Lahtle [laat'tul]; or **Litle** [laayt'u'l], adj. and sb. little; gen.

Lai'k [le'h'k, lih'h'k], v. n. and v. a. to play. **Lai'kins** [le'h'kins], playthings. **Lai'kin-brass** [le'h'kin-braas], pocket-money. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first pronunciation of *lai'k* is the usual one.

Lair [le'h'r]; or **Lear** [lih'h'r], barn; gen. The first is the refined form.

Lai't [le'h't], v. a. to seek, or search. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

La'lack [le'h'luk, lih'h'luk], the lark; gen. 'Sky-*la'lack*' [skaa'-le'h'luk]. See **Laverock**, of which word this is perhaps a corruption.

Lalder [laal'd'ur]; or **Lolder** [lol'd'ur], v. n. explained in the *Wh. Gl.*, 'to sing ranting psalmody,' with a reference to 'Lollardism.' From the use of the word in other parts (and it is general to the county), this special meaning is not quite apparent. The first form is the usual one, and is applied to any singing noise whatever, as to a meaningless lullaby; (compare our verb to *lull*.) It would be difficult to suit an action with a better word on occasions. **Lalling** (*Wh. Gl.*) is also a general term, used with quite a similar meaning. The verb, to *lall*, claims an equal recognition, however.

Lalder [laal'd'ur], v. n. to lounge idly; pres. part. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lance [laans'], v. a. 'Come, you've more brass (money) than me—*lance* out!' [Kuom', yeev' me'h'r braas' un' 'maey'—laans' oot'], turn it out; Mid. Hence also *launch* [laansh'], with the addition of final *h*.

Lander [laan'd'ur], v. n. to be carelessly idle; Mid. 'Where's t' Goodman, dame?' 'None knows I—t' day-work's done, and he'll be *landering* again (against) some o' t' gates' [Wi'h'z t' giw'dmaan', di'h'm? Ne'h'n nao'h'z Aa—t' di'h'—waa'ks di'h'n, un' il' bi laan'd'u'rin ugi'h'n 'suom' u t' yaats']. 'None knows I' is an idiom confined to conversation which in a strain of mock-indifference. Otherwise, the likely phrase would be, 'Nay, I knawn't' [Ne', Aa' nao'h'nt].

Lands [laandz'], sb. pl. the divisions of ground between furrow and furrow, in a field ploughed at long distances, for drainage purposes; gen.

Langcanny [laang'kaani], a point of exhaustion; the far end of anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'They are at *langcanny* now; they can get no farther; one of them will have to pull in' [Dhur' ut. laang'kaani noo'; dhe ku'n' git' nu faa'd'ur; 'yaan' on' um' u'l e tu poo'l in'], one of them will have to pull in, or submit.

Langhundred [laang'uo'ndhud], a hundred of six-score, as eggs are usually reckoned. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A *langdozen* [laang'-duoz'u'n] of the same count fourteen.

Langlength [laang'lenth', (and) lenth'], long or full-length. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lang-pound [laang'-puond'], or long-roll [laang'-raow'l], is applied to a roll of butter weighing twenty-two ounces; the

usual sixteen being associated with a short-roll [shu't-raow'l]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lang sen [laang'sen'], long since. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Lang sin** [laang'sin'] is in more use; but the first form is most adhered to when both parts are accented.

Lang-settle [laang'-setu'l], a long-settle, or long seat, with a high, boarded back, and arms, made to hold several persons. Its proper place is the 'neukin,' or chimney-corner, of an old-fashioned fire-place, but it is to be found elsewhere about a house. A parlour *lang-settle* is often seen cushioned and padded, and takes the place of the modern sofa. The movable backed seats of public-house accommodation go by this name—*lang-*, or *long-settle*, everywhere in the county. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Langsome [laang'sum], adj. long-some, *i. e.* tedious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Langstrêak'd [laang'st'rih'kt], adj. laid at full length, or at '*long-stretch*' [laang'st'rich]; Nidd.

Lang-tongued [laang'-tuongd], adj. 'given to tale-bearing, over-talkative.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Its substantive form is common. [Gaan' ugi'h'tudz, laang'-tuong!] 'Go agaterds (your ways), long-tongue!'

Lankle-yed [laa'нку'l-yed'], a wooden ladle, having a long handle and a large bowl; Mid.

Lapcock [laap'kok]. Hay is in *lapcock* over a field when in small heaps; gen.

Larl [laa'l]; or **Lile** [la'y'l], little. These, and the other varying forms of this adjective [see **Lahtle**, **litle**], are often heard in association, and, at times, serve to make a designation more clear. 'It was none of that; it was the *larl*-little one' [It' waa ne'h'n u 'dhaat'; it' waa

- t 'laa'l-laa't'ul u'n'], not that one, but the least little one. These last words may be used in ordinary speech, but the commoner form is *least one*—obviously not of a precise character, as these words might equally refer to persons or objects of large size, as to those of little size, merely having the relative signification of the *least one of two*. *Larl* is generally heard, but is much more common to Mid-Yorkshire than *Nidderdale*, where *lile* is the obtaining form, though, strictly, this is a refined pronunciation, in use over well-nigh all the rural part of the county. *Lile-larl* [la'y'l-laa'l (and) laa'l] is a *Nidderdale* expression to denote anything exceedingly little.
- Lash** [laash'], v. a. to re-infuse; gen. 'Put a sup more water in the tea-pot, and don't overlash it' [Puot' u suop' muo'h' waat'ur i t ti'h'-pot', un' din'ut aow'h'-raash' it'], don't make it (the tea) too weak. **Lashings** [laash'inz] are the weakest remainder of any infusion.
- Lash** [laash'], v. a. to comb out; to go over ground with a brush lightly, so as to remove one substance without interfering with a lower deposit; gen. *Lash* that straw up, and let t' caff (chaff) bide' (remain) [Laash' dhaat' stri' uop', un' lit' t kaaf' baad']. *Lash-comb* [laash'-ke'h'm (and) ki'h'm], a hair-comb.
- Lasty** [laas'ti], adj. lasting, or durable. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Laund** [laoh'nd], sb. and adj. lawn; Mid.
- Laverock** [laav'ruk], the lark; Mid.
- Lêa** [li'h'], a scythe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêaf** [li'h'f], the inward fat belonging to a pig. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêam** [li'h'm], v. a. and v. n. To furnish the spinning-wheel with the raw material is to *lêam* it. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêamer** [li'h'm'u], a large filbert nut. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Called also a *lêaming* [li'h'min]; Mid.
- Lêa-sand** [li'h'saand], scythe-sand; used on the 'strickle,' in sharpening the implement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêase** [li'h's, li'h'z], v. n. and v. a. to rid grain of parasitic and foreign growths, previous to thrashing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêath** [li'h'dh]; or **Lêather** [li'h'dhur], adv. *soon*, and *sooner*, respectively; gen. There are also (but less common in use) **Lêave** [li'h'v], **Lieve** [lee'v], **Lêaver** [li'h'vur], **Liever** [lee'vur], the first two positive and the last two comparative forms. The positive forms have frequently sadded. 'I'd as *lêaths* have that.' 'But I'd *lêather* have t' other' ['Aa'd uz' li'h'dhz e 'dhaat'. Bud' Aa'd li'h'dhur æ t 'uod'ur]. The superlative is formed by the addition of *est*, to all the forms; the comparatives being augmented in this way, too. The final vowels are elided.
- Lêathe** [li'h'dh], v. a. to relax, or make flexible. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also employed as an adjective.
- Leatherlaps** [ledh'ulaaps], usually applied to a forgetful person; gen. The [e] interchanges with [i].
- Lêathwake** [li'h'dh-we'h'k], adj. flexible. This word, noted in the *Wh. Gl.* as restricted in application to a corpse, is variously employed in Mid-Yorks. A person will say of a stiff pair of gaiters, 'I must work them while (till) they are *lêathwake*' [Aa' mun' waa'k um' waal'dhur' li'h'dh-we'h'k]. And so of a stiff limb, 'It'll get *lêath-*

wake wi' working' [It·u'l git·li·h'dh-we·h'k wi waa'kin]. Cf. A.S. *liðewac*, pliant, from *lið*, a joint.

Lêave. See **Lêath**.

Lêavelang [li·h'vlaang], adj. oblong. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lêaves [li·h'vz], sb. pl. leavings; Mid.

Leckon [lek'un], v. n. to pour; gen. 'Leckon on' [lek'un aon'], pour on!

Lesty day! [les·ti de·h'!] interj. a phrase of commiseration, having its equivalent in 'Alas! the day!' *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Letten [let·u'n, lit·u'n], past part. let. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Levant [livaant'], v. a. to 'lever up,' or raise by leverage when the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in displacing a block of stone with a bar; Mid. 'Now then, go to the hinder-end with a stackbar, and if thou can nobbut *levant* it the boogth of a nail, we shall manage, it is likely' [Noo dhin', gaan·ti t' in·d'ur·ind·wiv·u staak·baa'r, un·if·dhuo kun·naob'ut livaa't·it t' buogdh·uv·u ni·h'l, wi su'l·maan'ish its·laa'klinz], if you can only raise it a nail's-breadth, &c.

Levvit [lev·it], v. a. to raise, with aid auxiliary to that of common force; or, by leverage. When, e. g., a weighty bundle, or corded box, is just raised, and moved forward with the knees, it is *levitted*. The past part. is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lick-for-leather [lik·fu·ledh·u], one is going *lick-for-leather* when at full speed; Nidd.

Licks [liks'], used for a beating, and implying desert; but this formation of the substantive by the addition of *s* to the verb is a noticeable feature in most of the

Yorkshire varieties. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lie [lee'], a dark natural speck on a tooth; gen.

Lieve. See **Lêath**.

Lig [lig'], v. n. and v. a. to lie, or lay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The past participle of the neuter verb is often heard as *lain* [li·h'n, le·h'n (ref.)], and that of the active verb as *laid* [li·h'd, le·h'd (ref.)], but these distinctions are not really recognised; and frequently *ligged* [ligd·] is substituted for both. **Liggen** is employed, too, usually before a pronoun followed by a preposition, or an adverb. This is especially the case when these parts end a sentence. 'How have you laid it?' (or 'him,' 'her,' or 'those'?) [Oo·z tu lig·u'n it, im', aor', dhim·]. 'I have laid it down, on one side' (sideways) [Aa·v lig·u'n t doon·u yaa' saad']. **Lig** is used in the sense of to bet, or wager, and is sometimes, in easy talk, heard as a *substantive*. 'He's got a *lig* on it' [Iz·git·u'n u lig·on·t], has got a bet on it.

Lig-abad [lig·ubed], lay-in-bed, applied to a late riser. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Light [leet'], v. n. to alight; pret. let [let·]. Also used with *on* following, with the varied but allied meaning of, to succeed; to fare well, or ill. ('He's letten on badly' [Eez·let·u'n on·baad·li].) When *have* or *has* is joined to a pronoun, in connection with either of these forms, the participle takes *en*. But in the case of the first form, this is quite a permissible feature, and, in the last, is very rarely omitted. The *Wh. Gl.* notes these various forms, adopting *light* [la·yt· (ref.)] for the spelling of the verb, which is much used east and north-east (pp. [lit·u'n,

let'u'n]), but the true dialect form, constantly heard in north, mid., and south Yorkshire, has [ee] for the vowel.

Lightening [leet'nin]. Any ingredient for raising dough goes by this name. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The more used and general term is **rising** [raa'zin, raayz'in].

Lightsome [leet'sum], adj. 'lively, frolicsome.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Like [laa'k, la'yk, ley'k], adv. likely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two last pronunciations are refined. This word undergoes many changes. **Like**, adj. has its comparative in **liker** [laa'kur], and its superlative in **likest** [laa'kist]. It has also its positive in a less degree, **likish** [laa'kish]. The same with regard to **likely** [laa'kli], when an adjective, which is absolute in a less degree in **likelyish** [laa'klish], meaning a little, or somewhat likely. The positive of this word is also formed by the addition of *s*—**likelys**; *comp.* **likelyser** [laa'klizur], **liker** [laa'kur]; *super.* **likelysest** [laa'klizist], **likerest** [laa'kurist], **likest** [laa'kist]. 'I shall be like to go' [Aa' su'l bi laa'k tu gaang']. Here, the word has the meaning of *necessitated*; implying a soft resolve, and hardly having its equivalent in any standard English form. It has also the meaning of *alike*. 'They were like as two twins' [Dhe waa laa'k uz' twi'h' twinz']. The word also joins itself to several prepositions idiomatically. 'There's nothing like to it' [Dhi'h'z naowt' laa'k tiv' t]. 'I am like for to go' [Aa'z laa'k fu tu gaang'], must of necessity go (with the implied meaning remarked on above). 'He would not go like through that' [Ee waad'u'nt gaang' laa'k thruof dhaat'], *like from* that; because of that; or, for that reason. 'I never saw the like on it' [Aa'

ni'h'r see'd t laa'k on' t], *of* it; never saw its *like*. Here *s* is added to the substantive, with great frequency. The same preposition is also employed with increased idiom. 'He seemed to like on it' [Ee si'h'md tu laa'k on' t], seemed to *like* it. The *s*, as a rule, follows when *by* occurs idiomatically. 'I never saw the likes by him' [Aa' niv'u see'd t laa'ks biv' im'], never saw his *like*; or, anything to compare with him. **Like**, also, at times, precedes prepositions, in a senseless, superfluous way enough to the eye, but, in connection with the tone usual to this peculiar position, reducing their abruptness. 'They are like against one another, as it is' [Dhur' laa'k ugi'h'n yaan' unidh'u, uz' it' :iz], are as those who are against, or have a pique against each other, as it were. This usage is, however, but slight compared with its position at the end of a sentence, as an expletive. 'It was there, like' [It' waa dhi'h', laa'k]. 'Happen, like' [Aap'u'n, laa'k], perhaps so. And in a multitude of sentences; the word being always on the tongue. **Like** is also used impersonally, with *s* added. 'If it likes them to do it, why, let them do it' [If' it' laa'ks um' tu di'h't, w:aa'yu 'lit' um' di'h't]. The addition is also usual to *likelihood* [laa'kli:uodz], but this substantive has a much more used equivalent in **likliness** [laa'kli-nus].

Likes [laa'ks], v. a. to like (but not used in the infinitive); gen. The *s* is added by custom, to many common verbs, as *dare* [daa'z], *know* [naoh'z], *love* [luovz'], *think* [thing'ks], *do* [diz'], *feel* [fi'h'lz], *say* [sih'z'], and very many more in the present tense of the indicative. [This final *s* is really the old Northumbrian inflexion, still re-

tained in the commoner verbs, as being the oldest and most important. See Morris, *Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence*, pp. 41—44.—W. W. S.]

Lillylow [lil·i·laow, l·aoh', lao'], 'the child's designation of the fire, or a light in general.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last termination is the refined. See **Low**. [*Lillylow* = a little blaze. It is merely *low* with the Danish *lille*, little, prefixed. The Danish would be *en lille lue*. This is my conjecture.—W. W. S.]

Lim'er [lim·ur], the shaft of a vehicle—a limber. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Limber [lim·bur, lim·ur], adj. flexible, pliant. Applied to material. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Limp [limp'], a miner's hand-shovel, for separating the ore and dirt while in the sieve; Nidd.

Lin [lin'], sb. and adj. linen; gen. 'A *lin* apron' [U lin aap·run]. 'A *lin* cap' [U lin kaap]. There is no distinction of form between the adjective and substantive. [*Lin* was formerly the substantive only, and is preserved in *lin-seed*.—W. W. S.]

Ling [ling'], moor-heath. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ling [ling'], the name of a large sea-fish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ling-nail [ling-ne·h'l]; or **Lin-nail** [lin·-ne·h'l] (*Wh. Gl.*), lynch-pin; gen.

Lingy [lin·ji], adj. strong; active; Mid.

Lit-an'-lat [lit-un-laot'], v. n. to skulk about, with a questionable purpose; to idle away time. 'There was somebody *litting an' latting* about our house-end at the fore of the evening—was it thee?' [Dhih' wu suo'mbudi lit'in un' laot'in uboot oor oo's-ind' ut t faor' ut ee'n—waar' it-

·dhoo'?). 'What's thou *litting an' latting* at there?—get to thy work!' [Waats' ·dhoo' lit'in un' laatin aat' dhih'?]—git' ti dhi waa'k'l]. To native ears, the last word is usually associated with *late* [le'h't], to seek; and the first is taken as meaning to pry, or listen.

Lith [lidh'], muscle, or sinew. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lithe [laa'dh, laaydh'], v. a. and v. n. The *Wh. Gl.* has, "to thicken broth with oatmeal-paste, called the '*lithing*.'" The word is in general use, and is employed when any kind of liquid (milk, gruel, &c.) is, while simmering over the fire, made thick with meal of any description.

Liver [liv·u], v. a. to deliver. A much-used form. '*Livering out*' [liv·u'rin oot'], serving out. 'To *liver up*' [Tu liv·u'r uop'], to surrender. *Liverance* [liv·u'r-uns], deliverance, or release. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is, however, not used in all the senses belonging to its equivalent. It would not be used in the sense of to *rescue*.

Lôad-saddle [luoh'd-, le'h'd-saadu'l], a wooden pack-saddle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last pronunciation is favoured by old people, and the long vowel is usual.

Lobby [lob·i]. A room of any kind is thus alluded to, familiarly; Mid.

Lobster-louse [lob'st'u-loo's], a wood-louse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lode-tree [le'h'd-t'ree' (and) t'ri], the two cross bearers which form part of cart-shelvings; gen.

Lof [laof'], adj. In Nidderdale, occasionally heard for *low*, as is *loffer* [laof·ur], for *lower*.

Lof-hole [laof-uo·h'l], a small natural opening; Nidd.

- Loggin** [log'in], a bundle of long straw; Mid.
- Lointer** [luo'h'nt'ur, lao'ynt'ur], v. n. loiter; Mid.
- Lollops** [lol'ups]; or **Lallops** [laal'ups], an idle, unwieldy girl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Lollop** is in use as a *neuter verb*. **Lallop** (*Wh. Gl.*) [laal'upi], adj. is also in use; as are adjectives with their usual ending.
- Longcatcher** [laang'kaatchur], applied to a person too easily frightened; Mid. 'Thou great *langcatching* buzzard!' ['Dhoo' gri'h't'laang'kaatchin 'buoz'ud!'] A figure obviously taken from those games in which a weighty ball plays a part.
- Loning** [laon'in, lon'in, luo'h'nin], lane; gen. The two first are the refined pronunciations, but much used. This substantive takes a variety of forms. Thus: [**Luch'n**, luo'h'n] are heard over a very wide N. and N.E. area. [**Lau'n**] is the market-town form, north and east. [**Lu'h'n**] extreme north, refined. [**Li'h'n**] the broad form of the north-riding. [**Lao'n**, laon', lon'] Mid-Yorkshire. [**Luon'**] over the same area. [**Laon'in**, lon'in] over the same, and northwards. [**Loan'**] an intermediate form, heard about Richmond. The *town* forms of 'lane' are chiefly: [**Lao'yn**, laoy'n'] Leeds and Bradford districts, &c.; and [**Lain**] Halifax and Dewsbury districts, &c., with an usual change of vowel to [e] under certain conditions. This form [le'n] becomes the refined one, too, in the last districts. But the more common refined one, general, too, to town and country, is [**Le'h'n**]. This is heard, too, at Dewsbury, where the dialect is in mixed character.
- Lop** [lop'], a flea. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Loppard** [lop'ud], adj. The *Wh. Gl.* has "flea-bitten," and this may, in Mid-Yorks. and elsewhere (the word is general to the county), be the true meaning, but it is rarely, if ever, the direct one. It is used of any filthy person or object, vaguely. When the kind of attack indicated is apparent, and calls for remark, *loppard* is not used, but 'lop-bitten' [lop'-bitu'n].
- Lopper'd** [lop'ud], adj. curdled. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also a v. a.
- Lore** [le'h'r (refined), li'h'r], learning. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Lost** [lost', luost'], adj. The *Wh. Gl.* has two common phrases: "They're *lost i' muck*" [Dheh' lost' i muok']; "We're *lost i' thrang*" (throng) [Wi'h' lost' i traang']; explaining the first by "infested;" and the last by "'over head and ears' in business." But, in each case, the word seems employed figuratively, in the sense of *hid*, and is so heard in other parts of the county.
- Louk** [laowk', look'], v. a. and sb. to weed. This term is most usual in relation to field-labour. It is, however, much more used as a verb than **dock** and **docken** (which *see*). See, also, **Wick**, **Wicken**.
- Lound** [laownd', loond'], adj. used of the weather when, with a touch of warmth, it is bright, and almost breezeless. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The refined form [luw'nd] is much heard. [The Icel. *lygn*, Swed. *lugn*, Dan. *luun*, signifying *calm*, are chiefly used of winds and waves.—W. W. S.]
- Lounder** [laownd'ur, loond'ur], v. a. to beat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The refined form of this word [luw'nd'ur] is even more used.
- Loup** [laowp'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to leap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Low [laow'], a flame. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, as a *verb impers.*, for the noise made by a flame. See **Lillylow**.

Lowse [laows'], adj. and sb. loose. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'loose in all senses.' The *verb* is distinctly marked, however, throughout the county, by a change of the final consonant [laowz']. A refined form [laoh'z] is also greatly used. As a *substantive* **lowse** is heard in such a sentence as, 'He is going on the *loose* again' [Eez' gaai'n ut' laows' ugi'h'n], perhaps a slang term. **Lowse at Heft** [laows' ut eft'], a scapegrace. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *adjectivally*.

Lowsing [laow'zing], a loose fellow; gen.

Lowter [laowt'ur], v. n. to idle; Mid. 'To go and *lowter* thy time away for three clock hours—woe worth t' skin o' thee!' [Tu gaan' un' laowt'ur dhi taa'm uwi'h' fur' thraey' 'tlok' uo'h'z—'we'h' 'woth' t' 'skin' ao dhu!]

Lowze [laowz'], loose, in the sense of a disclosure, or revelation. 'What a *lowze*!' [Waat' u laowz']. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lowze [laowz'], a sudden lunging blow. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, as a *verb active*.

Lowzening [laowz'nin], a trade-, or similar feast. Also, in the sense of dispersion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lowze out [laowz' (ref. [laoh'z]) oot'], v. a. to unloose, or open out in any way; to disband, or disperse; as when the 'church *lowzes*' [chaoch' laowz'iz] or '*lowzens*' [laowz'u'nz]. The *Wh. Gl.* supplies an apt illustration in, "'It's time to get *lowzened* out' [Its' taa'm tu git' laowz'u'nd oot'], time to get the shop opened;" gen.

Lufe [liwf'], the open hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lug [luog'], the ear; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* It is very common as a *verb*, too. 'He was bown to *lug* me' [Ee' wur' boo'n tu luog' mu], going to pull my ear. 'Mother, take the bairn's hands away; it's *lugging* of me' [Muod'ur, taak' t be'h'nz aanz' uwi'h'; itz' luog'in ao mu]. As a *noun*, *lug* is applied to any ear-shaped kind of handle. The head of a shepherd's crook is called a *lug*. 'Thick i' t' *lug*,' hard of understanding.

Lult [luolt'], v. n. to idle; Mid.

Lum [luom'], a chimney; Mid. Also, a lode; Nidd.

Lum'erly [luom'uli], adj. 'awkward, cumbrous.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Luther [luodh'ur]; or **Lother** [lodh'ur], v. impers. to seethe, and *substantively*, for a seething state; gen.

Mad [maad'], an earthworm; Mid.

Mad [maad'], adj. angry; gen. to the county. This is also an 'Americanism.' In one of Mr Beecher's sermons, he begins a tale about himself in the following words: 'I remember being very *mad* once when I was a boy,' employing the term merely in the sense of being angry.

Maddle [maad'ul], v. a. to bewilder. 'I was so *maddled* I could hardly bide' [Aa' wur' se'h' maad'u'ld Aa' kud' aa'dli baa'd]. 'My head aches, and feels fair (quite) *maddled*' [Maa' yi'h'd waa'ks, un' fee'ls fe'h'r maad'u'ld].

Madge [maaj'], applied to one who is the clown or buffoon of a party, but chiefly heard of the person in this character who accompanies the 'plough-stots,' on

Twelfth-day, as in *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Maffe [maaf'u'l]; or **Maft** [maaft], v. a. to stifle one's-self; gen.

Main [me'h'n], a spell, or turn at labour; Mid. 'I've had hard *ma'in* to get my dinner down to-day' [Aa'v ed' aa'd me'h'n tu git' mi din'u doo'n tu-di'h']. 'I generally have a bit of a *ma'in* at the newspaper when I go to York' [Aa' jen'u'li ev' u bit' u u me'h'n u t ni'hzpe'h'pu wen' Aa' gaanz' tu Yur'k, (also) Yuk]. 'There are such *ma'ns* between them' [Dhuz' 'sa'y'k me'h'nz utwi'h'n um']. The *s* is also usual in the singular form.

Mains [me'h'nz], employed as a noun-adjective; Mid. 'The place was *mains* full' [T' pli'h's wur' me'h'nz fuo'l], in great part full. 'T' *mains* of a hundred' [T me'h'nz u u uo'h'ndhud], the most of a hundred.

Mainswear [me'h'nswei'h], v. a. and v. n. to forswear. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [A.S. *mán-swerian*, to forswear; from *mán*, evil. — W. W. S.]

Maistlings [me'h'stlinz], adv. mostly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Another usual form merely acquires *s* with the adverb proper.

Mak [maak], make, shape, kind or variety. 'All *maks* an' manders' [Yaal' maaks' u'n maan'd'uz], all makes and manners. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb has the same pronunciation. The following announcement of a Bazaar which was to be held at Staithes, on the north-east coast, some years ago, is attributed to the old bell-woman there resident: 'This is to gi'e nóatice, 'at ther's a Buzoon at t' Ranter Chapel; bairns' frocks, slips an' sarks, jack-asses an' gingerbrêad, an' a'll *maks* an' manders' [Dhis' iz' tu gi nuo'h'tis ut' dhuz' u Buzoon ut' Raan't'u Chaap'il;

be'h'nz fraoks' sleps' un' saa'ks jaak'aasiz un' jin'jubri'h'd, un' uo'h'l maaks' un' maan'd'uz]. By 'jack-asses,' toy animals of the species is referred to.

Make [me'h'k], mate, or companion; gen. [A.S. *maca*, a mate, match. — W. W. S.]

Mak'ing [maak'in], makeshift; Mid. 'There's little to dinner to-day; it's nought but a *mak'ing*' [Dhuz' laa'l tu din'u tu di'h'; its' naob'ut u 'maak'in].

Makings [maak'inz], has a more refined equivalent in *matters*, as used in dialect speech. 'There are no *makings* of it left' [Dhih'z ne'h' maak'inz u it' lift], there are no matters of it, or anything of consequence, left. 'No *makings*; let us go' [Ne'h' maak'inz; lits' gaang'], no matter; let us go.

Mak sharp! [maak' shaa'p! (and) sheh'p!] interj. make sharp, i. e. make haste. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The form is also in common use as a verb neuter. 'If thou *maks* sharp thou'll get it; and if thou doesn't thou won't' [If' dhoo maaks' shaa'p dhuol' git' it'; un' if dhoo diz'u'nt dhoo win'ut].

Mak-shift [maak-shift], an excuse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mally [Maal'i], Martha; gen.

Mancatcher [maan'kaachur], a constable; Mid. Old people use this word.

Mang [maang], v. impers. to mix; and *substantively*, for a rough mixture, or mash; Mid. 'It *mangs* well' [It maangs' wee'l]. As a *substantive*, applied to 'a mash of bran, malt,' &c., the word occurs in the *Wh. Gl.*

Marl [maarl], sb. and v. imp. sleet; gen.

Marrish [maar'ish], a marsh. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Marrow [maaru], v. a., v. n.,

- and sb. match. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. But a much more used word than its equivalent. 'They are *marrows* in bone-idleness' [Dhur maar'uz i beh'n-aa'du'lnus], are equals in being thoroughly idle. 'Marrows well met' [Maar'uz wee'l met'], equals, or fellows well met.
- Marry!** [maari' i] a common term of asseveration, always on the lips. 'Aye, marry!' [Aey' maar'i], 'Nay, marry!' [Nih' maar'i], 'Marry, bairn!' [Maari, be'h'n], 'Marry, me!' [Maari, mee' (and) m:ey]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Mask** [maask'], v. a. to mash, or infuse; Mid.
- Mauf** [mao'h'f], the usual designation of a companion or an associate. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Mauls** [mao'h'lz], the herb marsh-mallows; gen.
- Maum** [maoh'm], adj. said of fruit in an over-dry, ill-flavoured state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Maund** [mao'h'nd], a large open hand-basket. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Maunder** [mao'h'nd'ur], v. n. used in the various senses of to murmur, to mutter, or to grumble in a low tone. *Wh. Gl.* (participle); gen. See **Méander**.
- Maunge** [mao'h'nj], untoward, confused accident; Mid. (The) 'table fell over, with the breakfast things on, that had never been sided (put away) yet, and made such a *maunge* as never' [Ti'h'bu'l fel' aow'h'r, wiv' t brik'us thingz' aon', ut' ed' ni'h'r bin' saa'did yit', un' mi'h'd saa'k u mao'h'nj uz' niv'u].
- Maunsel** [mao'h'nsil], a dirty or slatternly fat woman usually gets this name. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Maw** [mao'h'], the stomach; Mid.
- Mawk** [mao'h'k], maggot; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* Called also **maddock** [maad'uk]; Mid. See **Mad**.
- Mawky** [maoh'ki], adj. peevish and discontented; also whimsical, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Méal** [mi'h'l], flour; gen. When *flour* is a spoken word (not often on the part of old people), it is [floo'h']. **Meal-man** [mi'h'l-mun, (and) mi'h'lmaan], a flour-dealer; also a worker in a flour-mill.
- Méander** [mi'h'nd'ur], v. n. to murmur, complainingly. Also, to whine; Mid. See **Maunder**.
- Mêar** [mi'h'r], adj. and adv. the pronunciation of *more*, and usual to the class of word. The final letter is most frequently discarded before a consonant; in a few instances it is permissible; gen. Mr Marshall's interpretation of this form, in the Glossary of East Yorkshire Provincialisms appended to the 'Rural Economy of Yorkshire' (1788), as 'the plural of *more*,' is but a guess. (See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, p. 33.) In Mid-Yorkshire [mi'h'r] is the antiquated form; the general one being [me'h'r]; with [mu'r] and [mao'h'r] for refined forms.
- Méase** [mi'h'z], v. n. to be absent-minded; Mid. 'Somewhat (something) ails our Nance (Ann, familiarly), or she would never go *méasing* about, at all ends, the day through' [Suom'ut ye'h'lz uo'h' Naans, ur' shud' ni'h'r gaang' mi'h'zin uboot', ut' yaal' inz', t di'h' thruof]. The word may be *muse*, the pronunciation of this word being identical.
- Mêase** [mi'h'z]; or **Méasen** [mi'h'zu'n], v. n. to act slothfully; Mid. The terms are widely applicable. When not hungry, a person is disposed to '*méasen* over his meat' [mi'h'zu'n aow'h'r iz' mi'h't].

Mêat [mi'h't], v. a. to feed; gen.

Heard very generally in the county. The chief southern pronunciation is [meyt']. A *mêal's - meat* [mi'h'lz - mi'h't] (rural), and [m:eylz - meyt'] (town), is a common term, signifying food enough for one meal.

Mêatwhole [mih'twaol], adj. having a healthy appetite; gen. The pronunciation indicated in the *Wh. Gl.* *Meatheel* [mih't-i'h'l], with a faint sound approaching *y* before the vowel in the last part of the word, is also very common among the Mid-Yorkshire peasantry.

Meech [mi'h'ch], v. a. and v. n. to loiter, with stealth; to idle about, ashamedly; Mid. [Familiar in the South of England in the form *mich* [mich]. — W. W. S.]

Meeterly [meet'uli], adv. in a fair state; gen. 'A *meeterly* body' is a person whose trim, becoming appearance inspires one with a pleasant feeling.

Mell [mel'], a mall. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mell [mel'], v. n. meddle; gen. 'Let him *mell* of (with) his marrow, and none be always agate of the likes of that larl one' [Lir' im' mel' uv' iz' 'maar'u, un' ne'h'n bi yaal'us uge'h't ut' laa'ks u' dhaat' laa'l un'], let him meddle with his match, and not be always assailing such as that little one.

Mellhead [melyih'd], a block-head. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mell - shaft [mel'-shaaft], the harvest-sheaf; gen. This consists of the last 'sickleful' of corn, which has been left standing for the farmer himself to cut. The sheaf being made, it is set up, and the harvesters, gathering round, repeat together doggerel verses, like the following, intro-

ducing the farmer's name:

'A— B—'s gitten all shorn an' inawn,

All but a few standards, an' a bit o' lowse corn.

We hev her, we hev her, fast in a tether;

Come, help us to ho'd her—

Hurra! hurra! hurra!'

[— —z git'un yaal' shao'h'n un' mao'h'n,

Ao'h'l buod' u fiw' st'aan'd'udz, un' u bit' u laow's kuo'h'n.

Wi ev' u, wi ev' u, faast' i u ted'u;

Kuom', elp' uz' tu aod' u—

Uore! uore! uore!']

Another variation is:

'Well bun' (bound), and better shorn, is Farmer —'s corn;

We hev her, we hev her, as fast as a feather—

Hip, hip, hurrah!'

[Wee'l buon' un' bet'u shuo'h'n iz' Faamu —z kuo'h'n;

Wi ev' u, wi ev' u, uz' faast' uz' u fid'u—

Ip' ip' uore'].

And up go caps, hoods, and aprons. There are other versions of this 'nomony,' but none differ materially. In some localities, the *mell-shaft* is the prize in a race restricted to the harvest-women; the victorious runner bearing it on the waggon, in triumph. This sheaf is allowed to dry, then it is 'hulled'—stripped of its husk, that is—and the 'mell-cake' is prepared from it. These customs are greatly on the wane, and their observance is due in a great measure to the sentiment lingering among those who remember other customs of their youth which have died out altogether.

Mell-supper [mel'-suop'u], the harvest-supper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Melt [melt', milt'], the roe of fish; gen. In the *Wh. Gl.*, ap-

plied to the roe of male fish, and employed in the plural. In north and south Yorkshire generally, this form is most heard, but the singular often comes into use. It is also properly applied to male fish, but is frequently (and by rule in the south) used indiscriminately.

Mense [mens'], decency; becomingness; manners. **Menseful** [mens'fuol], adj. **Menseless** [mens'lus], adj. unmannerly, untidy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the *verb* is common. 'Don't stay to mense thyself up, now, but go' [Duon'ut sti'h' tu mens' dhisen' uop', noo, bud'gaan']. For 'stay,' in this sentence, many speakers would as freely employ 'bide' [baa'd]. 'I would try and make mense of it of some road' [Aa'd t'raa' un'maak' mens' aoh't iv' suom' ruo'h'd, (also) re'h'd], I would try and give it a presentable appearance in some way.

Mere [mi'h'r], heard, at times, applied to ground permanently under water. Sodden, reedy ground—a marsh proper—is a 'marrish.' But the usual word for anything like a pond is **dike** [da'y'k] and [daa'k]; although the word itself [paow'nd] is much used; Mid.

Messpot [mi'h'spot], an iron vessel, used for boiling messes of porridge, &c.; gen.

Met [met'], a measure of two bushels. **Met - poke** [met'puo'h'k], a bag adapted to contain the quantity. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is, at times, applied to a measure of one bushel.

Mew [miw']; or **Méaf** [mi'h'f]; or **Miff** [mif'], a mow. Only the first form is associated with the participle; the *mow* itself being usually called the *méaf*, in Mid-Yorks., and *miff* in Nid-

derdale; though in each locality that end of the barn where the produce is stacked is called 't' *mew end*.'

Mickle [mik'u'l], sb., adj., and adv. much; large. 'Mickle-sized' [mik'u'l-saa'zd], large-sized. 'A mickle o'' [U mik'u'l u], a great deal of. 'A went mickle' [U went' mik'u'l], a very large. 'Mickle wad hae mair' [Mik'u'l waad' ae me'h'r], much would have more. *Mickl'ish* [mik'lish], rather large. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Muckle** [muok'u'l] is also employed, chiefly as a *substantive*, and it is usual to hear the terms in opposition. The proverbial phrase quoted above would hardly, as it stands, carry point to Mid-Yorkshire ears. 'Mickle wad hae muckle, an' muckle wad hae mair' would meet with a better appreciation.

Mickle-well [mik'u'l-wee'l], adj. very much; gen. 'I's mickle-weel obliged' [Aa'z mik'u'l-wee'l ublee'jd], I am very much obliged.

Midden [mid'in], a dust-hole; a dunghill. **Middenstead** [mid'in-sti'h'd], the receptacle in use. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Midden [mid'u'n], prep. amid; gen. 'I found a goose egg *midden* the straw-bands' [Aa' faan'd u gi'h's :e'gg mid'u'n t st'ri'h'-bu'nz].

Middleing [mid'lin], a miner's term for a place which has been worked on all sides; Nidd.

Miff [mif'], a fit of pettish anger; Mid.

Mill [mil'], v. n. and v. a. to shrink, or wither. Applied to persons and things, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, where the past part., joined to *in*, is exemplified. The *verb* is also usually followed by *in*, *to*, or *up*; Mid.

Mill-race [mil·rih's], mill-dam; Mid.

Minch [minsh·], sb. and v. a. mince; gen. 'Minch - pie' [Minsh-paa·]. 'Minch - meat' [minsh-mi·h't]. Common, also, to town dialect. [Minch-paa'y], [Minch-meyt] (Leeds).

Mind [maa'nd], v. a. to remember; to remind; to tend, or superintend; to be unmindful, or heedless of; gen. 'Does thou *mind* what the schoolmaster said to thee yesterday, Will', when thou couldn't spell?' 'I *mind* nothing about it; I've clean forgotten it' [Diz·dhoo maa'nd waat·t ski·h'l-m:eh'st'u sid·tu dhae·yis't'u-du, Wil', win·dhuo kuod'u'nt spel'd'u? Aa·maa'ndz naowt uboot it. Aa·v tli·h'n fugit'u'n t]. 'Well, *mind* him of it, if you go, if you please' [Weel·maa'nd im·on't gin·yi gaan·un·yu pli·h'z]. Said a little girl, on a river-packet, that plies for a few miles up the Ouse from York, on market-days: [Maam·lits·maa'nd yaan·unidh·ur, ur wi su'l be·h'th git·d'roon'did], 'Mother, let us take care of one another, or we shall both get drowned.' '*Minding* the bairns and the house' [Maa'ndin be·h'nz un·t oos·], tending the children and taking care of the house. [Maa'nd aof·!], mind off! = take care!

Minler [min·lur], miller; gen. In the north, *milner* [mil·nur] is often heard, but this is not a characteristic pronunciation.

Mint [mint·], v. a. to suggest obscurely, or intimate by gesture; Mid. ['You should have *minted* at it', meaning, 'You should have reminded me of it,' was said to me last month (June, 1876), in Cambridge. It is possible that the speaker may have come from the North, though now resident here. It is the

A.S. *myntan*, to shew, declare. —W. W. S.]

Misbelieve [misbili·h'v], v. a. and v. n. to misunderstand; Mid.

Mischieves [mis·chi·h'vz], the way *mischief* is treated; Mid. This is occasionally employed as a plural form, but at all times takes the indefinite article. 'He'll do one a *mischieves* if he can any way: *mischief*'s in him' [Eel·di·h yaan·u mis·chi·h'vz if i kaan·aon·i wi·h'z—mis·chi·h'fs i im·].

Misfitten [misfit·u'n], adj. disproportioned. [Misfet·u'n], p. t.; Mid.

Misken [misken·], v. a. and v. n. to misunderstand, or misconceive; to mistake. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is also in some use, or, rather, play, as a *substantive*. 'It was a *misken*' [It·waar·u misken·].

Mislest [mislest·], v. a. to molest; gen. There is also an inclination to adopt [i] for the second vowel.

Mislook [misli·h'k], v. a. to overlook, neglectively; Mid.

Mismense [mismens·], v. a. to soil, or sully; to render untidy. The past part. is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.* The verb is quite as freely employed in Mid-Yorks. See **Mense**.

Misreckon [misrik·u'n], v. a. to miscalculate; gen.

Mis-sort [misuo·h't, (and) s:e·h't], v. a. to mistrust; Mid.

Mistetch [mistech·], v. a. mis-train, or misteach. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; Mid.

Moil [mao·yl], v. n. and sb. to toil unremittingly; gen. [Numerous examples of to *moil* are given in Todd's Johnson and Richardson. To 'toil and *moil*' is not an uncommon phrase.—W. W. S.]

Moit [maoyt'], a particle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Moke [muoh'k], sb. and v. impers. cloud and dampness together; gen.

Mol [Mol', Maol']; or **Pol** [Pol', Paol'], Mary; gen.

Mollycot [mol'ikot]; or **Molly-coddle** [mol'ikodu'l], sb., v. n., and v. a. applied to a male person who engages in household work. 'His wife's an ailing body (person), so he *molly-coddles* himself a bit' [Lz' waa'fs u ye'h'lin baod'i, se'h' i mol'ikodu'lz izsen' u bit']. The word is sometimes shortened to **molly** [mol'i].

Moor [muo'h'r], v. a. to cover, or lumber up; to over-wrap. 'Go and *moor* the house-fire for overnight' [Gaan' un' muo'h'r t oos' faar fur' aow'h'-neet']. 'Moor thyself up well; it's a cold evening' [Muoh'h'r dhisen' uop' wee'l; its' u kao'h'd een' (and) i:h'n]; gen. *Wh. Gl.*, "*Moor'd* up"—also a common phrase generally.

Moot [moot'], verb impers. to appear, or become visible, as the large head of a nail will be likely to do through thin wall-paper. 'It will *moot* through' [It' u'l moot' thruof']. Joined to *out*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, the term is also common; Mid.

Mooter [moot'ur], multure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The miller's multure is in kind, and a children's rhyme runs:

Miller, miller *mooter*-po'ke!
Téak a láad an' sta'le a stro'ke!
[Mil'ur, mil'ur moot'ur-puo'h'k,
Ti'h'k u le'h'd un' steh'l u
st'ruo'h'k].

That is, took in a 'load,' or three bushels, of corn; and stole a 'stroke,' or half-a-bushel, of it.

Morlock [mao'h'luk], a fraudulent contrivance, or trick; Mid.

'He said that he could not recollect nothing (anything) about it now. Thinks I to myself, That's a *morlock*, however' [I sed' ut' i kuo'du'nt rik'ulek' naow't uboot' it' noo' Thingsks' Aa' tu misen', 'Dhaats' u mao'h'luk, oo-iv'u], that is tricky, however.

Morn [muo'h'n, mu'n (ref.)], morning; morrow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. 'I shall go on a *morn*—happen to-*morn* o' t' *morn*' [Aa' su'l' gaan' uv' u muo'h'n—aap'un' tu muo'h'n ut' mao'h'n]. The pronunciation will be varied often in this manner, but the last vowel is greatly more characteristic of southern speech, in which, save in parts of the south-west of the county, the first vowel is not used at all. Old Mid-Yorkshire people also vary the pronunciation of *happen* (perhaps) by substituting initial *y*, [yap'un].

Moud [maow'd], v. a. and v. n. To *moud* (i.e. mould) land, is to break up the cakes of earth in the spring fallows, after they have been sufficiently 'tendered' by the winter's frost. The implement used is called a '*moudin*-rake' [maow'd-in-ri'h'k]; gen.

Moudy-warp [maowd-i-waa'p, mao'h'di-waa'p], a mole. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Though [aa'] is commonly heard, broad dialect speakers usually employ [e'h'] as the vowel in *warp*. **Moudy-hill** [maowd-i-il, mao'h'di-il], a mole-hill. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Moun [maown'], v. n. must. This form is used in the north-west. In Mid-Yorkshire, and north and east generally, **maun** [maoh'n] is used, with [muon'] when the verb is preceded by a pronoun and bears the stress alone. Southward, it is **mun** [mun'], and [muon'] in emphasis; while south-west, two other forms prevail, **mon** [maon'], and **móan** [muoh'n]. See **Mun**.

Moy [m:ao'y], adj. demure, coy. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Mubble [muob'u'l], a loitering crowd, where 'everybody is in everybody's way'; Mid.

Muck [muok-], dirt. 'It hovers for *muck*' (slæet). [It' uov'uz (also [ov'uz], to a less extent) fu muok']. **Mucky** [muok'i], adj. 'foul, mean.' A '*muck-clout*' [muok'-tloot], a cleaning-cloth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This word, much more heard than its equivalent in ordinary speech, is put to considerable idiomatic use as a verb. To '*muck up*' [muok'-uop'] is to clean up. 'Go and *muck* the pantry out a bit' [Gaan' un' muok' t paan't'ri oot' u bit']. [Aaz' muok'in doon-], I am cleaning down. [Wih' dhuz' maon'i dhuz' muok', un' Aaz' boon' tu muok' eft'u ne'h'bdī], 'Where there's (are) many there's *muck*, and I'm going to *muck* after nobody.' The word is much used in compounds. Here is a scrap of juvenile conversation:

Jack. 'What's thou get to thy supper, Dick?'

Dick (ironically). 'As much as has over-fetten me for my drinking' (As much as has overserved me to, or, remains after I have had my tea). 'What's *thou* get, reckons thou?' ('reckon,' to pretend).

Jack (triumphantly). 'A shive o' *muck-drip* and bread, with a dollop o' salt on 't' (A cut of bread, with burnt-dripping, and a lot of salt on it).

[Waats' dhoo git' tudhisuop'u, Dik'?

Uz' mich' uz' ez' aow'h'-fet'u'n mu fu mi d'ringkin. Waats' dhoo' git', rik'u'nz-tu?

U shaa'v u muok'-d'rip'. un' bri'h'd, wi u dol'up u sao'h't ont']. The employment of the simple verb may be implied for the Whitby locality, as participial

examples are given in the glossary.

Muck-jury [muok'-jiw'ri], "A jury assembled on the subject of public nuisance." *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorks., this sober, restricted sense is not usual. The vowel in the verb *mock* (and other similar words) is in character amongst dialect-speakers as [uo]. But it is not quite so full a sound as what is commonly given to *u*.

Muckment [muok'ment, (and) mint], trash of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is also applied opprobriously to persons.

Muck-midden [muok'-midin], "The manure-heap, or dust-hole." *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mud [muod-], pret. might. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Muggy [muog'i], adj. a weather-term. Damp and cloudy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., anything damp and mouldy is spoken of by the term.

Mull [m:uo'l], sb. and v. a. the fine dry mould of any decayed substance; gen.

Mullock [muol'uk], v. a. to impair by attrition; to soil; Mid. 'My clothes are as good as new yet; they are none (not) *mullocked* a bit' [Maa' tli'h'z iz' uz' gi'h'd uz' ni'h' yit'; dhur' ne'h'n muol'ukt u bit'].

Mummacks [muom'uks]. Any object which, through defective management, is associated with failure, has been 'made a *mummacks* of' [mi'h'd u muom'uks aon-]; Mid. The term is one which may be widely applied; from the state of the household-pudding, which has been in the pan too long, to the state of affairs in connection with matters of a more generally conceded import.

Mump [muomp-], v. a. to strike

- the face with the closed fist. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The nearer the blow is to the mouth, the more applicable the term. The *Glossary* adds the meaning 'to chew.' In this sense, too, the term is current throughout the county, implying great action in the lower part of the mouth. A toothless person *mumps* his food. When a child is bid to '*mump* up,' or eat up anything, this must be done quickly, and no noise made, so the lips are closed in mastication. **Mump**, sb. also, a blow on the mouth, or near to it.
- Mump** [muomp'], v. n. to sulk, determinedly; gen. 'One knows their meaning by their *mumping*,' [Yaan' nao'h'z (or [kenz']) dhur' mi'h'nin bi dhur' muom'pin].
- Mumper** [muom'pur], a very small sweet apple, of the codling kind; Mid.
- Mun** [muon'], v. n. must. **Munnot** [muon'ut], must not. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. See **Moun**
- Munge** [muonj'], v. a. and v. n. to chew eagerly, or munch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A person is said to *munge*, too, who murmurs surlily, in an inarticulate manner.
- Munse** [muons'], sb. and v. n. teasing talk; 'chaff;' Mid.
- Munt** [muont'], v. a. and an occasional sb. to hint, or suggest, in a coarse manner, indicating what is meant rather more by action of the mouth than by direct speech; Mid. See **Mint**.
- Munt'e** [muon'tu], vb. and pron. must thou; gen. This agglomeration of the verb and pronoun in the second person singular is a common form, as may be exemplified additionally in *dares-thou* [daa'stu], *run-thou* [ruon'stu] (imperative), *look-thou* [li'h'kstu] (interj.), *would-thou* [waad'tu], *see-thou* [sidh'u] (interj.), *shall-thou* [saal'tu], *will-thou* [wil'tu], *wit'u*, *comes-thou* [kuomz'tu], *knows-thou* [naoh'ztu], *seest-thou* [seez'tu, (and) si'h'z tu], *says-thou* [sez'tu], *goest-thou* [gaanz'tu]. All these forms are heard in rural dialect, and many more might be added. They are equally a feature of town dialect.
- Murderful** [maor'dufuol], adj. murderous; gen.
- Murk** [mu'k], adj. and sb. dark; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Murkins** [mu'kinz], nightfall; Mid. **Murky** [mu'ki], adj. is in general use, with the *r* often heard.
- Murl** [muorl', muol', mu'l], v. impers. to crumble, in a dry or decayed state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*, with one of the two first pronunciations. See **Murlder**.
- Murlder** [m:uo'ld'ur, mu'ld'ur], sb. is used with the same meaning as **Murl**, which see; gen.
- Mush** [muosh'], sb., v. a., and v. n. a powdery, or pulverised state; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Mushy**, adj. See **Bre'kly**.
- Mysenwards** [misen'udz], adv. towards myself; Mid. The *s* is, at times, omitted, but usually added. 'Whenever I make a mistake it's to *mysenwards*' [Weniv'ur aa' maaks'u mistaak' its' tu misen'udz].
- My song!** [maa' 'saang'!] interj. The mother's phrase 'My word!' suggests itself as the counterpart of this dialect one.
- Nack** [naak'], a word for *pig*, but usually restricted to conversation with children; gen. A **nacky**, or **nacky-pig**, is a sucking-pig.
- Nack-reel** [naak'-ree'l], an adjunct of the spinning-wheel; being a wooden wheel-like reel which, in supplying the spinner with yarn, *nacks*, or makes a clicking kind of knock, when a certain length has been unwound,

thus enabling the operator, with a glance at a dial acted upon, to ascertain the quantity of material used. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nacks [naaks'], a game in which pegs of wood play a similar part to the well-known object 'Aunt Sally'; Mid.

Naff [naaf'], nave, as applied to a wheel. Also, the navel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Naffhead [naafi'h'd], a dolt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Naffle [naaf'u'l], v. n. to trifle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Naffy [naafi]; or **Niffy-naffy** [nifi-naafi], a soft-headed person; gen. A *niffy-naffy* is one given to fussy little actions; going '*niffy-naffy*' about on formal little errands, which have no consequence. The *Wh. Gl.* has *niffy-naffy*, adj. in which sense the term is also occasionally heard generally.

Nag [naag'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to make a tiresome use of the tongue in upbraiding—to gnaw, employing the word as a figure; gen. 'Nag, nag, nag, thou'd nag abody's guts out!' [Naag', naag', naag', dhoo'd naag' ubaod'iz guots' oot'], as an unpolished phrase runs. Nag, also, to gnaw. 'Give t' dog a bone to nag' [Gi t dog' u be'h'n tu naag'].

Nagger [naag'ur], v. a. and v. n. to complain incessantly, in a worrying tone; gen.

Nance [Naans']; or **Nan** [Naan'], Ann; gen. If the person is old, [Naan'] is employed.

Nap [naap'], v. a. and sb. to strike the head sharply, but not violently, with a stick, or the knuckles. A nodding person is *napped* to keep him awake, and a child for misbehaviour; gen. See **Naup**.

Nappy [naap'i], adj. testy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Natch [naach'], a peg, formed in connection with solid wood, and not cut away; Mid.

Natter [naat'ur], v. n. to make incessant, fretful complaint—being quick to wound and careless to argue. *Wh. Gl.* part. and adj.; gen. to the county.

Nattle [naat'u'l], a gland or kernel in the fat of meat. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Nattle [naat'u'l], v. n. and v. a. to gnaw, nibble, or make a similar noise, with 'a light rattling sound.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Naup [nao'p, naoh'p], v. a. usually the term for a knock on the head with the end of a stick. **Nauping**, a cudgelling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last pronunciation (expressed in the *Wh. Gl.* by 'norp'), is, in this case, considered by speakers the vulgar one. *Naup* is also a much-employed *substantive*. An *adjective* is formed from the word, in *naupy* [nao'h'pi]. 'If thou gets a stick in thy hand thou's never long before thou's *naupy* with it' [If' dhuo gits' u stik' i dhi aand' dhuoz' niv'u laang' ufuoh' dhuoz' naoh'pi wit'], never long before you incline to use it. In the pronoun of the first person it is, at times, as in this sentence, impossible to write the usual vowel [oo]. The English *ou*, in such cases, and the *u* as in *cut* are identical in sound dialectally—the pronoun and the verb indicated being sounded [dhuo] and [kuot'] respectively. See **Nap**.

Nawn [nao'h'n], adj. own; gen. An occasional form. 'Thou own bairn o' mine!' [Dhoo' nao'h'n be'h'n u maa'n!'] In some sentences, it would seem as if an initial vowel merely robbed the

preceding word of an ending consonant, as in, 'Thou's my *nawn* bairn;' 'Thou's a *nawn* pet' (and such must have been the origin of the form). The former sentence might be read *Thou's mine own bairn*, but the consequent pronunciation of *mine* [maayn·] would be a remarkable peculiarity in existing dialect speech, and quite inadmissible in any other similarly homely phrase. In relation to standard English, the form *mine* would of course now be a peculiarity, though it would once have been correct.

Nay [ne·, ne'h·, ni'h·], adv. and adj. no, nay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two first forms are the more refined ones, but are most general in use. The [h·] is acquired before a consonant. With reference to the last form, there is this peculiarity in association—that it never gives way to its own simple vowel-sound. When a following vowel occurs, then, instead of losing its final element and becoming [ni·], the vowel changes to [e·]. This is abundantly shown in glossaries, and by dialect-writers, who have invariably two ways each of spelling *nay* when the vowel is [e], and but one when it is [i]. There may be observed different ways of indicating this form, as *nea*, *neea*, *neah*, *neeah*, *neay*, *neaya*, and other spellings, but it will be observed that the aim is always to reproduce something in excess of a simple vowel-sound. A yet more refined form of the negative (as employed by tradespeople, and others) is [nao·], a form unaffected by position.

Nay-say [ne'h·-se·h·], a refusal. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nazz'd [naazd·], past part. confused through liquor—"slightly drunk—"A little in the sun."

Nazzy, adj. stupefied through

drink. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'A bit *nazzy*' is the phrase employed to express the meaning attached to the participle.

Néabour [ni'h·bur], the pronunciation of *neighbour*; gen. In these words of final *ur* the *u* is practically [uo], but in unusually short character.

Nêap [ni'h·p], the nave of a wheel; Mid. Also, a three-legged rest; constructed of natural branches, and used to support the shaft of a vehicle. See **Nape** in E. D. S. *Glos. B. 15*, p. 57.

Near. See **Innear**.

Nêarder [ni'h·d'ur], adj. comparative of *near*; gen. **Nearther** [ni'h·dhur] is also used. The superlative has several forms: **Neardest** [ni'h·d'ist], **Nearderest** [ni'h·d'urist], **Neartherest** [ni'h·dhurist], **Nearthest** [ni'h·dhist]. When contact in person is implied, then the superlatives are: **Nearmost** [ni'h·must], **Neardermost** [ni'h·d'umust], **Nearthermost** [ni'h·dhumust].

Nêarlings [ni'h·linz], adv. nearly. And so in other words the adverbial termination is identical. **Owerlings** [aow·ulinz], over; **partlings** [pe'h·tlinz], partly; **ratherlings** [re'h·d'ulinz] (also, singularly, with the short vowel [rih·d'ulinz]), rather; **betterlings**, better ([Its· twi'h· i'h·z un· bet·ulinz], It's two years and better).

Nêarpoints [ni'h·p:aoynts], adv. a term indicative of extreme nearness; Mid. In the matter of a bargain, two persons will come to '*nearpoints* about it,' to the point at which the bargain was nearest being struck. 'How far is it from here?' 'Why, I reckon of it *nearpoints* a mile' [Oofaa·riz·it· fraei'h·r? Wa'y·h·, Aa· rik·unz on·it· ni'h·p:aoynts u maa·l]. 'The place was *near-*

points full [T pli'h's wur' nih'-p:aoyns fuo'l].

Nêave [ni'h'v]; or **Nêaf** [ni'h'f], the fist. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first form receives the plural sign exclusively. **Nêave-ful** [ni'h'v-fuol]; or **Nêaf-ful** [ni'h'-fuol] (and frequently) ni'h'f - fuol], handful. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nêazle [ni'h'zu'l], v. n. to produce that repressible half-whistling undercurrent of noise which attends the act of sneezing; Mid.

Neb [neb', nib'], a bill, or beak. Applied, also, to the nose. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, to the front or extending part of a cap, hat, or bonnet.

Neckabout [nek'uboot]; or **Neckinger** [nek'inju], a neck-handkerchief. *Wh. Gl.* The first term is general; the last a Mid-Yorks. Other names belonging to this locality are [nekaang'-kuochu] and [nekaang'-kichu], the last being refined. A common kind of neckerchief is usually awarded the name of 'neck-clout' [nek'-tloot].

Need [ni'h'd], adv. needs; Mid. 'He must *need* go' [I muon' ni'h'd gaang'].

Neese [ni'z], sb. and v. a. noose; gen.

Neest [ni'st]; or **Nê'st** [ni'h'st], adj. and adv. next. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nep [nep'], a small remaining part; gen. Lit. a *nip*, a pinch. 'There isn't a *nep* left' [Dhur' iz'u'nt u nep' left']. Also **nep-ping** [nep'in]. See **Nip**.

Nep [nep']; or **Nipe** [na'yp'], v. a. "To crop with the teeth and lips, as sick cattle which pick a little hay from the hand." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also freely used of persons, as those who, in illness, do little more than taste their food. The first form is

employed *substantively* in each case. See **Nip**.

Neps [neps'], a kind of shears employed in 'lookin,' or weeding the corn-fields. Lit. *nips*, or *nippers*.

Neuk [niwk'], nook; a corner, of any kind. 'T' *neuk-shop* [T niwk'-shop], the corner-shop. 'T' *poke-neuk* [T puoh'k-niwk'], the corner of the poke, or bag. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is a much heard but not the characteristic pronunciation, which is [nih'k]. These forms can only be written with a short vowel hesitatingly. The vowel is, in each case, frequently heard long, and perhaps quite as often with a medial sound as a short one. It may also be noted, that in such words as 'shop' one almost slips into writing [uo] for the vowel. On the part of speakers there is a constant tendency to this sound when o occurs between consonants; and, in many words, as in *bonnet* [buon'it], the change is absolute and unvarying on the part of those who adhere to the dialect. In refined dialect the vowel changes to [u], as in *sorrow* [sur'u], *fork* [fu'k], *morn* [mu'n], *forlorn* [fulu'n]. There is this change, too, with the diphthong *ou*, as in *mourn* [mu'n]. In making these remarks one cannot avoid indulging in repetition, but the notes may be allowed to stand because the tendency and actual change indicated affects the dialect remarkably, and yet has never met with the slightest recognition.

Neukin [niwk'in]. A *neukin* proper is well explained in the *Wh. Gl.*:—"The corner on both sides the fire-place in old-fashioned country houses, where the fire is kindled on the hearth, and a bawk or beam for the mantel-piece overarches it the entire width of the room. Within

this expansive recess, a seat of stone, or a settle of wood appears on both hands;” gen. There is this arrangement intact yet in many houses, far and wide, and there are few old tenements without some modification of it in one or another apartment. But whether semblance remains or does not remain, a ‘langsettle’ [laang’setu’l] and the chimney-corner constitute ample material for ensuring at least the name of *neukin* for every fire-side. There may be an improved fire-grate and an oven in the way, with the domain of the settle usurped by a chair, and yet there will be the *neukin* and a place of honour left.

Never heed [niv’ur ee’d, neer ee’d, (also, in each case) ih’d], v. a. and v. n. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. The forms are about equally in use. The explanatory phrase [niv’ur (or [neer’]) maa’nd] is as much in use, too.

Nevil [nev’il, niv’il, (and occasionally) ni’h’vil, nih’vil], v. a. to beat with the fist. *Wh. Gl.* past and pres. parts.; gen. See *Néave*.

Newery-day [niwu’ri-di’h’], the familiar designation of *New-Year’s day*; Mid.

Nib [nib’], v. a., v. n., and sb. to nibble; Mid.

Nick [nik’], an open crack of any kind; gen. ‘My hands are *nicked* with the frost’ [Maa’aanz’ ur’ nikt’ wiv’ t fruost’], cracked, or chapped with the frost.

Nicker [nik’ur], v. n. and sb. to neigh; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part.

Nifle [n:aa’fu’l], v. n. to trifle; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part.

Niggle [nig’u’l]; or **Naggle** [nag’u’l], v. n. to haggle. ‘Don’t go and let him *niggle* and *naggle*

it away from thee’ [Deh’nt gae un’ lit’ im’ nig’u’l un’ naag’u’l t uwi’h’ frēh’ dhu]. **Niggler** [nig’lur], and occasionally **naggler** [naag’lur], are employed *substantively* for *haggler*. *Thé Wh. Gl.* has **niggling** [nig’lin], pres. part; Mid.

Nildernalder [nil’d’unaal’d’u], v. n. to pace along idly, allowing the attention to be diverted at random; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part.

Nim [nim’], v. n. and adj. to pace along quickly, with a light step; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part. and adj. In Mid-Yorks. the participle is not much resorted to. A speaker would, as a rule, in this case, prefer changing the antecedent verb so that a principal one might have play, and instead of saying, ‘The old lady goes *nimming* along’ (*Wh. Gl.*), would say, ‘The old lady *does nim* along’ [T aoh’d li’h’di’ diz’ nim’ ulaang’].

Nim [nim’], v. a. to pick up hastily, or snatch; to steal, with a quick movement; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part., associated with *up*, which, in Mid-Yorks. dialect, is not a necessary adjunct.

Ninny [nin’i], v. n. and sb. to whinny; Mid.

Nip [nip’, naep’ (ref.)], v. a., v. n., and sb. to pinch; gen. See *Nep*.

Nippin [nip’in], a small nugget; Nidd.

Nip-raisin [nip-re’h’zin], a stingy salesman; one who is barely just towards the buyer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Nip-curn** [nip’-kaon], nip-currant, is also employed. In this word the *r* is frequently trilled; but on occasions is as distinctly without the letter. For *nip*, **split** [splet’] is substituted, at times, to express a like meaning.

Nip-screed [nip-skree’d]; or

- Nipskin** [nip·skin], a niggard. *Wh. Gl.* The first (lit. a *nip-shred*) is a general term; the last a Mid-Yorks. With reference to this term the *Wh. Gl.* explains: "One who infringes on another's dues or borders, as the term *screed* implies; one who 'cuts beyond the edge of his own cloth.'" Another signification may be added. A *screed* is usually not intended to be of a width which may be '*screeded*' again, to be made but 'a band' of, as a country speaker would say; but this is an operation which, circumstances allowing, may be supposed to engage the thoughts of a *nip-screed*. **Nipper** [nip·ur] is also in use generally, with a similar meaning.
- Nit** [nit·], or **Nut** [nuot·], adv. not; gen. The last form is general to the county.
- Nither** [nidh·ur], v. a. to starve to trembling, with cold; gen. 'I am *nithered* with cold' [Aa·z nidh·ud wi kao·h'd]. **Nether** [nedh·ur] is also an occasional pronunciation. *Wh. Gl.* past and pres. parts.
- Nitter** [nit·u], v. n. to titter; Mid.
- Nizzle-toppin** [niz·u'l-topin], an actively-inclined, but weak-minded person; Mid.
- Nobbut**. See **Nought but**.
- Nodder** [nod·ur], v. n. to be in a visible state of tremor, from the head downwards. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Noddle** [nod·u'l], v. n. and v. a. to nod, with a quick convulsive motion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Used, also, *substantively*, for the head.
- Noddy** [nod·i]; or **Anoddy** [unod·i], adj. alone; Mid. 'I looked in as I was going by, and found him *anoddy*' [Aa·li·h'kd in·uz·Aa·wur·gaan·in baa·, un·faand·im·unod·i]. The cabin of a certain old country dame went by the name of 'Noddy-cob Hall'; the walls being built of time-rounded stones, known as 'cobles,' and 'cobs,' and the situation of the dwelling a lonely one.
- Nodling** [nod·lin], applied to one in a chronic state of absent-mindedness; Mid.
- Noggin** [nogr·in], a small vessel, which is also used as a quarter of a pint measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Noited** [naoy·n'tid], pp. ordained, destined. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Nokkin** [nok·in], a nugget of solid ore; Nidd.
- Noppy** [nop·i], adj. tipsy; gen.
- Notage** [nuo·h'tij], v. a. and sb. notice. *Wh. Gl.* Many other Mid-Yorks. people indulge in this pronunciation.
- Notified** [nuo·h'tifaa·d (and often long)], pp. noted, or known by reputation. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Notomise** [not·um:aayz]; or **Notomy** [not·umi], i.e. *an anatomy*, a skeleton. The first is the Mid-Yorks. form, and both forms are heard in Nidderdale.
- Nought but** [naob·ut, nuob·ut], adv. only. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The final letter interchanges with *d*.
- Noughtpenny** [naowt·peni], adj. applied to anything done, or to be done, for which there will be no pay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Nows and thans** [noo·z un dhaanz·], now and then; at odd times. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'He comes at *nows and thans*' [I kuom·z·ut·noo·z un·dhaanz·]. 'I see him *nows and thans*' [Aa·see·z im·noo·z un·dhaanz·]. The [aa] of the last word is a peculiarity in the dialect, the characteristic vowel-change in such words as *then* being to [i].
- Nowt** [naowt·], sb. and adj.

nought, naught, or nothing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This pronunciation is so constantly and so generally heard, even in localities where there are opposite dialect usages, that the truly characteristic form is apt to be lost sight of. In Mid-Yorkshire a speaker employs [naowt] incessantly, but gives way to [neh't] at intervals, and when this form is used that would be a dull instinct which, contacting with the sound, did not at once associate it with the genius of the dialect. Among the miners of Nidderdale a sound is current which is slight and fugitive in character, difficult to denote, and, as an apparently anomalous formation, almost willingly forgotten. It is as if in pronouncing this word *nout* the mouth was opened for [aa] with the result of [aow], short (usually) in both cases. With some speakers it is an accidental sound, and, unless one is in the habit of trying to account for everything that is heard, may easily escape recognition. Yet it is in clear consonance with the regularities and vocal perfections of the local dialect. Elsewhere, where geographical position is favourable to the fuller development of this sound (as, in some degree, among the miners of the north-west, but more in an exactly opposite direction, within a certain limit, midway between York and the coast), it becomes [aa] simply and fully.

Nowt [naowt]; or **Nêat** [n:i'h't], used of cattle, in the singular; the plural taking *s*. The first form is most employed. 'I went to a druggist's while I was in York, and got some *neatfoot-oil*' [Aa' wint tiv u d'ruog'istuz waal Aa waar i Yurk', un' gaat suom naowt'fi'h't-ao'yl].

Nowther [naow'dhur]; or **Nowder**

[naow'd'ur]; or **Nôather** [nuo'h'dhur]; or **Nôader** [nuo'h'd'ur]; or **Nâ'ther** [ne'h'dhur]; or **Nâ'der** [ne'h'd'ur]; or **Nêather** [ni'h'dhur]; or **Nêader** [ni'h'd'ur], employed conjunctively, or as substantives of convenience. Neither. These various forms are general. Young people employ [ne'h'dhur] and [ne'h'd'ur]; and the two last of the list are the refined forms. Old people usually abide by the two first, but frequently use the two following, [nuo'h'dhur, nuo'h'd'ur]. Usually this vowel [uo] may be quite distinguished, but when short, and quickly spoken, it is extremely difficult to distinguish from [ao]. The [uo] form, disassociated from the dental *d*, is much more heard southward, in company with [ao], and, very occasionally, [ao]; the last prevailing duly south, and the former south-west, and westward from Leeds. These forms are, in town dialect, refined by (in [nuo'h'dhur] *e. g.*) the absence of the [h'] and a change in the vowel-sound to [oa]; and (in [nao'h'dhur] *e. g.*) by a dismissal of the final element of the vowel alone.

Nub [nuob'], v. a. and sb. to nudge; Mid.

Num'le [nuom'u'l], v. a. benumb; Mid. 'My fingers is fair (are quite) *num'led*' [Maa' fingg'uz iz fe'h' nuom'u'dl].

Nunc [nuonk'], uncle; Mid.

Nunscape [nuon'skup (and) skih'p]; or **Anunscape** [unuon' (and) unun'skup (and) skih'p]. To be *anunscape* is to be in a fidgety, uneasy state; gen. An alarming occurrence in a locality where relatives dwell will 'set' a person 'all o' t' *nunscape*, to go there, to be certain about their welfare. Or, having little time in which to catch a train, a

person will be on the *nunscape* to be off. 'Our lad's *anunscape* about going to the fair' [Oor' laadz' unuon'skup uboot' gaang'in tu t' fe'h'r]. [See *Anonsker* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. Lit., it means 'on the wish,' *i. e.* very eager or desirous about a thing; cf. Dan. *önske*, to wish.—W. W. S.]

Nunshon [nuon'shun], luncheon; Mid.

Nunty [nuon'ti], adj. stiff; formal; Mid.

O' [o] and [ao], prep. *On*, in the sense of *of*; gen. In this character *o'* has a free idiomatic use, separating verb and pronoun. 'Winnot (will not) thou let t' baby cuddle (embrace) o' thee?' [Win'ut tu lit' t' baab'i 'kuod'u'l ao dhu?] 'What took (caused) him to go?' 'He went *on* himself'—because the fit took him [Waat' ti'h'k im' tu gaang'? I wint' o' izsen'].]

Obstracklous [obst'raak'lus], adj. used of one who is of wayward, masterful habits; Mid. 'He's *obstracklous* past biding (bide, *v. a.* to endure); he'd do with a good hazeling now and then' [Eez' obst'raak'lus paast' baa'd-in; id' di'h' wi u gi'h'd ez'ling noo' un' dhin']. [Compare *obstropolous*, a common corruption of *obstreperous*.—W. W. S.]

Odd-house [od- (and) uod'-oo's]. A single dwelling, amid-land, always gets this name; gen. In some localities, the word is almost synonymous with *farm-house*; dwellings of this character usually outlying the villages.

Odling [od'lin], remainder,—usually applied to animals; Mid. 'Two *odlings* of lambs' [Tw'e' od'linz u laamz'].

Od-rabit! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-raabit]; or **Od-rabit-**

lit! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-raabit-lit], imprecatory forms, amounting to a good mouthful each, and apt to be a little spleenish at times, but nothing more; gen. The last form (*Wh. Gl.*) is employed in such a phrase as, 'Od-rabit-lit o' t' like!' [Aoh'd'-raabit-lit' ut' laa'k]. But here it happens that the final word of the form has a stress upon it, which is not usual. The first form is necessarily followed by a pronoun.

Od-rot! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-rot', raot', ri'h't, (and) ruoh't]; or **Od-rut!** [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-ruot']; or **Od-rat!** [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-raat']; or **Drat!** [d'raat']; or **Dréat!** [d'ri'h't]; or **Drot!** [d'rot', d'raot', d'ruoh't]; or **Drut!** [d'ruot', d'ruoh't], imprecatory forms in common use, but which carry no meaning; gen.

Ods-art! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-z-aa't], interj. an exclamation of surprise, wonderment, or alarm. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The vowel of the last part of the word also interchanges with [eh'].

Odz-ounds! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-z-oonz'], a petty oath, employed in mock anger. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Of [of, uof], offspring. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Is *this* little one one of the *off* too, then?' [Iz' dhis' laa'l un' yaan' ut' of' ti'h', dhin'?] In this sentence, the term is used for *children*, familiarly. In each sense it is heard in the Leeds district, too, with some frequency.

Off [of, uof], prep. associated with *on it* (of it), in an idiomatic phrase, to denote a retrograde stage of illness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He had begun to pick up a bit, but to-day he's *off* on 't again'

[Id· biguon· tu pik· uop· u bit·, but· tu-de· iz· uof· ont· ugi·h'n].

Offal [of·u'l, uof·u'l], sb. and adj. used of a worthless, ill-dispositioned person; also of a thoroughly idle one; gen. **Offaly** is also employed both adverbially (*Wh. Gl.*) and adjectivally. 'He'd a nasty good-to-nothing (good - for - nothing) *offaly* look with him' [Eed· u naas·ti gih·d· tu-naowt uof·u'li li·h'k wi im·].

Offer [aof·ur], v. a. and sb. occasionally heard in the senses of *surrender*, and *sacrifice*; Mid. One juvenile will say to another, in hiding from parents because of a misdeed, 'Go and *offer* thyself before thou's made (compelled)' [Gaan· un· aof·ur dhisen· ufuoh·r dhuoz· mi·h'd]. 'It's a great *offer* to make for that mends (amends)' [Its· u gri·h't aof·ur tu maak·fu·dhaat·menz·], a great sacrifice to make for so poor a return.

Off-start [aof·ste·h't], commencement. The word is used in respect of action only. A book 'begins' by *off-starting* with its preface; gen.

Olden [ao·h'dun], v. n. and v. a. to age. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Onnykin [aon·ikin], adj. and noun-adj. any kind; gen. This form is employed, but *s* is usually added. [In Early English, the true Northern form is *anikin*. We also find *any kinnes*, and even *anys kinnes*.—W. W. S.]

Onnymak [aon·imaak], adj. and noun-adj. any shape, form, sort, or kind; gen. The plural takes *s*.

Orf [ao·h'f], applied to a running sore on cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. See **Hurf**.

Othergates [uodh·ugi·h'ts], adv. otherwise; in another manner; by another way, literally or figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Othersome [uodh·usum], adj.

other. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is employed variously, but restrictedly, as noting something besides, or, as opposed to *some*. It is also in occasional use elliptically for *other thing*.

Ouse [ooz·, aowz·], v. a. to bale, or pour out, in large measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ousen [aowz·un]; or **Owsen** [aawz·un]; or **Oosen** [ooz·un], sb. pl. oxen. The two first forms are occasionally heard in Nidderdale, but the last form is the usual one, and is general. **Ousharrows** [aowz·aar·uz], a large kind of harrow, used for breaking the clods when the 'fur' has been turned back, after a field has been fallow a season. **Ous** [ooz·], *sing.* is employed in Mid-Yorks., but is only heard at intervals, though, in the case of individuals, habitually.

Out o' t' head [oot· ut yi·h'd], adj. the customary equivalent for *insane*; gen.

Outen [oot·u'n], adv. in occasional use for *out*, meaning *with-out*, or not at home; Mid. The phrase '*outen door*' [oot·u'n di·h'r] takes the place of *out-of-doors*.

Outen [oot·u'n], has the sense of *out*, or *outer one*, and is possibly a contraction of the last form; gen. 'A load of sheep came withering down the lane, and one of ours was among the *outens*' [U luo·h'd u shee·p kaam· widh·urin doo·n t luo·h'n, un· yaan· u oo·h'z waar·umaang· too·tunz·]. **Load** is a colloquialism for a large number. In broad dialect speech, the pronunciation is [le·h'd].

Out-end [oot·ind·], an outshot; an outlet of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Out-gate [oot·gih't, (and) geh't], an outlet, or a short pathway, more or less enclosed, leading outwards from any defined place.

- Wh. Gl.*; Mid. See its opposite term, *Ingate*.
- Outly** [oot·li], adv. thoroughly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'That brush bides in the hand (remains in hand) a long time, lass, so we'll look for something being *outly* well done when it leaves it' [Dhaat·bruosh·baa·dz it·aand·u laang·taa'm, laas·, se'h wil·li'h'k fu suom·ut bin·wee'l d:i'h'n win·it·li'h'vz it·].
- Outmense** [ootmen's], v. a. to exceed, in relation to manners, or becomingness of habit; gen.
- Outray** [ootre'h'], v. a. to outshine; Mid.
- Outspend** [ootspin'd], v. a. to exhaust; gen.
- Out-thrust** [oot·thruost], sb. and v. a. a projection; to project; to thrust out. *Wh. Gl.* (*sb.*); gen. In Mid-Yorks., the verb is more used than the substantive. **Out-thrusten** [oot·thruos'u'n] (*Wh. Gl.*) is also the common form of the participle generally.
- Ouzel** [ooz'u'l], the blackbird; gen.
- Overwin** [:ao'wh'win'], v. a. to overcome; gen.
- Ower** [aow'h'r], v. n. and v. a. employed elliptically for, to give over, or cease from; also, imperatively, with a like meaning. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'It (the rain) will *ower* inow' [It·u'l aow'h'r inoo·], will cease by-and-by. 'Ower thy hand a bit!' [Aow'h'r dhi aand·u bit·], stay your hand, or, hold on a little!
- Owerance** [aow'h'runs], *overance*, or power of control. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'He's no *owerance* o' t' lad' [Eez·ne'h' aow'h'runs u t' laad·].
- Ower-beyont** [aowh'-biyaon't, yuon't, yuoh'nt], adv. over-
away; gen.
- Owercesten** [aowh'rkes'u'n (and) kis'u'n], v. a. and pp. overcast. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A verb is also current—[aow'h'kest·], which is, at times, deprived of its final letter.
- Ower'd** [aow'h'd], adj. over, or past; gen. to the county. 'It's all *ower'd* with him' [It's·yaal·aow'h'd wi im·]. This is a common expression when a person is dead. **Ower** [aow'h'] is employed, too, but the participial form is much used.
- Owergate** [aow'h'gih't], a gate-stile. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Owermickle** [aow'h'mik'u'l], over, or too much. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old Mid-Yorkshire people also substitute **muckle** [muok'u'l] for the last word.
- Owermony** [aow'h'maon'i], over, or, too many. Also, colloquially, with the same rendering, as in the phrase, 'It was one *owermony* for him' [It·wur·yaan·aow'h'maon'i fur im·]. The last [ao] interchanges with [uo].
- Owernice** [aowh'naa's], adj. 'over,' or, too nice. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Owerset** [aow'h'sit· (and) set·], v. a. to overtask. **Owersetten** [aow'h'sit'u'n (and) set'u'n], *pp.* *Wh. Gl.* (*pp.*); gen. The verb is very common; and the participial form is also employed for it (apart from the infinitive mood) occasionally.
- Owerwelt** [aow'h'welt·], v. a. and sb. to overturn completely. *Wh. Gl.* (*pp.* and *sb.*); gen. To overturn in a backward direction is to **rigwelt** [rig'welt·]; [from *rig*, the back; *welt* being the A.S. *wæltan*, to roll, tumble, cognate with G. *walzen*, whence our *waltz*. —W. W. S.] A lad will complain to parents that he has been way-laid by an associate, and *rigwelted*,—laid on his back, at unawares, or as the result of a tussle. And so a sheep is said

to be *rigwelted* when overturned, and unable to rise, from its weight of wool. **Welt** is also employed with what may appear to be a similarity of meaning to that of **owerwelt**, but there is the difference attaching to the latter form, that it implies a completeness in regard to the action indicated. A cart is *welted*, or upturned, in order to discharge its load; but it is only *overwelted* when entirely overturned for repairs, or by an act of mischief. Yet again, there are ways of employing the simple word so as to convey quite the sense of the compound, as in the phrase, 'Welt it ower,' or 'clean ower' [Welt it tli'h'n aow'h'].

Oxter [oks't'ur], the armpit. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Packman [paak'maan], a pedlar. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Packrag-day [paak'raag-di'h']. The day after Martinmas-day is so called, familiarly; being the day when servants who are about to change places pack up and leave. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pad [paad'], a frog; gen.

Padding-can [paad'in-kaan], a common lodging-house; Mid. In the Leeds dialect, **ken** [ken'] is used vulgarly of any dwelling or locality; but it is most usual to associate the term with anything disreputable, or mean. A *pig-sty*, is 't' pig-ken; a *dog-kennel*, 't' dog-ken, and so on. [Ken is the usual cant term for a house; common in London. It is a gipsy word, viz. the Eastern *khan*.—W. W. S.]

Paddynoddy [paad'inod'i], an account, or narration at length. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. At times, shortened to *paddy*.

Paddywatch [paadiwaach]; or **Paddy** [paad'i], an almanac; Mid.

Pag [paagg'], v. n. to toil, familiarly; Mid. 'What, *pagging* at it yet!' [Waat', paagg'in aat' yut'!]. **Peg** [pegg'] is the town form; but is also used as a v. a., to *hurry*.

Paigle [pe'h'gu'l], a cowslip; Mid.

Pai'k [pe'h'k], v. a. to beat; Nidd.

Pairage [p'e'h'rij], equality; Mid.

Pall [pao'h'l], v. a. to puzzle; Mid.

Palm [puo'h'm], v. a. to climb straightly, with such action that the open hands (and not the arms) are put to most stress. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A person is said to *climb* [tlim'] a tree; to *swarm* [swaa'm] up a pole, and to *swarble* [swaa'bu'l] down again. *Palm*, as employed *substantively*, for the inner part of the hand, is pronounced in the same way. *Palm* is also commonly heard in relation to the hand itself. 'Give us hold of thy *pawm*!' [Gi uz' aoh'd u dhi puo'h'm], give me hold of thy hand! or, let me shake hands with you.

Palm-cross-day [puo'h'm-kruos'-di'h'], a name to denote *Palm-Sunday*, when (and during Passion-week) crosses, made of palm-twigs, are displayed about houses, and are called *palm-crosses*. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid., where the custom but lingers in localities.

Pan [paan'], v. n. to frame. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In some cases, this explanatory word must be substituted, though as a word pertaining to the dialect, where it is employed idiomatically (and pronounced [fre'h'm]), it is sufficiently expressive. Thus, in **pan tul**, one of the commonest expressions on Yorkshire lips, there is the meaning of the dialect *frame to*, but the equivalent in understandable English would be *set to*. This is a mild case of idiom, however, and at a longer

stretch in this direction, when a verb is left to be understood, *pan* and 'frame' seem to have still less in common. When a newly-made coat is being inspected on the owner's back, the remark will be made, that it *pans* well—'frames to fit well' being the dialect equivalent, and *fits well* as the phrase would be understood in ordinary speech. A servant having left an old place for a new one does not *pan* well to it—is inapt, in regard to the duties of her new position. **Pan** is also employed *substantively*, as in the complimentary sentence 'Thou's had a faithful *pan* at it, my lass!' [Dhuoz' ed' u fih'thfuol paan' aat' it', maa laas'], you have had an honest spell at it, my girl! **Panner** is also in identical and frequent use. A 'good *panner*' is one able to set well to work; and, at times, the term is used for *worker*. 'He is a good *panner*-tul when there is work to do' [Eez' u gih'd paan'u-tuol' win' dhuz' waak' tu di'h'], is a good settler-to, &c.—willing and able, and going the right way about the work in hand, or, referred to.

Panch [paansh'], v. a. and sb. to crush, with sudden force; Mid.

Pankin [paang'kin], a large earthenware vessel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is a vessel of varying size, used for the household bread, and the various requirements of the pantry or dairy. There are, too, the 'water-*pankin*' [waat'ur-paangkin], the 'cream-*pankin*' [kri:h'm-paangkin], &c. An Irish reaper calls the same article a 'pan-crock.'

Pannel [paan'il], a cloth, or pack-saddle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Panshon [paan'shun], a large earthenware vessel; Mid. See **Pankin**.

Parlous [paa'lus], adj. dangerous,

perilous. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pars-lit-on't! [paa's-lit-uont'], an imprecatory form, employed with some ill-meaning, but not understood. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [Meaning 'a pox light on it;']—very common in old plays.—W. W. S.]

Pash [paash'], v. a., v. n., and sb. The *Wh. Gl.* renders this word by *smash*. It is in general use, and rarely approaches this meaning. When it does, the word *smash* must bear emphasis, and its correspondence becomes due in a degree to its adventitious character. The verb to *pash*, in the more recognised sense, bears reference not so much to the action as to the doer of the action, and the implication of violence rests with the doer. To *pash* a thing is not necessarily to cause it to break, but to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance. [For examples, see *Pash* in Richardson, &c.—W. W. S.] To '*pash* about,' is to rave about; to '*pash* out' at a door, is to dash out; to '*pash* at' a door, is to dash against it violently, with the body, or the whole of the foot; to *pash* upstairs or down, is to stamp heavily in walking, but does not necessarily imply rapid motion. A woman '*pashes* at' another 'with her tongue,' in an onslaught of abuse; a walker goes along 'at a *pashing* gate' [gih't], with a heavy tread, at a driving speed; and a cart which is being tilted, at last goes '*pash* down,' conveniently, doing damage to nothing.

Pash [paash']; or **Posh** [posh'], a state of sopiness, as a grass field after continuous rain; gen. 'All o' a *posh*' [Yaal' u u 'posh'].

Pash [paash'], a state of rottenness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The same idea (as is illustrated above) attaches to this substantive, which

is not used of every object in a state of rottenness; nor is it in its partial use associated with anything unbroken. A rotten apple, for example, is not spoken of as *pash* while it remains whole on the tree, or in the hand; but when it falls, or is thrown down, and bursts, exposing its state thoroughly, then there is the name of *pash* for it at once. The common proverb, 'as rotten as *pash*,' is best understood in this strict sense.

Passing [paas'in]. When a person is at the point of death, the neighbours attend in the chamber, and occupy themselves devotionally. This service, or time, is called, the *Passing*; Mid. When death takes place, the ceremony is at an end, and the usual matronly offices are performed by those present. Afterwards, all sit down to an abundant table, and there is a feast without much noise.

Passion [paash'un], employed as a v. n.; gen. 'What's thou go *passioning* about in that way for; thou can make no better of it' [Waats' tu gaan' paash'nin uboots' i' dhaat' wi'h' fur'; dhoo kun' maak' ni'h' bet'ur ut'].

Pate [pi'h't, pe'h't], the top of the head. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pate [pe'h't], a badger; gen.

Patter [paat'ur], v. n. and v. a. to tread. 'Patter down,' to tread down. **Patterment** [paat'u-mint], sb. footprint. **Pattering** [paat'u'rin], sb. footstep (as heard). *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Patter**, sb., also, indicating a thoroughly-trodden state—all over footprints. 'It's all *patter*' [Its' yaal' paat'ur]. 'It's *patter* now; it will be blather to-morn' [Its' paat'ur noo'; it'u'l bi blaadh'u tu - muo'h'n], it will be soft puddle to-morrow.

Pawk [paoh'k], impertinence;

pertness. **Pawky**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Is also in use as an *active verb* (usually followed by *at*), and slightly as a *verb neuter*. 'Don't begin to *pawk*, now!' [Din'ut bigin' (or 'start' [staat', ste'h't]) tu paoh'k, noo].

Pèak [pi'h'k], sb. and v. a. offence, umbrage, or, as the spelling suggests, pique; gen. 'He's taken a *pèak* at somewhat' [Eez' te'h'n u pi'h'k ut' suom'ut], has taken umbrage, or offence at something. 'He's *pèaked* about somewhat' [Eez' pi'h'kt uboot' suom'ut], offended about something.

Pèarch [pi'h'ch], v. a. employed in the sense often attached to the verb to *search*, colloquially, in relation to the weather, when penetratingly cold. 'It fair *pèarches* to the bone to-night—it's *that* raw-cold' [It' fe'h'r pi'h'chiz tu t bi'h'n (and [be'h'n] ref. but common) tu - neet'—its' dhaat' rao'h'-kaoh'd], It quite *searches* (*pierces* does not suggest itself as so apt a word) one to the bone to-night, the air is so raw and cold. A severe time of this nature is called, in somewhat droll style, 'a *pèarcher*.' **Pèarching**, adj. (*Wh. Gl.*) 'It was *pèarching* cold at the fore-end of (during the early part of) the night' [It' wur' pi'h'ch'in kao'h'd ut' t fuor'-ind' ut' neet']. [This reminds one of Milton's use of *parching*; Par. Lost, ii. 594:

"The *parching* air

Burns froze, and cold performs
th' effect of fire."

—W. W. S.] *Fore* has two other vulgar forms [fuoh'r, faor'], and a gradation of refined ones [fur', fu'r, faoh'r, fao'r] which, to the native ear, are essentially distinct from the former, even where there is little dissimilarity in pronunciation relatively. Another form may be added, [foa'r],

which is considered too fine to use, and is scouted as an affectation by homely people. This is the current refined form of parts of the south and south-west.

Péart [pi'h't], adj. pert, in the sense of being lively and active; gen. 'As *péart* as a lop' (flea) [Uz pi'h't uz u lop']. The pronunciation is, in Yorkshire, a peculiar one for the class of word, and is common to both rural and town dialect. [Very common in other counties, especially, e.g. in Salop.—W. W. S.]

Péascod [pi'h'skaoh'd], the term for a full shell of peas. '*Péascod-swad*' [pi'h'skaoh'd-swaad'], a pea-shell. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This rural dialect form of *pea* is the refined one of town, or southern dialect, where are two other forms [paey' (and) pey'], the first being the characteristic one.

Peff [pef'], v. n. to cough shortly and faintly, unable or unwilling to make a thorough effort; also, to labour in breath shortly, pursing the mouth, as it were, in the act, as if to make breath. *Peff* is also as commonly heard *substantively*. 'He gave a bit of a *peff*' [I gaav u bit uv' (or [u'n']) u pef']. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the verb, in its first sense. At times, the senses are so allied in conversation that it is useless attempting to make a distinction.

Pelf [pelf'], a term bestowed on a worthless person; Mid.

Pelt [pelt'], skin. *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorks., applied to the human skin, but usually only when the skin is alluded to in its integrity. The term has, however, a stricter application to the skin or hide of animals. The *Wh. Gl.* illustration ("Horns, tail, and *pelt*" [Ao'h'nz, ti'h'l, un' pelt']) seems also to imply this. With regard to the final *t* of words, parti-

cularly of monosyllables, it must be noted that in Mid-Yorks. it is impossible not to recognise its semi-dental character, especially in women's conversation. [Applied in Middle English to the sheep.

"Off shepe also comythe *pelt* and eke Felle;"

The Hors, The Shepe, and the Gosse; in *Polit. Rel. and Love Poems*, ed. Furnivall, p. 16. It is cognate with Germ. *pelz*.—W. W. S.]

Pelter [pel'tur], v. a., v. n., and sb. pelt; gen. 'It came such of a *pelter*' (such a torrent) [It kaam 'sa'y'k n u pel'tur]. 'He's been *peltering* on (of) me with stones.' 'Why, they were only the size of hagstones' (hailstones) [Eez bin pel'tu'rin aon mu wi ste'h'nz. Waa'yu, dhu wu naob'ut t book u aag'steh'nz].

Perceivance [pusi'h'vuns], perception. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb [pusi'h'v] is also in use, but to a very slight extent compared with its employment in ordinary speech. It is much confined to negative sentences, is felt to be an equivocal term, and a sober meaning is but rarely attached to it. A parent will thus deliver himself, in irony, to a child who has been making excuse for neglectful conduct: 'Nay, bairn, thou *perceives* nothing; thou's no *perceivance* in thee; thou's tuptack!' [N:e'h, be'h'n, dhoo pusi'h'vs naow't; dhuoz ne'h' pusi'h'vuns i dhu; dhuoz tuop'taak'], by which the child understands that he has no equal in delinquency.

Perishment [per-ishment], a severe cold. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. To **perish**, v. a. is to be in a state of starvation from cold. 'If thou goes out to-night it will *perish* thee' [If dhuo gaanz oot tu-neet it'u'l perish dhu].

'We have got hold of some *perishing* weather at last—it would *perish* a toad to death' [Wig'it'u'naoh'd'u suom'perish-in widh'ur ut' laast—it' ud'perish u te'h'd tu di'h'th]. On the part of broad dialect speakers there is a great tendency to make the first vowel in this word [uo], and the actual interchange is often most distinct.

Pettle [pet'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to cling in a gentle fondling manner, with a light embrace; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes the term, and makes a reference to *clag*. But this word conveys a coarser idea, and is not usually substituted. Any adhesive substance in contact with an object *clags*, and a child *clags* to mother's skirt; but, in each relation, *pettles* could not be employed to convey the same meaning. Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it *pettles* with its head against the old one' [it' pet'u'lz wi its' yi'h'd ugi'h'n t'ao'h'd un'], plays with the head about the neck of the old one, or rubs head with it.

Peugh [piw'], v. n. indicating the action consequent on a bout of laboured breathing. At such times, afflicted people are in the habit of pursing the lips, and blowing, for relief; and this is *peughing* [piw'in]; Mid. 'Poor old man! he does peff and *peugh*!' [Puo'h'r ao'h'd maan'! i diz' pef un' piw']. *Peff*, to breathe shortly and spasmodically, moving the lips, changes its vowel, [paaf, pif'], while maintaining the same sense.

Powder [piw'd'ur], pewter; gen. In some houses, the dinner-service of plates, dishes, &c., consists almost entirely of this old-fashioned ware.

Pewit [piw'it], the lapwing; gen.

Pey [paey'], v. n. and occasionally

a v. a. to exert the body, in walking, at a fast pace; Mid. This is the usual application of the word; the sense in which it is understood referring to the act of locomotion. 'I met him coming along, *peying* at all ivvers' (all evers) [Aa' met'im' kuo'min ulaang' paey'in ut' yaal' iv'uz], at 'no end' of a pace. In the present participle, a sound like a faint guttural, or rough aspirate, precedes the ending. But the verb does not contain this feature.

Pick [pik'], v. a. and sb. to pitch; to push. *Wh. Gl.* (vb.); gen. **Pick-ower** [pik'-aow'h'r] is as usual a substantive form. 'He gave him a *pick*, and over he went' [Ee gaav'im' u pik', un' aow'h'r i wint']. 'Give him a *pick-ower*' [Gi im' u pik'-aow'h'r], knock him down.

Pick [pik'], v. n. and v. a. to quarrel, or rebuke sharply. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Don't *pick* so' [Di'h'nt pik' se'h']. 'They *pick* and peck at one another the day through' [Dhe pik' un' pek' ut' yaan' unidh'ur t di'h' thruof'].

Pick [pik'], v. n. and v. a. to vomit. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pife [paa'fu'l], v. n. and occasionally a v. a. to pilfer. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Pike [paayk', paa'k], a large cock of hay; gen.

Pikethank [paayk'thaangk], pickthank; gen. This word does not follow the rule in respect of characteristic vowel-changes. The retention of the ordinary vowel *a* [aa] is unusual, *e* [e] being substituted.

Pikle [paa'ku'l], v. n. and v. a. to pick food daintily in eating, and to eat little, after the manner of invalids. *Wh. Gl.* The meaning appended is that current in Mid-Yorkshire, where it is not

restricted in use to the habits of cattle, as is apparently indicated in the *Gl.* The long *i* sound noted there (but really a short element, [paayk'u'l]), and in other such words, is the refined sound in Mid-Yorks., Nidderdale, and the north and north-west of the county generally.

Pimp [pimp'], v. n. to indulge a squeamish appetite; Mid. **Pimperry** [pim'puri], adj. squeamish, with respect to food. It will be said of a cow, that she is 'pimperry-stomached' [pim'puri - stuom'ukt]. **Pimping** [pim'pin] is usually employed superlatively, with the same meaning.

Pink [pink'], v. a. and sb. to toss, by an effort which requires the power of both arms; Mid. 'He pinked it clean over the hedge' [Ee pinkt' it' tli'h'n aow'h'r t' idj.]. 'Did he push thee into t' dyke?' 'Nay, he pinked me in' [Did' i pish' dhu in'tu t' daa'k? Ni'h', i pink't mu in'].

Pinnock [pin'uk], v. n. and v. a. to perch at an edge, or point; Mid. 'Look at yon' bairn where it's pinnocking. Go to it, before it tumbles' [Li'h'k ut' yaon' be'h'n wi'h'r its' pin'ukin. Gaang' tiv' it, ufuo'h'r it' tuom'u'lz].

Pinny [pin'i], a contraction of *pin afore*; gen.

Pinnyshow [pin'ishii'h', (and) shao'h' (ref.)], a child's peep-show. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The charge for a peep is a pin, and, under extraordinary circumstances of novelty, two pins. The pronunciations indicated belong to adults. Children and young people generally usually adopt [shaow] for the last word.

Pis'le [pis'u'l], lit. an *epistle*; a narration of any kind; Mid. Of a wordy woman, it will be said, that she 'went nagging on

with a long *pis'le* that it would have tired a horse to stand and listen to' [win't naag'u'rin aon' wi u laang' pis'u'l ut' it' ud' u taay'ud u 'aos' tu staan' un' lis'u'n tiv']. [The initial *e* is likewise dropped in Icelandic; cf. Icel. *pistill*, an epistle. — W. W. S.]

Pit [pit'], a fruitstone; Mid.

Pitch [pich']. When a miner's arrangement is to receive remuneration according to the weight of ore 'got,' he is working 'by pitch.' When the arrangement is to work by measurement, he is 'going by t' band'; Nidd.

Plain [pli'h'n], v. n. to lament; to complain, but more varied in application than this word. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *Gl.* has the two apt illustrations: "They are always *plaining* poverty" [Dhur' yaal'us pli'h'nin puov'uti]. "A good *plainer*" [U gi'h'd pli'h'nur], a good beggar. Also adding **plaint**, sb. complaint, which is likewise in general use. The verb is spelt '*plean*' by local writers, agreeably with the usual pronunciation, but as the refined form [ple'h'n] identifies itself in pronunciation with the word *plain*, whether this is a simple word or compounded, it seems unnecessary to make any change in the spelling.

Plash [plaash'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to splash. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This form is, however, much less used than **blash** [blaash']. In town, or southern dialect, it is not heard at all.

Pléaf [pli'h'f]; or **Pluf** [pluof']; or **Plif** [plif']; or **Pleuf** [pliw'f]; or **Plawf** [plew'f], plough. These varying pronunciations are arbitrary, and practically general. They are all well-known, and used. **Pleugh** [pliw'] may be occasionally heard as a substantive, but in this character is al-

together ignored by old people. As a substantive, this form would be highly improper in such a sentence as 'I am going to *plough* now; what *plough* have I to take?' which would be: [Aa'z gaa'in tu pli'w' noo'; waat' pli'h'f ev' I tu taak' ?]

Plêat [pli'h't]; or **Plet** [plet']; or **Plit** [plit']; or **Plat** [plaat']. These are all forms of *plait*, in common use. The first is the usual *substantive* form, but is also used as a *verb*, as are the rest. The last also conveys the past tense. The third form, though occasionally heard elsewhere, is the one proper to Mid-Yorks. *Plet* is general to town dialect, too.

Plenish [plin-ish], v. a. to replenish; to fill; to furnish.

Plenishing, (sb.) furnishing material of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'Plenish that bairn her larl water-kit' [Plin-ish dhaat' be'h'n ur laa'l waat'ur-kit], her little water-bucket. 'This rain will over-plenish the dykes' [Dhis' ri'h'n u'l aow'h'r - plin-ish t daa'ks], will over-fill the ditches. 'They will bide some *plenishing*' [Dhel' baa'd suom' plin-ishin], will take some filling.

Plough [pli'w']; or **Plâugh** [plaew']; or **Plough** [ploow']; or **Plêagh** [pli'h'], v. a., v. n., and sb. plough. These are all general forms. **Plough** and **Plough** are the commonest; the first of which is usually employed as the substantive, but it is not put to frequent use. See **Plêaf**, &c.

Plôat [pluoh't], v. a. to pluck, or strip, as of feathers; also, figuratively, to plunder; to ransack. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Plodge [ploj', pluoj'], v. n. "to plunge up and down in water with the feet." *Wh. Gl.* This explanation only approximates to correctness in relation to Mid-

Yorks. and Nidderdale, where the meaning is not so restricted. One who makes way through puddle without any soft steps *plodges*. The word is also common as a *substantive*. 'He gave a great *plodge* with his foot, and blathered (bemired) me all over' [Ee gaav' u gri'h't ploj' wiv' iz' fi'h't, un' blaadh'ud mu yaal' aow'h'r]. **Plodgy**, adj. 'Look at that raggletail, what *plodgy* deed he's making there!' [Li'h'k ut' dhaat' raag'u'ti'h'l, waat' ploji' deed' (and [deyd']) iz' maak'in dhi'h'r!], what splashing work, &c.

Plook [plook'], a pimple. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Plosh [plosh', pluosh'], v. n. and sb. **Plosy** [plosh-i], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Any light feet may *plosh* their way, and call for pity, but when they begin to 'plodge' wilfully, or stupidly, after the manner of a clumsy-gaited person, then rebuke becomes justifiable. *Plosh* is much more heard than 'plodge,' and, as a substantive, bears relation to an object as well as an action. *Plosh* is anything of the nature and consistency of puddle, into which, if a hasty foot be placed, or a stick let fall, there results a *plosh*.

Plowder [plaow'd'ur]; or **Plowd** [plaow'd], v. n. to plod on an impeded way, as through dirt, or refuse; Mid. **Plowderer** [plaow'd'uru], and **plowder** [plaow'd'ur], sbs. There are other forms, casual to this district, but more general northwards—[pluo'h'd] vb., [pluo'h'd'ur] vb. and sb. [Ploo'd'ur] is also a form the verb takes. This, in Mid-Yorks., is a more usual one than the preceding forms noted. The verb and derivatives are much used figuratively.

Plug [pluog'], v. a. to load, or stack with the 'gripe,' or dung-

fork. 'We shall have to go to *plug* muck to-morn' [Wi sul' e tu gaang' tu pluog' muok' tu-muoc'h'n], to load with manure to-morrow.

Plugger [pluog'rur], applied to anything very large; Mid.

Plunk [pluongk'], the body of grass within a so-called '*fairyring*'; gen. Also joined to *of*, and used in such phrases as, 'A *plunk* o' folk' [U pluong'k u faowk'], a gathering of people. 'A *plunk* o' trees' [U pluongk' u trih'z], a clump of trees.

Pluther [pluodh'ur]; or **Plutherment** [pluodh'ument, (and) mint], applied to any liquid that is mixed with foreign matter, or is in a greatly muddled state. **Pluthery**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The contents of a thickly-scummed, stagnant pool would be associated with one or other of these words.

Pôat [p:uo'h't (but quite often *short*)], v. n., v. a., and sb. This is a word with a nice but well-understood meaning. The *Wh. Gl.* has, "to push slightly at anything with a stick or the hand. Also, to point the ground, as the phrase is, with a stick in walking. 'He now gans *poating* about with a stick,' uses a walking-stick." In Mid-Yorks. and Nidderdale the word at all times means to put or throw out the foot, in a venturesome way, always implying a light action. It is also in use *substantively*. An infant's playful kicks are *pôats*. The action of pawing, like a horse, is also indicated by the same word. It is not often employed in relation to adults, and in usage is frequently boldly figurative. The word in town dialect having a correspondence in meaning is *pawt* [pao'h't], and this pronunciation is also casual to the north.

Poddish [pod'ish], porridge. That is to say, 'oatmeal thickens' [waat'mih'l thik'unz]; gen. A hound's mess of flesh and oatmeal is also favoured with the name of *poddish*. There are some few other forms receiving a similar termination; *cabbage* becomes [kaab'ish], *manage* [maan'ish], *morrice* [mor'ish], *liquorice* [lik'urish], &c., but the words are not numerous.

Podge [poj', puoj'], "A fat, dirty person." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is a common meaning, but, as an epithet, the term is as freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance, as upon the particular object indicated. 'Come hither, thou old *podge*, and I'll be the kissing of thee to death!' [Kuom' idh'ur dhoo ao'h'd poj'un' Aa'l bi t' kuos'in ao dhu tu di'h'th !]. The preposition *of* also follows the verb idiomatically when there is a pronoun to come immediately after. *Podge* is also a v. n. denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Poke; or **Pôak** [puo'h'k], a sack, or long bag of any kind. Used also in figure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Pomeson [puoh'm-sun, su'n, (and, habitually from some speakers,) sum, (and) su'm]. *Palm-Sunday* is thus corrupted in parts of Mid-Yorkshire and the north. At Stokesley, a fair, held on the Saturday preceding this festival, is known as '*Pomeson Fair*.' Southward, the vowel in *Palm* is as distinctly [ao']—[Pao'h'm-Suon'du].

Poo [puo'], v. a. and sb. to pull. [Puo'd], pulled. Upper Nidd. This is a Craven form, and may be heard in the mining-dales north-west, where other words have a similar treatment.

Pooch [pooch'], v. a. to poach; gen. An exceptional pronunciation for the class of word. It is employed in the Leeds district, too, with the like peculiarity.

Popple [pop'u'l, puop'u'l], the common poppy of the cornfields. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Porate [puore'h't]; or **Potatoe** [puote'h't], potatoe; gen.

Porringer [puor'inju, pur'inju (ref.)], applied to a round-shaped, bulging metal or earthen vessel, with a pipe-handle. It is used for children's messes, and also for heating food. *Wh. Gl.*, where the description slightly varies; gen.

Poss [pos'], v. a. and v. n. to mix; to agitate, or dash about, as with a pestle, or staff. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Many of these common verbs are employed as substantives, but in an unmistakably humorous way. This word, for example, 'Thou'll make a *poss* of it before thou's done' [Dhoo'l maak' u 'pos' on' t ufuoh'r dhooz' di'h'n]. **Posskit** (*Wh. Gl.*), a covered tub, used in *possing*, or cleansing linen, &c., the *poss*, or *posser*, being a wooden pin "with a thick knob at the immersed end, and worked through a hole in the lid." (*Wh. Gl.*)

Post-house [paost'- (and) puost'-oo's], post-office. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Posy [puo'h'zi, pach'zi, pao'zi], a nosegay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two last pronunciations are in the order of their refinement.

Potter [pot'ur], v. a. to fumble; to engage in anything requiring much manipulation, or a fussy movement of the hands. *Wh. Gl.* (part.); gen.

Pouk [puo'k], a pustule; gen.

Pow [paow'], the head, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Pownd [p:ao'wnd], pond; gen. A peculiar pronunciation.

Pratter [praat'ur], v. n. and sb. to prate; Mid.

Pratty [praati]; or **Prutty** [pruot'i]; or **Purty** [puor'ti], adj. forms of *pretty*; gen. The first form (*Wh. Gl.*) is most used, and is general to the north. *Pretty*, as a word, is limited in use, being chiefly heard in connection with certain words and unchangeable phrases.

Praunge [prao'h'nj], a time of wild enjoyment; Mid. 'We had a rare day's *praunge* of it' [Wi d' u re'h' di'h'z prao'h'nj on' t].

Prêace [pri'h's], sb. and v. a. the pronunciation of *price*, on the part of those who are most quaint in manners and speech. The general form is [praa's]; and the refined [preys]; gen.

Prêachment [pri'h'chment], applied to a tedious narration, or discourse, or to long-winded speech of any kind, written or oral. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Prêam [pri'h'm], anything wordy—a discourse, conversation, or talk of any kind, written or spoken; Mid. 'He wrote her a great long *prêam* of a letter' [Ee re'h't ur' u 'gri'h't 'laang' pri'h'm uv' u lit'ur].

Prial [pri'h'l]; or **Prile** [praa'l], a term which, at most times savouring of bad repute, is applied to those who are adapted for each other's company, having a resemblance in manners, or disposition. It is seldom applied to a greater number than two or three. [A corruption of *pair royal*, meaning, properly, three things of a sort. At cards, three of the same value used to be called a *pair royal*, pronounced *prial*. See *pair-royal* in Nares. —W. W. S.] Mid. 'Never a

- one is better than the rest—there's a *prial* of them' [Ne'h'n u 'yaanz' bet'ur un' t' rist:—dhuz' u pri'h'l on' um']. 'A bonny *prile*' [U baon'i praa'l], a fine lot.
- Princod** [prin'kaod], a pin-cushion. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Prod** [prod'], v. a. and sb. to prick, or goad. Also, *substantively*, for the iron point on the stick or staff made use of. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Anything in the shape of a pricker often gets the name.
- Proddle** [prod'u'l], v. a. to poke with a stick, or other article, within a hole, or so as to make one. Also, figuratively, to trifle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Pronse** [praons'; praonz'], v. n. to pace ostentatiously. **Pronsy** [praon'zi], adj.; Nidd.
- Pross** [pros'], "gossiping talk." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also in common use as a *neuter verb*.
- Pruson** [pruoz'un], sb. and v. a. prison; to imprison. The usual pronunciation of this word by old people; Mid.
- Pubble** [puob'u'l], adj. plump, as applied to a round lumpy object. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Pulls** [puo'lz], sb. pl. most usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn-floor, after thrashing, &c.; Mid.
- Pundstone** [puon'stun, su'n, (and) sti'h'n], a pebble-weight representing the conventional pound, or 'long pound' of twenty-two ounces, in the weight of made-up butter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The 'long roll' of butter is yet supposed to maintain this standard in weight. The weight of the 'short roll' is not entirely established; the market-women being frequently heard tempting the tasters of their dairy produce with the remark, that 'there is bound to be seventeen ounces, if there is one' [dhuz' buon' tu bi siv'u'ntih'n oo'nsizif dhuz' yaan'] in the short rolls, which they have for sale.
- Purely** [piw'u'li], adv. a term expressing a satisfactory state of health, and usual in response to an inquiry. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'Now, bairn, how are you?' 'Why, bairn, I am *purely*, thank you; and pray you, how's yourself, and how goes all at home?' [Noo' be'h'n, oo' aa' yu? W:aa'-yu be'h'n, Aa'z piw'u'li thengk' yu, un' pre yu oo'z yusen', un' oo' gaangz' yaal' ut' yaam:']
- Purvil** [pu'vil], v. a. A *purvilled* arrangement of articles, or material of any kind, is when the things are placed one above the other; Mid. [Evidently a peculiar use of Mid. Eng. *purfiled*, which had, originally, reference to the arranging of things along a thread or edge. See *purfiled* in Chaucer.—W. W. S.]
- Put** [puot'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to butt; gen. 'Wedding comes all at once, like a *putting* calf' [Wed'in kuo'mz yaal' aat' yaans', laa'k u puot'in kao'h'f]. The word usually implies gentleness. This is not the case in such a sentence as [Ee mi'h'd 'sa'y'k u'n u puot' aat' mu], he made *such* on a *put* at me. *On*, in this sentence, has the sense of *of*, but this sound may arise from the preceding adjective having simply the old participial ending *en*, as some words in rural dialect, and a multitude in town dialect, have.
- Putten** [puot'u'n], past part. of *put*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also constantly employed when followed by *on* idiomatically, not merely as in the glossary illustration, "She is bravely *putten* on," where *put*

on is the verb, but when the preposition has the meaning of *of*. 'Hast thou *putten* on it away?' [Ez' tu puot'u'n ont' uwi'h'p] 'He's *putten* on it off while to-morrow' [Iz' puot'u'n ont' aoh'f waa'l tu-muo'h'n]. 'I've *putten* on it down' [Aa'v puot'u'n on' it' doo'n], I have put, or set it down. So rooted is this form that in some phrases the prepositions follow each other, as when the verb to *put on* (*Wh. Gl.*) is employed with the meaning of, to impose upon, oppress, over-use or take advantage of. 'Thou's *putten* on o' him long enough' [Dhuoz' puot'u'n on' u im'laang' uni'h'f].

Puzzom [puoz'um], sb. and v. a. poison. **Puzzomous** [puoz'-umus], adj. poisonous. Also **puzzomful** [puoz'u'mfuol], adj. but a term more expressive of the tendency to become poisonous; noxious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The participles are formed in the usual way, by the addition of *ing* and *ed*, but the last term may be said to fulfil the purpose of a *part. pres.*

Pye [paa'], v. n. to pry; to act inquisitively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Quart [kwaa't], v. a. to thwart. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid-Yorks., where it is an odd pronunciation, *thwart* [thwe'h't] being used more generally.

Quarterage [kwe'h'trij], a quarterly allowance; Mid.

Quêasy [kwi'h'zi], adj. denoting an unsettled, irritated state of the stomach; inclined to nausea; Mid. [Almost in general use; it occurs thrice in Shakespeare. —W. W. S.]

Queer [kwi'h'r], the pronunciation of *choir*; Mid.

Quest [kwest', kwist'], inquest; Mid. 'A crowner's *quest*' [U

kroon'uz kwest'], a coroner's inquest. Shakespeare has 'crown-er's quest law'; Hamlet, v. 1.

Quidgy [kwid'ji], adj. applied to anything exceedingly little; Mid. 'What a little *quidgy* apple! Aye, it is a *quidgy*' [Waat' u laa'l kwid'ji aap'u'l! Aay', it' iz' u kwid'ji]. Old people also say **Kudgy** [kuod'ji] and, occasionally, **Qudgy** [kwuod'ji].

Quip [kwip'], v. a. to equip; but in freer use than ordinarily; Mid. 'Now, then, I am *quipped* and ready!' [Noo, dhin', Aa'z kwipt' un' rid'i], am fully dressed, and ready.

Quit [kwuot'], v. a. and adj. to quit. This is a peculiar change of vowel favoured by some old people; Mid.

Quôat [kw:uo'h't], sb., v. a., and v. n. quoit. A term there is much more use for in town localities, where there are few public-houses which have not their 'skittle-alley' and '*quoit*-garth' rearwards on the premises, but is yet a familiar one in rural parts, and the difference of respective pronunciations suggests the example. In town dialect, the form is [kaoyt], and the word is unknown as a *verb*. A Mid-Yorkshire speaker would readily say, 'I'm bown (going) to *quoit*' [Aa'z boon' tu kw:uo'h't]; but a southern speaker would not, save under exceptional circumstances, be likely to know what the word meant. Himself, if a Leeds man, would say, in unavoidable periphrase, 'I'm bown to lai'k (play) at *quoits*' [Aam' baa'n tu le'h'k ut' kaoyts].

Râader [re'h'd'ur, ri'h'd'ur]; or **Râather** [re'h'dhur, ri'h'dhur], adv. rather; gen.

Râaming [re'h'min], adj. denoting size; gen. 'A gurt (great)

rdaming height' [U:gu't re'h'm-in :e'yt].

Rabble [raab'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to gabble in reading. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*. 'He made sike (such) a *rabble* on (of) it, I couldn't understand a word he said' [Ee mi'h'd saa'k u. raab'u'l ont' Aa' kuod'u'nt uo'nd'ustaan' u w:aod'i sed'].

Rabble [raab'u'l], v. n. and sb. to wrangle; Mid. 'What are yond two *rabbling* about?' [Waats' yaon' tw:e'h' raab'lin uboot?]. 'Don't talk to him about it; it's sure to end in a *rabble*' [Din'ut taoh'k tiv' im' uboot it; its' si'h' tu ind' iv' u raab'u'l].

Rabble-rout [raab'u'l-root], the noise of a *rabble*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Rack [raak]. 'As wet as *rack*' [Uz' wee't uz' raak] is a common proverbial expression, in allusion to the *rack*, or broken vaporous clouds of the sky; gen.

Raddle [raad'u'l], v. a. to beat with a light stick, giving blows in quick succession. **Raddling**, sb. a beating after this manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [*Raddle*, as a sb. and diminutive of *rod* is given in Parish's Sussex Glossary. And see *Radling* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1, and *Radlings* in Gloss. B. 17.—W. W. S.]

Raen [re'h'n], the uncultivated ground nigh a hedge; gen. [Icel. *rein*, a strip of land.—W. W. S.]

Raff [raaf]; or **Riff-raff** [rif-raaf], sbs. sing. and plur. applied to low, disreputable people. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The compound is also used as an adjective. A *riff-raff* lot. The first term is occasionally used in Mid-Yorks. as an *active verb*, to brush, or rake together promiscuously. 'Now, then, take the brush and *raff* them well together' [Noo' dhin' taak' t bruosh' un' raaf'

um' weel' tugid'u]. A '*raff-monger*' [raaf'-muong-ur] is a dealer in odds and ends of wares, and lumber.

Raffle [raaf'u'l], v. a. to squander, or dissipate. Also, as a *verb neuter*, to confuse, or create disorder; to wander, or become incoherent in talk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Rafflepack [raaf'u'lpaak], sb. and adj. a low, rakish company. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Raffling [raaf'lin], adj. riotous and dissipated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Raflock [raaf'luk], a fragment; gen.

Ragabash [raag'ubaash], sb. and adj.; or **Ragaly** [raag'uli], adj. expressive of a beggarly, untidy state. *Wh. Gl.* The last is a Mid-Yorks. term; the first is general, as are, also, *ragabrash* [raag'ubraash], and *ragabrag* [raag'ubraag].

Raggles [raag'u'lz], an untidy person; gen.

Ragil [raag'il], a loose, careless person; one of mischievous or wilful, but not of an ill, disposition. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is a term mostly bestowed on juveniles, and, being one only of good-humoured reproach, is welcomed. Amongst the adult peasantry it is employed as a somewhat fastidious term, and is used complacently in the company of superiors.

Ragraver [raag'raa'vur], a rude romper; a 'tear-clothes.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The 'long i' sound [aay'], noted in the *Wh. Gl.*, is also heard generally, but apart from broad dialect.

Ragrowter [raag'raowt'u], v. n. to indulge in rude, boisterous play; to romp, seizing the garments. *Wh. Gl.* (pres. part.); Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Raitch [re'h'ch]. The *Wh. Gl.*

definition (see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2) is, "A white line down a horse's face." The word may be identical with *ratch* (see), yet this distinct pronunciation is also current in Mid-Yorks., and is heard over the north generally. But the term is not restricted to a natural mark or streak of this kind upon a horse, but applies equally to other animals, and to any part of their body; also to persons and objects. It is employed as a *verb*, too, as *chalk* is customarily. On occasions, it is not easy to draw the line between *ratch* and *rai'tch*, as in the phrase, 'I'll *rai'tch* thy rig if I get hold of thee!' [Aa'l re'h'ch 'dhaa' rig' if' Aa git' aoh'd u dhu], will mark your back, if I get hold of you.

Rakapelt [raak'upelt], a dissolute character. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Raketime [re'h'ktaa'm], a miner's term for that time when sets of workmen relieve each other; Nidd.

Ram [raam'], adj. rancid, or rank. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Icel. *ramr*, strong.—W. W. S.]

Ra'me [re'h'm], v. n. and v. a. to vociferate, with an implication of violent behaviour; gen. 'Goes *ra'ming* about like a madman' [Gaanz' re'h'min uboot' laa'k u maad'mun]. One going about a house, singing at the top of her voice, will be desired not to *ra'me* in that way. 'Don't *ra'me* the house down!' [Duon'ut re'h'm t oo's doon'!] [Very common in Old English. A.S. *hremian*, to cry out.—W. W. S.]

Ramp-an-rêave [raamp'-un-ri'h'v], applied to lumber, or odds and ends of any kind; Mid. 'Go and fettle (put to rights) the old chamber, at the house end, and if there's any *ramp-an'-rêave* about, pretha (pray thou, literally) let's be quit of it' [Gaang'

un' fet'u'l t aoh'd che'h'mur, ut' t oo's ind', un' if' dhuz' aon'i raamp'-un-ri'h'v uboot' predh'u lits' bi kwit' o t].

Ramp-and-ree [raamp'-un-ree'], a verbal phrase expressive either of that kind of rough conduct attaching to boisterous humour, or of that coming of mad anger; gen.

Ramps [raamps'], a reckless, dissipated person; gen.

Ramscallion [raamskaal'iu'n], a careless dirty person, of vagrant, worthless habits. Not applied with the direct meaning of the simple forms (see), as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ramshackle [raam'shaaku'l], an unsteady person, one upon whom no dependence can be placed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In some slight use as a *verb*, and common in the form of a *part. pres.*

Randle-balk [raan'u'l-bao'h'k]; or **Gally-balk** [gaali-bao'h'k]; or **Reckon-balk** [rek'un-bao'h'k]; or **Reckon-perch** and **pêak** [rek'un-pih'ch (and) pih'k]; or **Gally-tree** [gaali-tree']; or **Randle-tree** [raan'u'l-tree']. These are all names given to the iron chimney-bar, by which, with the aid of simple 'crooks,' or a '*reckon*,' vessels are suspended over the fire. Of the number, the first three, together with *Reckon-perch*, are contained in the *Wh. Gl.* The first three are general, and, collectively, are heard in Mid-Yorkshire only.

Random [raan'dum], sb. and adj. loose; Mid. 'It's bown (going) to be a *random* day with him' [Its' boon' tu bi uraan'dum di'h' wi im'], a loose, or idle day. 'He's on the *random* again' [Eez' ut' raan'dum ugi'h'n], off work, or, 'on the loose' again. The *Wh. Gl.* employs *randan* with a somewhat similar mean-

- ing. One may hear this form, at times, in the north, but it is hardly recognised.
- Rannock** [raan'uk], a rake, or spendthrift. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The verb is also common, but the past part. is unheard to any extent. The substantive is also applied to half-wild, romping sheep. Those of the Masham breed are known as *rannocks*.
- Rant** [raant'], the feast-days of Nidderdale localities are called *rants*. The chief of these is that known as 'Netherdil *Rant*,' held at Pateley-Bridge.
- Raps** [raaps'], news, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rash** [raash'], a narrow piece of arable land left uncultivated; gen.
- Rasp** [raasp'], v. a. and v. n. to overheat; Mid. Bread baked too quickly is *rasped*. A person excuses himself for slow walking, by saying that when he walks quickly he gets '*rasping* hot very soon' [raas'pin uo'h't vaar'u si'h'n].
- Ratch** [raatch'], a stripe; Mid.
- Rate** [re'h't], v. a. a weather term. To be *rated*, is to be exposed to inclement or *raty* weather; gen. Timber is *rated* by being exposed through all seasons. See **Rait** in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, and B. 15.
- Ratton** [raat'u'n], rat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Rave** [ri'h'v], a state of mad passion, or fury; with the meaning of the verb to *rave*; Mid.
- Raw-gob** [rao'h'-gob], an abrupt, vulgar speaker; one who is coarse-mouthed. *Wh. Gl.* (past part.); gen.
- Rax** [raaks'], v. a. and v. n. to stretch, or wrench; gen. A mustard-plaister is said to have been a *raxer*. A person will tell of 'a nasty *raxin'* pain' he is subject to. **Rax**, sb. (*Wh. Gl.*) and v. a. also, a sprain.
- Razzen** [raaz'un], v. a. When anything out of the oven, or from before the fire, is rather more burnt than baked, it is *razzened*; Mid. To *over-broil* a portion of a joint, would be to *razze* [raaz'u'l] (*Wh. Gl.*) it.
- Razzle** [raaz'u'l], v. a. See **Razzen**.
- Rêad** [ri'h'd]; or **Rid** [rid'], adj. red. These forms are general, but the old Mid-Yorkshire people employ *rêad* [ri'h'd] (*Wh. Gl.*) more frequently than is usual in Nidderdale. Nor in words similar to *rid* do the Nidderdale people make such use of the [i].
- Rêak** [ri'h'k], v. a. to reach; Mid. '*Rêak* me that flitch down' [Ri'h'k mu dhaat' flik' doo'n]. *Flitch* is quite as commonly [fli'h'k] and [flih'k], mostly among the old people.
- Rêan** [ri'h'n], sb. and v. n. the pronunciation of *reign*; gen.
- Rêang** [ri'h'ng], a discoloured line, or stripe, "as, the flesh from the stroke of a switch, or whip. A face is *rêanged* with dirt when it has soiled finger-marks down it."—*Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rêap** [ri'h'p], a stalk, or stem; Mid. [P:ey-ri'h'ps], pea-stalks.
- Rêast** [ri'h'st], hoarseness. **Rêasty** [ri'h'sti], adj.; gen.
- Rêast** [ri'h'st], a rancid or rusty state, as applied to meats, and to bacon particularly; gen. *Wh. Gl.* adj. also common.
- Rêast** [ri'h'st], a state of restiveness, or obstinacy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A term most frequent in regard to a horse's behaviour, but not unusual in its application to persons. *Wh. Gl.* adj. also common; gen.
- Reb** [reb'], rib; Nidd.

Reckling [rek·lin]; or **Rackling** [raak·lin], applied to a puny, or rickety child; also, to animals (particularly to swine), a *reckling* being employed to denote the last young one of a litter. [Cf. Icel. *rekligr*, an outcast. — W. W. S.]

Reckon [rek·u'n], an apparatus attached to a chimney-bar, and used for suspending vessels over the fire. The form varies, but is usually a flat bar of iron, hook-shaped at one end, and angular at the other; drilled, also, with a number of holes, one above the other, to receive a pot-hook, which, sliding through a hole in the bottom piece of the *reckon*, can be put to additional use in diminishing or extending the vessel's distance from the top of the fire. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Ringing the *reckon*,' by way of proclaiming a stroke of good fortune, is not at all times a mere figure of speech, but is a custom often humorously resorted to within-doors.

Reckon-crook [rek·u'n-kri:h'k]; or **Reckon - cruke** [rek·u'n-kriwk], the hook attached to the '*reckon*' (see). The first form appears in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Red [red; rid·], v. a. to unloose, or unravel; to unriddle; Mid. 'Red me that out, wilt thou?' [Red· mu dhaat· oot· wi tu?], Unravel me that, will you?

Reek [reek·], stock, *i. e.* in association with race, or lineage; but employed with an ill-meaning; gen. 'They are a bad *reek*.' 'Aye, and they come of a bad *reek*' [Dhur· u baad· reek· :E'y, un· dhe 'kuom· u u baad· reek·].

Reek [reek·], sb. and v. n. a state of hot anger; Mid. The verb is apt to undergo a vowel-change. [Oo i diz· rih·'k!], How

he does *reek*! or, fume.

Reek [reek; rih·'k], v. n. and sb. to smoke, or emit vapour. **Reeky** [reek·i], adj. smoky. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Reightle [reyt·u'l], v. a. to put to rights; Mid. 'Nay, *reightle* thyself up a bit before thou goes, or thou'll flay the crows on the road!' [Ne'h·, reyt·u'l dhisen· :uo:p u bit· ufuo'h' dhuo gaanz·, u dhuol· fl:e'h' t krao'h'z ut· r:uo'h'd], or you will frighten the crows on the way.

Remling [rim·lin], remnant; Mid.

Remmle [rem·u'l], v. a. to beat with a stick, but either in sport, or without real angry feeling; Mid. The word is mostly used in playful threat. 'Come, come, that's thy gran·dad's chair; he'll be for *remmle* of thee if thee doesn't get out of it' [Kuom·, kuom·, dhaats· dhi graan·dad che'h'r; eel· bi fu rem·lin ao dhu, if· tu dis·u'nt git· oot·ont·]. 'They want *remmle* well, for their own good' [Dhe waant· rem·lin wee'l, fu dhur· ao'h'n gih'd] or [giw'd], as some of the old people would say.

Remmon [rim·un], v. a. to shift, or remove. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'The place is just as it was—thou's *remmoned* nought, I see' [T plih's iz· juost· uz· it· waar—dhuoz· rim·und· naowt·, Aa sees·], *i. e.* the room has not been tidied at all.

Render [rin·d'ur], v. a. to melt, or boil down. '*Rendered* fat,' dripping. **Renderments** [rin·d'uments], sb. pl. portions of fat, of all kinds, melted into a mass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Equally applied, as a plural term, to the fat of various kinds in separate portions. Also *renderings* [rin·d'rinz], sb. pl.

Rensh [rinsh·], v. a. to rinse; gen.

- It may be worthy of a note that *wrench* is pronounced identically.
- Rew** [riw·], p. t. of the verb to row; Mid.
- Rezzle** [riz·u'l], the weasel. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Rick** [rik·]; or **Rich** [Rich·], Richard; gen.
- Rift** [rift·], v. n. to belch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rig** [rig·], ridge. Also applied to the lower part, or ridge, of the back, and freely employed in place of this word. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old people are met with who habitually add [h'], but when this is the case the vowel is unusually short. [The original sense of *ridge* is *back*. A.S. *hrycg*, the back; also, a ridge.—W. W. S.]
- Rigging** [rig'in], the roof-timbers, or rafters. **Rigging-tree** [rig'in-tree·], the beam constituting the ridge of the roof. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Trey] is the frequently used refined form of the last word.
- Riggle** [rig·u'l] (commonly spelt *wriggle*), v. n. to sway with the back, with a short, quick motion, as sheep do when standing in flock; gen.
- Right** [reet·], v. a. to put to rights, literally and figuratively; but more particularly employed in place of the verb to *comb*. **Righting-comb** [reet'in-ki'h'm], a hair-comb. To 'right out', to comb out. **Righting** [reet'in], pres. part. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. These are common southern forms, too. At Leeds, **rightener** [reyt-nu] is also used of a large-toothed hair-comb. **Lash**, v. a., **Lash-comb**, sb. are also more or less employed generally in the county. **Lasher**, sb. as applied to a large-toothed comb is heard, too. This is the most favoured form amongst uncouth speakers in southern localities.
- Right-on-end** [reet-un-ind·], adj. in a straight course. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, used to signify *on end*, or the right way up; as when one is told to roll a barrel to a spot, and place it *right-on-end*; or, to lift up a loose wheel, and place it *right-on-end* against the wall.
- Rigmarowl** [rig-muraowl], a drunkard, familiarly; Mid.
- Rim** [rim·], a spoke, or 'rung' of a ladder; Mid.
- Rimrace** [rim·ri·h's], a very small seam of ore—say, about half an inch in thickness; Nidd.
- Rind** [raa'nd, raa'ynd]. See **Hind**.
- Ringe** [rinj·], v. n. to whine, in pain; to utter a low sharp cry of distress, when this is visible. "To *ringe* and twist"—to complain, with an expression of acute feeling in the countenance. **Ringe**, sb. also, a sprain. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'I've got a *ringe* in my shackle' [Aa·v git·u'n u rinj· i maa· shaak·u'l], have sprained my wrist. In the first sense, the form is, also, common as a *substantive*. [Obviously a mere variation of *wrench*, pronounced [rinsh·].—W. W. S.]
- Ripple** [rip·u'l], v. a. to scratch slightly, drawing blood, but not causing a flow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *substantive* is equally common, and may be implied in the *Wh. Gl.* It is not limited in application. Parting a layer of dust on the floor with the point of a stick would, e.g. create a *ripple*. A mark across the grain of wood, as if where a saw had just grazed, would be called a *ripple*, too.
- Risement** [raa'zmont], an increase in price, or wages; gen. 'His wages have always been the same; he's never had any of

your *risements*' [Iz' we'h'jiz ev' yaal'us bin' t si'h'm; 'eez' niv'ur ed' aon'i u yu 'raa'zmunts].

Rising [raa'zin], yeast, or any substitute, usually gets this name; gen.

Rist [rist']; or **Rust** [ruost'], sb., v. n., and v. a. rest; Mid. The old people cling to the last form.

Rive [raa'v], v. a. and sb. to tear; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes the verb. In Mid-Yorks, the word is also occasionally heard *substantively*, to denote a *tear-drop*. It is never heard in the plural.

Roven [rov'u'n] (*Wh. Gl.*), one of the forms of the *perf. part.*

Rob [Rob', Raoh'b, Ruoh'b]; or **Robin** [Rob'in, Raoh'bin, Ruob'in, Ruoh'bin]; or **Hob** [Ob', Aoh'b], Robert; gen.

Rocktree [rok'tree' (and) t'rih']; or **Balk** [baoh'k], the large swing-bar, belonging to traces, to which smaller bars are attached when additional horses are yoked to an implement, or vehicle; gen.

Roke [ruoh'k], v. a., v. n., and sb. to perspire heavily; a state of exhalation. *Wh. Gl.* (sb. and adj.); gen. 'He sweats and *rokes* like an old horse' [Ee 'swi'h'ts un' 'ruoh'ks laa'k un' aoh'd 'aos']. 'He fair (quite) *rokes* wet' [I fe'h'r ruoh'ks weet'], said of an animal from which a dense vapour is rising. '*Roky* weather' means a warm, vaporous state of the atmosphere.

Rook [rook'], a bundle, as applied to clover; gen.

Roupy [roop'i, raowp'i], adj. hoarse-voiced. '*Rouped up*,' closed in the throat, necessitating laboured, or feeble speaking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Roup** is also a verb active, but infrequent in use. In this, as in other words of the same class, with their derivatives, the vowels [oo] and

[aow] have about an equal use, and are employed indiscriminately in both vulgar and refined speech.

Rousle [roo'zu'l], v. a. to rouse; Mid.

Rout [root', raowt'], v. a. to search, employing the hands; to drag forth; to bring to view; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has to 'rout about,' with a general explanation.

Rout [root', raowt'], v. n. "To low or bellow, as cattle." *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to bellow, or speak boisterously, and, at times, employed as a *substantive*.

Router [root'ur, raowt'ur], v. a. and v. n. to search amidst a confusion of things; to turn out mixed contents, for examination, or tidying purposes. **Routering time** [raowt'ur'in taa'm], a house-cleaning, or other such time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Both terms are also employed *substantively* in the senses indicated.

Router [root'ur, raowt'ur], a rushing or confused noise of any kind; a commotion, or 'to do.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is also employed.

Router [root'ur], sb. and v. n. loud empty talk; Mid. 'What's he standing *routering* there at?' [Waats' i staan'in roo'tu'rin dhi'h'r aat?]

Routy [root'i, raowt'i], adj. rank and coarse, as applied to grass. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Row [raow'], v. n. to engage in hand-labour vigorously, and with commotion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also in use *substantively*.

Rowan-tree [raow'un'tree']; or **Rown-tree** [raown'tree'], the mountain-ash, much used in a variety of superstitious ways as a preservative against witchcraft. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The refined

- forms are [ruw'un (and) ruwn'-t'rey].
- Rowhead** [raow'i·h'd (and) yi·h'd], a hobgoblin; Mid.
- Rownd** [raownd·], the roe of fish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Roy** [rao'y], v. n. to indulge in reckless conduct. The word is perhaps oftenest heard with *on* following adverbially, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but the addition is not obligatory. 'He drinks and *roys* at t'end on 't' [I d'ringks·un· rao'yz ut' ind' ont'], He 'drinks' and is reckless to an extremity; Mid.
- Rozzil** [roz'il]; or **Russel** [ruos'il], v. n. and v. a. to wither. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes "*russell'd*, withered as an apple," but the verb, though oftenest heard in connection with orchard-fruit, has no restriction. The first verb is, however, in most use.
- Ruck** [ruok·]; or **Ruckle** [ruok'u'l]; or **Rockle** [rok'u'l], a pile; usually applied to one of bean-sheaves. A *ruckle* of these are four, bound together at the top. The two first forms are general; the last a Mid-Yorkshire.
- Rud** [ruod·]; or **Red-rud** [rid·ruod·], red ochre. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ruddock** [ruod·uk], a robin; gen.
- Rud-stake** [ruod·stih'k], a stake to which cattle are fastened in the barn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ruff** [ruof·], applied to the moon's halo; gen. It is looked upon as a sign of rain.
- Rulley** [ruol·i], a waggon, without sides, and very low in build, used in market-towns where business is going on; Mid. A reduced form of the 'wherry' employed by the railway carriers of the southern manufacturing towns.
- Rumbustical** [ruombuos'tiku'l], adj. of a coarse turbulent address, with venturesome, corresponding manners. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rumption** [ruom'shu'n], a commotion. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Rump-ture** [ruom'tur], also, for a tumultuous outbreak.
- Rung** [ruong·]. The *rungs* of a cart are the topmost side portions; gen.
- Runnel** [ruon'il], a rivulet, or rill. Also, a funnel. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. There are also employed **runlet** [ruon'lit] with the first meaning, and **tunnel** [tuon'il] with the last; these forms being general.
- Runty** [ruon'ti], adj. short-set, active, and hardy in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The *t* is dental in some cases.
- Rush** [ruosh·], a crowd; a merry-making. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. In several Yorkshire localities, the term is applied to the yearly feast-days.
- Ruttings** [ruot'inz], sb. pl. animal entrails. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also shortened to **ruts** [ruots·].
- Ruttle** [ruot'u'l], v. n. to rattle, usually applied to throat-sounds, and particularly to the noise heard from a dying person, too weak to make the effort to breathe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, common as a *substantive*.
- Sackless** [saak'lus], adj. and sb. innocent; Mid.
- Sad** [saad·], adj. heavy; in a cohesive, moist state, as applied to substances. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'As *sad* as a dumpling' [Uz' saad·uz' u duom'plin]. 'As *sad* as liver' [Uz' saad·uz' liv'u].
- Sag** [saag·], v. n. and v. a. to gain in bulk, from overweight, as when a full sack on the back of a horse inclines, or *sags*, on

oneside until it 'sags over' [saagz' aow'h'r]. *Wh. Gl.* 'Sagg'd out' [saagd'oot'], also common; gen.

Sai'm [se'h'm, si'h'm], hog's-lard. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Saint Pawsle [Saant' (and) Sih'nt Pao'h'su'l]; *Mid.* "In a district of the North Riding, this mythical saint is a subject of constant allusion, as one having superlative excellencies, but a saint whose day in the calendar never comes. Of a bright copper show-kettle, it will be said: 'That's for better days than Sundays: it's for *St Pawsle's*, and *St Pawsle e'ens*' [Dhaats' fur' bet'u di'h'z un' Suon'duz: its' fu Su'nt' Pao'h'su'lz, un' Su'nt' Pao'h'su'l ee'nz]. One youth will say to another: 'When's thou going to don thy new coat, Rich?' 'O *St Pawsle's*' [Winz' dhoo' boon' tu don' dhi nih' kuo'h't, Rich'? U Su'nt' Pao'h'su'lz], will be the evasive response." The above appeared as a communication to *Notes and Queries*, several years ago, but elicited no reply. [Clearly a corruption of 'Saint Apostle.' The vagueness is due to the intentional refraining from mentioning *which* apostle.—W. W. S.]

Sai'r [se'h'r], adj. the pronunciation of *sore*. Employed, also, as an *adverb*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sai'ry [se'h'ri], adj. in a sickly state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sai'ry [seh'ri]; or **Sôary** [suoh'ri]; or **Surry** [suor'i, sur'i (ref.)], adj. sorry; gen. The first forms usually precede a noun, especially if emphasis is required. 'He's a *sôary* friend' [Eez' u 'suoh'ri frind']. 'Them's *sai'ry* côal; they won't burn' [Dhemz' seh'ri kuo'h'l; dhe win'ut baon']. The first form belongs to Mid-Yorks.; the second is most usual in the north; and the last is always used in refined speech. **Sôary**

is a south-west form, too, but rarely with a long vowel sound, and in little character.

Sam [saam'], v. a. to gather; gen. Also, to curdle (v. n. *Wh. Gl.*); *Mid.*

Samcast [saam'kaast, saam'kest], sb. sing. and plur. a farming-term for land ploughed in breadths of five or six yards; *Mid.* 'I am bown (going) to plough in *samcast*' [Aa'z boon' to ploo i saam'kaast]. The furrows are not 'crossed,' or traversed, but merely exist as drains. [The prefix *sam* in Old English is cognate with, not borrowed from, the Latin *semi*, with the same sense. Thus, *samrede* = half red, half ripe, is used of cherries in *Piers the Plowman*, C. ix. 311. Hence *samcast* is, literally, *half-cast*; meaning, perhaps, partially ploughed.—W. W. S.]

Saptoppin [saap'topin], a want-wit; *Mid.*

Sark [saa'k], a shirt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sarra [saar'u]; or **Sarve** [saa'v], v. a. and v. n. to serve; gen. The last form is usually employed before a word beginning with a vowel. 'Away with thee and *sarra t' pigs*' [Uwi'h' wi dhu un' saar'u t pigz']. *Wh. Gl.*

Sarrowings [saar'u-inz], sb. pl. slops or messes for the pig-trough (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.; or, for cattle; *Mid.* Occasionally, in Mid-Yorkshire, the word is used for the quantity of milk yielded by one cow.

Sathan [Seh'thun], is often the pronunciation of *Satan*. When the *t* only is sounded, the word is [Sih'tun]; ref. [Se'h'tun], the vowel being invariably long in the last form; gen. Both these may be often heard with a dental *t*.

Saul [sao'h'l], the pronunciation of *soul*; gen.

Saumas [saoh'mus (but with the first vowel often long)], lit. *Soul-mass*, the feast of All Souls, November 2. **Saumas-e'en** [saoh'mus-ee'n]. **Saumas-cake** [-kih'k], a small fruit-cake, prepared for eating on this day. *Wh. Gl.* The preparation of these cakes is alluded to in the *Wh. Gl.* as a custom known in the locality in the early part of the century. It yet lingers in Mid-Yorkshire.

Sau't [sao'h't], v. n. and v. a. to saunter; Mid.

Saut [saoh't], the pronunciation of *salt*, and usual to the class of word. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sawcome [sao'h'kum], sawdust. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. See **Coom** in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7.

Say [se'h', si'h'], v. a. and sb. to control, by word of mouth. Also, to convince. **Saying**, and **sayed**, past and pres. parts. The last form is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scaddle [skaad'u'l], adj. timid, usually applied to a horse; gen.

Scalder [sk:ao'h'd'ur], v. a. to leave the appearance of a blistered, or chafed place. An 'angry' place is also so designated. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scale [ske'h'l], v. a. and v. n. to scatter; Mid. As a *neuter verb*, its use is infrequent.

Scallibrat [skaal'ibraat], a "passionate or screaming child." *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A romping, rudely boisterous child also gets the name.

Scallion [skaal'yun], a leek. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scamperil [skaam'pu'ril], a scampish juvenile; Mid.

Scar' [skaar'], scare; gen. 'It put such on (of) a *scar'* on them

that they never dared go again. [It' puot' sa'yk' n u 'skaar' on' um' ut' dhe niv'ur 'daad' gaang' ugi'h'n].

Scarbro'-row [Skaa'bru-raow']. When sufficiently used tea-leaves

have more water added to them, it is a humorous proceeding to give a shaking to the tea-pot, which action is called a *Scarbro'-row*; an allusion, it may be supposed, to the exigencies associated with the lodging-houses there. The same process is also called, 'a mantua-maker's ([maan'ti-maakuz]) twist;' Mid.

Scaud-lit-on't! [skaoh'd-lit-ont!] an imprecation, used in anger,

but meaningless. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [Formerly, the meaning was clear, viz. 'a scald light on it!'] A *scald*, or *scall*, is a sort of scab. See Levit. xiii. 30.—W. W. S.]

Scaum [skao'h'm], insincere talk; banter; Mid. One listening to a letter being read will, at a characteristic passage, say of the writer, 'That's like his *scaum*' [Dhaats' laa'k iz' skao'h'm], like his trick of talk; being more humorous than sincere. The term is also applied to scornfully-abusive language. It is also used as indicating the appearance of scorn; Mid. 'And she had such a *scaum* in her face all the time she was going on' [Un' shi:h'd 'sa'yk u skao'h'm i ur' fi'h's yaal' t taa'm shu wur' gaan'in aon'].

Scaumy [skaoh'mi], adj. gaudy; Mid.

Scaup [skaoh'p], the pronunciation of *scalp*. The top of the head, or skull, when hairless. Also, a stony or rocky surface. **Scaupy**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scirwhew [sku'wiw'], adv. awry; Nidd.

Sconce [skaons', skons', skaoh'ns], a screen. Used, also, in figure;

- Mid. A 'fire - sconce' [faay'r-skons]. A beggar will carry a basket holding a few wares for 'a bit of a sconce,' i. e. in pretence of being a dealer.
- Sconce** [skons'], v. a. to seat one's self; to couch, resting on the limbs. Also, *substantively*, for a fixed, shelf-like seat; gen. The word is in greatest use as a *verb*.
- Scopperil** [skop'ril, skuop'ril], a teetotum. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Scouce** [skoos', skaows'], v. a. to seize and beat, with the open hand. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Scouch** [skooch'], v. n. to couch, or stoop low; Mid.
- Scourge** [skwuo'h'j]; or **Scourgy** [skwuo'h'ji], a short whip, the lash of which is usually made of horse-hair.
- Scow** [skaow']; or **Scowder** [skaow'd'ur]; or **Scowderment** [skaow'd'ument], a cleaning bout of any kind; the confused noise of any process performing by hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two first forms are also in use as *neuter verbs*.
- Scraffle** [skraaf'u'l], v. n. to contend with the hands, as amidst a throng, for place or position; or, in a reaching struggle for something held out. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Seram** [skraam'], v. a. and sb. to gather from the ground, by as many as the hand can at once seize; gen.
- Seramp** [skraamp'], v. a. to gather, clutchingly, as in a children's scramble for nuts; Mid. Alluding to a person's savings, it will be said, 'He's gotten it (the money) *seramped* together, somehow' [Eez' git'u'n it skraampt' tugid'ur, suom'oo'].
Scran [skraan'], food, familiarly. **Scran - time** [skraan' - taa'm], food, or meal-time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He'd neither scrip nor *scran*' [Id' ne'h'd'ur skrip' nur' skraan'], had nothing, or, was worth nothing at all. [Cf. Icel. *skran*, rubbish, marine stores.—W. W. S.]
- Scrapple** [skraap'ul]; or **Scropple** [skrop'ul], v. n. to struggle with the hands; Mid. Of a delirious person, it will be said, that she 'did nought but jolder (jolt) her head about, and *scropple*' [did' naow't bud' jaow'ld'ur u yi'h'd uboot' un' skrop'ul].
- Scrat** [skraat'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to scratch. Also, in the sense of to 'tussle' or struggle for a bare living. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Scrat** [skraat'], the devil. Usually with the prefix **Old** [aoh'd]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Icel. *skratti*, a goblin, a devil.—W. W. S.]
- Scrawm** [skrao'h'm], v. a. and v. n. to scribble, in long character; to smear, in up and down lines; to grope, with great action of the hands. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Scrawt** [skr:ao'h't], v. a. to scratch, leaving a mark. **Scrawty** [skr:ao'h'ti], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The first form is also employed *substantively*.
- Screed** [skree'd], sb. and v. a. a long shred, or border, of paper, or any similar material; gen. *Wh. Gl.* As an *active verb*, the word is in common use. 'Screed that bit off, the whole length' [Skree'd dhaat' bit' aoff', t'yaal' lenth].
- Screeding** [skreed'in], a scolding-match among women, when violence may go the length of tearing, or *screeding*, the cap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Screel** [skri'h'l], v. n. and sb. to cry, in a shrieking manner; gen.

Screelpoke [skri'h'luoh'k], a name bestowed on a crying child; Mid.

Scribe [skraa'b], an inscription, or writing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. As a *neuter verb* the term is somewhat more common. It is also occasionally heard *substantively*.

Srike [skraa'k], v. n. to scream. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Equally common as a *substantive*.

Scrimp [skrimp'], a small portion, or object; Mid. *Wh. Gl.*, "*scrimpy*" [skrim'pi] and "*scrimped up*" [skrimpt' uop'], adjs.; also common. [Cf. Eng. *shrimp*. —W. W. S.]

Scrog [skrog'], a shrub, or similar stumpy growth. **Scrogs** (*Wh. Gl.*), underwood generally; Mid.

Scrowl [skraow'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. to scrawl; Mid.

Scrubble [skuob'u'l], v. n. to make shift laboriously; Mid. A person will say, 'I've to *scrubble* hard enough for *my* bit'—for the little *he* (or *she*) earns [Aa'v tu skuob'u'l aa'd inih'f fu' maa' bit']. The word conveys the idea of 'hand-and-nail' work.

Scrudge [skruodj'], v. n. and v. a. to crowd up, or squeeze. **Scrowdge** [skraowdj'], *Wh. Gl.*, past part., in use also; Mid.

Scruff [skruof']; or **Scrufment** [skruof'ment], scum, dross, or other like impurity. *Wh. Gl.*, the last form being given in the plural, which is more used than the singular in Mid-Yorks. and Nidd. Refined speakers usually drop the *s* systematically in the plural use of the last word; and in each there is a change of vowel to [o]; gen.

Scruff [skruof'], to scrub lightly. "**Scruffin** ([skruof'in] sb.), a long mop for cleaning the bottom of the bakers' oven." *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Hard work of any kind

with a mop amounts to no more than *scruffing*. One will be told to get a besom and *scruff* the snow off the doorstone; by which sentence it will be understood that, from its partially iced state, only the surface portions can be cleared to any extent.

Scruffle [skruof'u'l], v. n. and sb. to contend, or scuffle. Also, figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scrunchings [skruon'shinz], sb. pl. broken bread in small portions, or victuals in remaining morsels. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The form employed in the singular is usually **scrunccheon** [skruon'shun].

Scry [skraa'], v. a. to descry. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scud [skuod'], v. a. to scrape, with an implement. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scufter [skuof't'ur], v. n. and sb. to hurry. 'I can bide an hour, then I must be *scuftering*' [Aa' kun' baa'd un' oo'h'r, dhin' Aa' mun' bi skuof't'u'rin]; Mid.

Scug [skuog'], a squirrel; Mid.

Scumfish [skuom'fish], v. a. to stifle, or suffocate. *Wh. Gl.*, past part., also employed; gen.

Scutch [skuoch'], v. a. and sb. to whip, or scourge; Mid.

Scutter [skuot'ur], v. a. "To run to waste, as a taper in a wind." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a v. n., to run quickly; or, to flow fast, with a jerky movement, as the contents of a barrel when unplugged.

Sêa [si'h'], v. a. and v. n. to see. This form is usually employed before a consonant. It is a constituent in many interjectional phrases. 'Nobbut *see* buts!' [Naob'ut si'h' buodz'!], Only *see*, but!—only *see*! 'Sees t'e buts!' [Si'h'z tu buo'dz'!], Look you, but!—look you! gen. In all

words where the vowel is [ee'], in dialect speech, there is a tendency to employ a fracture, and to make the vowel a short one, with a final element. But in cases where the word is a monosyllable, this usage occurs by rule in a very pronounced way. In such common words as [dee'] *die*, [nee'] *knee*, [wee'] *we*, [bee'] *be*, [flee'] *fly*, [tree'] *tree*, and others, true dialect speakers make the change insensibly before consonants. Nor are indications of this usage wanting in the refined of these monosyllabic forms (as [sey', dey', ney', wey', bey', fley', trey']), as employed by the peasantry; in two of the above, [sey'] and [bey'], the change is often to [sey'h'] and [bey'h'], with distinctness; but the habit in connection with these refined forms is slight, and unfixed. In only one word in southern dialect, *see* [see', si'h'], does this substitution of [i'h'] for [ee'] occur.

Séagle [si'h'gu'l], v. n. to loiter indolently; Mid.

Séak [si'h'k], p. t. of *suck* (in dialect pronunciation [suo'k]); Mid.

Séak [si'h'k], adj. sick. 'I was neither *séak* nor sore' [Aa' waa naow'd'ur si'h'k nur' se'h'r], was without an ailment. Used, also, in relation to condition of mind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Sek** [sek'] is employed as an adjective and substantive, and is the refined form.

Séakening [si'h'knin], a child-birth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Séar [si'h'r]; or **Suar** [siw'h'r], adj. and adv. sure; gen. The last form is often [seew'h'r] in emphasis. The quickest speakers employ [siw'h'r], and, unemphatically, [siw'h'r]. The first form often interchanges with [si'h'r]. In conversation, when the first

pers., pres. t. of *to be* occurs, the verb is omitted, being rendered unnecessary because of the two *s*'s in conjunction. In such a sentence as, 'I shall soon come,' where there is also this order of contact, both *s*'s are always heard — [Aa'z si'h'n kuo'm]. The same forms of *sure* are also employed for *assure* — 'I assured him it was true' [Aa' si'h'd im' it waa t'ri'h'].

Sêave [si'h'v], the common dry rush. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Seeing-glass [see'in-dlaas], a looking-glass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Seg [seg']; or **Bulseg** [buol'seg], a sedge, or water-rush. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. An old *Holy Thursday* custom prevails in many villages of strewing *segs* over the door-stones of houses. This custom existed in York up to a few years ago. A lady, long a resident of the city, says she remembers having seen Ousegate — a main thoroughfare there — with both causeways covered, for a long distance, with rushes.

Semmant [sim'unt], adj. slender. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Semmit [sim'it], adj. flexible. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Set [set', sit'], v. a. to send forth; to place a value upon; to accompany (*Wh. Gl.*). 'They were *setten* home by half-past one' [Dhu wu set'u'n yaam' biv' ao'h'f-paast' yaan']. 'He puts great *set* on it' [I puots' gut' set' aont']. 'Who *set* thee?' 'I wasn't *setten*; I came by myself' [We'h' set' dhu? Aa' waa'nt set'u'n; Aa' kaam' bi misel']; gen.

Sets [sets', sits'], an equivalent for *matters*, or *things*, as usually employed colloquially; gen. 'She is no great *sets* of a lass' [Shih'z ne'h' gri'h't sets' u u laas'], of no great abilities, in respect of

what is being spoken of—not much good for. ‘How are you to-day?’ ‘No great *sets*, dame, thank you’ [Oo·aar’yi tu-di’h? Ne’h gut· sets, di’h’m, thengk·yu].

Setten [sit’u’n, set’u’n], used of anything *set* or burnt to the bottom of a vessel while on the fire, as milk, for want of stirring up, or potatoes, for want of a shake in the pan; gen. The word is usually followed by *on*. Such is the case, too, with the *verb*, to *set*, also in use. **Setting** [sit’in], adj. **Pot-sitten** (*Wh. Gl.*) [pot·siti’n], ‘set on’ or burnt to the vessel used. ‘*Setten-on*’ is also used adjectivally in respect of food with a burnt flavour; gen.

Setten-on [set’u’n-aon’], adj. dwarfed; gen. The participial ending is a common addition to verbs.

Setter [set’u, sit’u], a seton. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Setty [set’i], adj. and adj. part. conceited; Mid.

Sew [siw’], p. t. of *sew*, but also used in the *present*; gen.

Shab [shaab’], v. n. to act meanly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Shackle [shaak’u’l], the wrist; the ancle. The term ‘*shackle-end*’ is applied to the thin end of any club-shaped article; gen.

Shaf [shaaf’], the wrist, familiarly. **Shafment** [shaaf·mint], sb. (*Wh. Gl.*) the wrist’s circumference; Mid.

Shaffle [shaaf’u’l], v. n. and v. a. to shuffle. **Shuffling**, pres. part. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Each of these forms, *verb* and *participle*, is also heard as a *substantive* in Mid-Yorkshire.

Shaft [shaaft’]; or **Shav** [shaav’], sheaf. The first is a Mid-York. form. The last one is general,

and alone receives the *s* of the plural.

Shag [shaag’], a large cut portion of bread; Nidd. A ‘*butter-shag*’ [buot’ur - shaag’] is such a portion buttered.

Shak [shaak’], a large natural opening, or cavern; Nidd.

Shakbag [shaak·baag], a lazy, roving person; a vagrant. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Shak’-fork [shaak·fu·k], a straw-fork. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. ‘An’ there it hung, like a bag of (on) a *shak’-fork*’ [Un’ dhi’h’r it’ uong’, laa’k u baag·uv’ u shaak·fu·k]. The last part of the compound has often a medial vowel, followed by a trilled *r*.

Shak’in [shaak·in], the ague; Mid. ‘He’s at t’ warst (at the worst), like t’ third day *shak’in*’ [Ee’z ut’ t waa’st, laa’k t thaod’ di’h’ shaak·in]. Said of a person whose ill will has culminated.

Shakripe [shaak·raa’p], adj. ripe, and ready to fall, at a shake, or shock. Mostly used with reference to fruit, but freely applied in a general way. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Shale [shi’h’l, she’h’l (ref.)], v. a. and v. n. to scale, or separate. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Sham [shaam’], v. a., v. n., and sb. to shame; gen.

Shandy [shaan·di], adj. empty-headed; crack-brained. Applied, too, to a lean person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. With the first meaning, employed, also, as a *substantive*.

Shank [shaangk’], v. a. to walk, or ‘foot’ any distance. **Shank-nag** [shaangk·naag’] (*Wh. Gl.*) is employed in an identical manner, colloquially. **Shank-weary** [shaangk·wi’h’ri], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*) ‘leg-weary’; gen.

Shawm [shaoh·m], v. n. to gather up a garment so as to admit the

- heat of a fire to the feet and legs.
- Shawming** [shaoh'min], sb. a 'warming' of this nature. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shearing-hook** [shi'h-rin-ih'k], a sickle; gen. **Shear** for *reap* is general to the north.
- Sheep-cade** [sheep'kih'd, sheyp'keh'd (ref.)], a sheep-louse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Sheet-dance** [sheet-d'aans]. Rape is thrashed on sheets; the young workers finding employment in laying on the produce, while the men use the flail. When this labour is ended, merriment begins; and, after supper, the young people resort to the barn, where there is dancing on the *sheet* which has been in use during the day; and hence the association; Mid.
- Sherl** [shu'l, shul'], v. a. and v. n. to slide. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Most used when the act of sliding involves a trembling motion, as in sliding any distance precipitately. [Shol'] is also employed by old people, as in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Shibbins** [shib'inz]; or **Shêabans** [shi'h'bu'nz]; or **Shubbans** [shuob'u'nz], sb. pl. shoe-bands. The first (*Wh. Gl.*) is a Mid-Yorkshire form; the remaining ones are general. The singular form of each is also in common use generally.
- Shier** [shaay'h'r], spar. A working in a mine having a 'sharp, sparry' appearance is **shieri** [shaay'h'ri]; Nidd. This is a miner's explanation.
- Shilbins** [shil'binz]; or **Shilvins** [shil'vinz], sb. pl. the shelvings of a cart. The singular forms are also current; gen.
- Shill** [shil'], adj. a weather term, —sharply cold. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shill** [shil'], v. a. and v. n. to shell, or unhusk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Shill** [shil', shih'1], v. a. and v. n. to curdle; to scum. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Chiefly in use as an *active verb*.
- Shill** [shil']; or **Thil** [thil']; or **Limmer** [lim'ur], the shaft of a vehicle; gen. 'Shill-horse' [shil'-aos], the shaft-horse.
- Shillock** [shil'uk], v. n. to engage in knitting, or 'tattooing,' with wooden needles, in the case of articles not requiring to be finely worked. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part., also heard; Mid.
- Shim** [shim'], v. a. and sb. to mark, as by the slip of an edge tool; e.g. as when a plane swerves in a wrong direction. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part., also heard; Mid.
- Shine** [shaa'n], a shindy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Shinnops** [shin'ups], a youths' game, with a ball and stick, heavy at the striking end; the player manœuvring to get as many strokes as possible, and to drive the ball distances. **Shinnoping**, for the game in operation, is given in the *Wh. Gl.*, and this form is also casually heard. The first form is subject to the loss of the final *s*, and becomes both a *neuter* and an *active verb*; Mid.
- Shiv** [shiv'], a particle of husk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., also **shav** [shaav']. **Shivvy**, and **Shavvy**, adjs.
- Shive** [shaa'f, shaa'v], a thickly-cut or sliced portion of anything, but chiefly used of bread; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has the spelling **sharve** [shaa'v], but though this is a generally current pronunciation in the north of the county, it is most frequently employed in connection with the *verb*, also common. There is a corresponding usage in southern speech,

the *f* being heard when the word is a *substantive*, and the *v* when a *verb*. In neither case, as has been intimated, is the rule a rigorous one, but it is only departed from by speakers who do not use the dialect well. [The Icel. *skifa* is both *v.* and *sb.*, meaning to slice, or, a slice.—W. W. S.]

Shog [shog'], *v. a.* and *sb.* to shake, in a jerking manner; also used in a *neuter* sense,—to jog heavily, or jolt along. *Wh. Gl.* past part., with the first meaning, also heard; *gen.*

Shoggle [shog'u'l], *v. n.* and *v. a.* to joggle. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Shool [shoo'l], *v. a.* and slightly as a *v. n.* to intrude. **Shovel** [shuov'u'l] is also in occasional *active* use with this meaning. It may be noted, in passing, that the pronunciation of *shovel*, *sb.*, is in correspondence with that of the verb quoted, [shoo'l] being the commonest form. The *Wh. Gl.* has **shooler**, for "one who goes a *shooling*;" together with this participle; *Mid.*

Shoon [shoon']; or **Shôan** [shuoh'n]; or **Shêan** [shi'h'n]; or **Shun** [shuon']; or **Shune** [shiw'n], shoes. The four first forms are heard in Mid-Yorkshire, as is the last one occasionally, but this belongs to Nidderdale. They are used as freely in the singular as the plural. 'There's an odd shoe of somebody's here' [Dhi'h's un' od' shi'h'n u suom'baod'iz i'h'r].

Shoor [shoor'], *v. a.* to make the noise indicated by a loud utterance of 'shoo!' with a forceful *sh* and prolonged vowel-sound, as used in urging on fowl, startling and frightening away birds, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Shore [shuo'h'r], sewer. This word is most common to the south, but is known to the north

through the refined speech of such places as York, where the form is [shao'h'r]. The peasant usually employs *drain* [d'ri'h'n]; being very much accustomed to this word in connection with operations on the land.

Shorts and owers [sh:uo'h'ts (and [sh:u'ts] *ref.*, but common) un aow'h's], a phrase employed *substantively*, and equivalent to the current one (with transposed terms), 'long times and *short*.' *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.* 'How long did it used to take him to come?' 'Nay, bairn, there was no dependence on him—he came at all *shorts and owers*' [Oo' laang' did' it' yiw's tu taak' im' tu kuom' N:e'h', be'h'n, dhu waa ne'h' pen'duns on' im'—i kaam' ut' yaal' sh:uo'h'ts un' aow'h's], came at all times, 'long and short,' before being due, and when over-due. The vowel of the second form of the first word is as frequently short in quantity, and is commonly heard too, though a refined form also.

Shot-ice [shot'-(and) shuot'-aa's], applied to an unbroken surface of ice. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Shout [shoot'; shaowt' (*ref.*)], a gratulative ceremony on the occasion of a child being born; *Mid.* When the birth is looked for immediately, the neighbours are summoned, and each attends with a warming-pan, but this is not put to any use. After the event, a festive hour is spent, when each person is expected to favour the child with a good wish. In the eastern part of the county the same ceremony is called a **sickening** [si'h'knin].

Shred [shred'], *v. n.* and *v. a.* to lop, or cut off; *Mid.* The word has the usual meaning of *shred*, too, *v. a.* and *sb.*, and in each case the vowel interchanges with [i].

Shrow [shraow'], the pronunciation of *shrew*; Mid.

Shut [shuot'], v. a. and v. n. the pronunciation of *shoot*, peculiar to the word; gen.

Shut [shuot'], v. a. to get rid of; gen. 'He could fend for himself well enough if he didn't *shut* t' (the, for *his*) addlings in drink' [I kuod' fen' fur' izsel' wee'l uni'h'f if i did'u't shuot' t aad'linz i d'ringk'], could contrive for himself well enough if he didn't get rid of his earnings in ale. The preposition *on* (=of) very frequently follows, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but the vowel in the verb itself, as exemplified there—(**Shot-on** [shot'-on])—is quite unheard in the localities to which the present glossary bears reference.

Shutten [shuot'u'n], p. t. of *shut*; gen. In the *Wh. Gl.* the word is followed by *up*, but this addition is merely permissible. The ending *en* is also acquired when the verb has a varying meaning: e.g. to get rid of. See **Shut**.

Side [saa'd], v. a. and v. n. to put to rights, or tidy; gen. *Wh. Gl.*, **side-up**, and **sided-up**, in the past. The added word, though common, is not necessary, the verb being quite as much used alone, in our own localities. The verb also becomes **siden** [saa'du'n]; pp. [saa'du'nd], and these forms have, likewise, a frequent association with *up*.

Sideling [saa'dlin], adj. artful and unstraightforward in discourse and manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **sideler** [saa'dlu], sb.

Sie [saa', sey' (ref.)], v. n. and v. a. to stretch, by a natural process of expansion, as a new coat by wearing, grain by soaking, or a door of wood under certain influences of temperature.

Sie-out [saa'-oot'], *Wh. Gl.*, is a much-used compound, but its second part may be dismissed at pleasure; gen. [The original sense of A.S. *sigan* is to subside, to settle down, to sink. See **Sie**, sb.—W. W. S.]

Sie [saay', saa'], sb. and v. n. a smallest visible portion or wetting of liquid—something less than a drop, and not more than a 'touch'; gen. 'There isn't a *sie* left' [Dhur' iz'u't u 'saa' lift']. A vessel which has been submerged, and afterwards turned upside down, for the moisture to evaporate, has, when dry, '*sied* itself clear' [saa'd itsen' tli'h'n]; and when another drop of tea cannot form itself on the end of the tea-pot spout, the liquid is said to have 'all *sied* out' [yaal' saa'd oot']. The word is also used both *substantively*, and as an *active verb*, with the shade of meaning in the *Wh. Gl.*—i. e. as indicating a very slight appearance of discolouration.

Siff [sif'], v. n. to draw breath, or inhale, by suction, as when the teeth are closed. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Sike [saa'k, saayk', seyk' (ref.)], adj. such. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Siker** [saa'kur, saayk'ur, seyk'ur (ref.)]. The last form, though permissible independently, is usually followed by *as*, either immediately, or with the intervention of a noun. **Sike** is the form most usually employed with a *substantive* power.

Sike. Various heard as [saa'k], [saayk'], [sih'k], [saeyk'], [seyk'], [sa'yk'], a watercourse; gen. Applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field-gutters, for discharge into the river. The three last pronunciations are different forms of

the refined. [Sa'yk'] is the refined form general to East Yorkshire. [Saayk'] is the form general to the county. [Saa-k] is the Mid-Yorkshire vulgar form, yet less in use than [sa'yk']. [Icel. *sík*, a ditch, a trench.—W. W. S.]

Sikker [sik'ur], adj. sure—usually associated with this word in idiomatic phrase, expressive of emphatic belief. 'I'm *sikker* and sure' [Aa'z sik'ur un' si'h'r], certain and sure; Mid.

Sile [saa'l, saayl', seyl' (ref.)], v. n. to strain, or separate by filtration; to faint; to glide away bodily. In the first sense, the verb is also employed *actively*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [The vb. *sile*, to filter, is derived from A.S. *siġan*, to subside. See **Sie**.—W. W. S.]

Sile [saa'l, saayl', seyl' (ref.)], a strainer. The *milk-sile* [milk-saa'l] usually answers all purposes, and is a tin or wooden vessel, wide at the mouth and narrow at the straining part. **Sile-brig** [saa'l-brig], a wooden frame to lay across the vessel, for resting the *sile*, while its contents are being received. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Simple [sim'pu'l], adj. low-born; Mid. **Low** [lao'h'] is more used. See **Gentle**.

Sin [sin']; or **Syne** [s:aa'yn, saa'n], prep. and adv. since; gen. The first form is most usual as a *preposition*, and the last as an *adverb*, [saa'n] being the commonest pronunciation.

Sind [sind'], v. a. to rinse; Mid. **Sind-out** [sind'-oot'] does duty as a *neuter verb*, and in the *past* is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*

Sintersaunter [sin't'usao'h'nt'u], v. n. to saunter or pace along lazily; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part. Some speakers do not make the *t*'s of this word dental;

while others habitually do.

Sipe [saap, sey'p (ref.)], v. n. to drain, or cause a last portion of liquid to drop, as by overturning a vessel, hanging wet clothes on a line, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sipper-sauce [sip'u-sao'h's], a liquid compound of any kind, taken as a relish to food. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Sipple [sip'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to sip, continuously; gen.

Sitfast [sit'faast (and occasionally with the final *t* dropped)], a horny sore. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Siz [siz'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to hiss; to produce a seething noise; gen.

Sizeable [saa'zubu'l], adj. fair, or good-sized; gen.

Skeel [sklee'l], a dairy vessel; gen. The *piggin* [see] is usually employed to ladle, or as a first receiver. The *skeel* is a much larger vessel, and made to contain as much as can be well carried—five or six gallons. It is of a conical shape, with an upright handle; though sometimes two-handled.

Skel [skel']; or **Skil** [skil'], v. a. to overturn. Also, in some use *substantively*. 'It has got a *skil*,' or '*skil* over' [Its' git'u'n u skil'] or, [skil' aow'h'r]; gen.

Skeller [skel'ur, skil'ur]; or **Skelly** [skeli, skili], v. n. to squint. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also *skel* [skel].

Skellit [skel'it, skil'it], a small iron vessel, with feet and a long handle, for use on the fire. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Skelp [skelp', skilp'], v. a. to beat, in any manner, and not merely "to beat or belabour with the flat hand," as in the *Wh. Gl.* 'He's been *skelping* on (= of) him wi' t' strap' [Iz' bin' skel'pin on' im' wit' straap'].

Also, a *v. n.* (*Wh. Gl.*), to walk, or run fast; and a *substantive* in the sense before indicated. 'He gave me such a *skelp*' [*I gaa mu 'saa'k u skelp*].

Skelping [*skel'pin, skil'pin*], *adj.* applied to anything very large. **Skelper** [*skel'pu, skil'pu*], *sb.* *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Skep [*skep', skip'*], "A round basket, without a bow." Applied, also, to a basket-hive—'bee-skep' [*bee-skep*]. *Wh. Gl.* Also, to a scuttle, as 'coal-skep' [*kuo'h'l-skep*]; or, to anything scuttle-shaped, as a 'skep-bonnet' [*skep-buon'it*]; *gen.* [*Cf. Icel. skeppa*, a measure, a bushel.—*W. W. S.*]

Skew [*skiw'*], *v. a.* to propel, or cast forth obliquely; to twist, or wrench. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Also, *substantively*, in the last sense.

Skilly [*skil'i*], *adj.* having knowledge and ability; clever. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Skime [*skaa'ym, skaa'm*], *v. n.* to glance, with distorted vision, as in frowning a person down, or displaying malignant feeling. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Also, a *substantive*. [*"Skima*, to look all around; of a restless and eager look; *Cleasby and Vigfússon's Icel. Dict.*—*W. W. S.*]

Skimmer [*skim'ur*], *verb impers.* shimmer; *Mid. Wh. Gl.*, *part. pres.*, also used.

Skirl [*sku'l*]; or **Skel** [*skel'*], *v. n.* and *sb.* to screech. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Skit [*skit'*], *v. n.* and *v. a.* to jibe or sneer at pointedly; to cast reflections. **Skittish** [*skit'ish*], *adj.* satirical. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Skivver [*skiv'ur*], a skewer. *Wh. Gl.* Occasional to *Mid-Yorks.*

Skuff [*skuof'*]; or **Skuft** [*skuoft'*], *sb.* and *v. a.* the nape of the

neck; to seize, by this part of the body. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* In *Mid-Yorks.*, there are the additional substantive forms **skruuff** [*skruof'*], and **skruft** [*skruoft'*], which are also in some use as *verbs active*. **Skuft** and **skruft** are used as *verbs* to indicate a beating with the hands or fists, and the first of these forms is almost by rule disassociated from the idea of any scuffle about the neck, and means nothing more than hard hitting in any part. 'They began o' *scufting* one t' other' [*Dhu bigaan' u skuoftin yaan' tidh'u*], began to pommel one another.

Slab [*slaab'*], *v. n.*, *v. a.*, and *sb.* to sway about in bulk, as water in a pail not full enough to be carried steadily; *gen.* It is usual to invert a basin, or similar vessel, in a 'skeel' containing milk, or other liquid, or, with the first *slab*, there would be a 'blash ower.'

Slabby [*slaab'i*], *adj.* slight in construction. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Slack [*slaak'*], a name usually given to the bottom of a small dale, having little or no level. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Slake [*sleh'k*], *v. a.* and *sb.* to daub, or lick, leaving a mark; to wipe over, and not to cleanse. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Slane [*sle'h'n, sli'h'n*], the smut of corn. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Slape [*sle'h'p, sli'h'p*], *adj.* slippery. **Slape - shod** [*slih'p-shuod*], said of the feet when attempting slippery ground. **Slape-tongued** [*slih'p-tuogd'*], smooth-spoken, hypocritical. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* In *Mid-Yorks.*, **slape** and **slapen** [*slih'pu'n*] are employed as *verbs active*, for, to sharpen, or give an edge to. 'Slape us that knife' [*Sleh'p uz' dhaat' naaf'*], sharpen me

that knife. Following **slape** in the *Wh. Gl.* is “**slapen**, to render slippery. Country-folks talk of *slapening* the insides of their cattle by giving them oil and other aperients.” The word is put to this use in Mid-Yorks., also. It likewise interchanges with **slape**, generally, as an *adjective*. [*Icel. sleipr*, slippery. —W. W. S.]

Slaps [slaaps-], sb. pl. slops. **Slap-py** [slaap-i], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slapstone [slaap-stu'n, slaap-steh'n (and) stih'n], a sinkstone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slare [sleh'r], v. a. to half clean, hurriedly. **Slary**, adj. (*Wh. Gl.* —“sluttish”); gen.

Slaster [sleh'stu], v. n. to idle about loungingly, or perform work in a careless, slovenly manner. **Slasterer** [sleh's-turu], sb. **Slastering** [sleh's-trin] (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.

Slaster [sleh'stu], v. a. to flog, or chastise in any manner, with repeated, rapid blows. **Slastering** [sleh's-trin], sb. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The verb is always used stressfully, and with some vehemence. The last form is also employed as an *adjective*. ‘He made a *slastering* speech’ [I mi'h'd u 'sleh'strin spih'ch], made a ‘slashing’ speech.

Slate [slæ'h't, sli'h't], v. a. to set upon; gen. ‘I'll *slate* my dog against thine’ [Aa'l slæ'h't maa-dog uge'h'n dhaa'n], will match my dog (to fight) against yours.

Slather [slaad'u], puddle, in a thin state. **Slathery** [slaadh-u'ri (and occasionally with dental d)], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, common as an *active verb*.

Slather [slaad'ur], v. a., v. n., and sb. to spill; gen.

Slatter [slaat'ur], v. a. and sb. to spill slightly, in volume; gen. To spill in greater volume is to

‘slap’ [slaap-]. [*Icel. sletta*, to slap, dab; used of liquids. —W. W. S.]

Slaumy [slao'h'mi], adj. of huge, swinging proportions; Mid. ‘A great *slaumy* fellow was going down the lane, and he did nought but stare at the wind-mill’ [U gri'h't slao'h'mi fel'u wur gaang'in doon t' luoh'n, un' i did naow't bud' gluo'h'r ut' win'mil]. [*“Slamma*, to shamble along, to walk as a bear;” *Cleasby and Vigfússon's Icel. Dict.*—W. W. S.]

Slaver [slaav'u], fulsomeness, or servility in speech. **Slavermint** [slaav'ument (and) mint] (*Wh. Gl.*), also in use; gen.

Slêave [sli'h'v], v. a. to cleave; Mid. Used of anything which an edged instrument can run through easily. *Cleave* [tli'h'v] is in use, with its proper meaning.

Slêa-worm [sli'h'-wom], the ‘slow,’ or blind-worm; gen. [Sli'h'] is a pronunciation of *slow*, but [slao'h'] is much more heard, and is gen. to the county.

Sleck [slek-], that which slakes thirst. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. ‘When I want good *sleck*, I take to cold tea’ [Wen' Aa' waants' gi'h'd slek' Aa taaks' tu kao'h'd ti'yu]. Common, too, as an *active verb*.

Sled [sled-], sledge (vehicle); Mid.

Slek [slek-], v. a. and sb. to slake; gen. to the county. ‘I'm very dry (thirsty); I could do with some *slek*’ [Aa'z vaar'u d'raa'; Aa' kud' di'h' wiv' suom' slek-]. The sb. *slack* (small coal) is [slaak-], as is *slack* (i. e. not tense). *Slack* is always used for *slacken*.

Slew [sliw-], v. a. and v. n. to swing or slip out of position sharply. **Slewed**, part. past. Also, intoxicated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *verb*, in the last sense, is quite common. The first form is also heard as a *substantive*.

Slidder [slid'ur]; or **Sludder** [sluod'ur]; or **Slither** [slih'dh-ur]; or **Sluodher** [sluodh'ur], v. n. and v. a. to slide; gen. The two first forms are the commonest, and take the ending **ish** *adjectivally*, besides the ordinary one of *y*, in this character.

Slip [slip', sleyp'], a linen case; a pinafore. **Pillow-slip** (*Wh. Gl.*), [pil'u-slip]; **bolster-slip**, [bol'stu - slip]. 'Where's my slip, mother?' [Wi'h'z maa' slip' muod'ur]. A cloth gun-case will often get the name of [guon'-slip]; gen.

Slipe [sla'y'p, slaay'p, slaap'], sb., v. a., and v. n. a running cut; gen. Soft wood *slipes* when it can be divided by mere propulsive effort the way of the grain. A 'sliping cut,' or a *slipe* (with its related noun understood), is a cut of some length. Also, figuratively. To 'slipe away,' is to steal off. 'His talk was all hints and *slipes*' [Iz' tao'h'k wur' yaal' ints' un' slaap's], all hints and insinuations.

Slitherêaps [slidh'uri'h'ps]; or **Slitherups** [slidh'urups], an idle, slovenly person.

Sliver [slaayv'ur], the top portion of the door of a cart; gen.

SlOak [sluoh'k], slime; the surface accumulation in connection with stagnant water. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A farmyard pond will be alluded to as being 'all slime and *slOak*' [yaal' slaam un' sluoh'k], i. e. slime about and below the surface, and *slOak* upon it.

Slockened [slok'u'nd], p. past of the verb, to slake, or quench the thirst. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Sleck** [slek'] is the *verb*, the vowel interchanging with [aa], which is regarded as the more refined. [Slaak'u'n] is employed in the *past*, but there is no corresponding usage in connection with the

other vowel [e]. Each form, however, takes *ed* in the *past*, becoming [slekt'] and [slaakt']. **Sleck** may be employed *substantively*, but there is no interchange of vowel when such is the case.

Slog [slog'], v. n. and v. a. to walk with burdened feet, as through snow, or puddle of a consistency to adhere, and make walking laborious; Mid.

Slope [sluoh'p]; or **Slowp** [slaowp'], v. a. and sb. to swindle. *Wh. Gl.*, past parts., and **slowpy** [slaow'pi], adj., also in use.

Slot [slot', sluot'], a bolt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *verb* is as common, too, generally.

Slot [slot'], v. a. and sb. to mortise; gen.

Slounge [sloo'nj], sb. and v. n. A *slounge* is one who is idle, and has mischief in him; Mid.

Sloup [slaowp'], v. a. and v. n. the act of feeding vigorously with a spoon; gen. 'An thee an' me had some frumity, wouldn't us *sloup* it, lad!' [Un' dhoo' un' mey' ed' suom' fruum' uti' waad'u'nt uz' 'slaowp' it' laad']. If you and I had some furmenty (or frumenty—a preparation of wheat and spiced milk) wouldn't we devour it!

Slowdy [slaow'di], adj. meagre, and ill put together. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*, for an ungainly, or loose-gaited person, in odd, ill-fitting garments.

Sluff [sluof'], the skin of berries, of every kind, and the more succulent of garden-fruit, as plums, and cherries. *Wh. Gl.*, plural; gen.

Slush-pan [sluosh' - paan], a snow-hole, containing thawed, or muddy contents. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Places of extent of this character are called **slush-**

dikes [sluosh'-daa'ks]. **Slush**, the verb, is mostly applied, as indicated, to the muddy mixture produced by thawed snow; mere puddle being **blather**, or **slather**, &c., according to its state of consistency. The *Wh. Gl.* has to **slush on**, with the meaning of, to persevere; to put 'the best leg first,' as the phrase goes. This form is also common.

Sluther [sluod'u], v. n. to slide, with a shuffling gait. **Sluthery** (*Wh. Gl.*), adj. slippery, as a muddy pavement on which the feet do not slip and slide, so much as shuffle and slip; gen.

Sluthermuck [sluod'umuok, sluod'umuok], an idle, dirty person; gen.

Sly-cake [slaa'-kih'k], a tea-cake, with fruit concealed. Called, also, a **chêat** [chi'h't], familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Smally [smao'h'li], adj. puny; dwindled. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, substantively.

Smapple [smaap'u'l], adj. fragile; Mid. See **Smokkle**. One of these words comes from a village near the confluent rivers Nidd and Ouse; and the other from a village near Easingwold, a few miles further distant, in the north riding. [Halliwell gives "*Smopple*, brittle. *North*."—W. S.]

Smatch [smaach'], flavour, or tincture; also twang; yet in these senses not employed as a final word, but as denoting the quality of a following noun. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In the first sense the word is often shortened to **smat** [smaat']. 'This ale *smats* over much of the hops' [Dhis'-yaal'-smaats'-aow'h'r mich' u t ops], tastes too much of the hops.

Smêak [smih'k], an occasional p. t. of *smoke* [smi:h'k]; gen.

Smitch [smich'], a sooty particle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a verb active.

Smithereens [smidh'ureenz, (and) rinz], sb. pl. anything broken or exploded to particles; with a particular application to the body of sparks produced by beating heated iron on the anvil. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Smithycome [smidh'ikuom]; or **Smiddycome** [smid'ikuom], smithy or iron-dust, which is chiefly used, in combination with pitch, for coating the roofs of sheds. *Wh. Gl.* (where *t*'s take the place of the *d*'s in the last word); gen.

Smittle [smit'u'l]; or **Smit** [smit'], infection. **Smittleish** [smit'lish], **Smitting** [smit'in], adjs. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, as verbs neuter, but chiefly as verbs active, the last form [smit'u'l] being in most general use. An additional and the commonest adjective is **smittling** [smit'lin].

Smokkle [smok'u'l], adj. fragile; Mid. Children will be cautioned to keep away from where young beans are growing, on account of the stalks of these being *smokkle*.

Smoor [smoo'h'r], v. a. and v. n. to smother; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* gives **smurr** [smu'r] and **smorr** [smaor'], with **smurr'd up** in the past. The first of these vowels [u] belongs, in the verb indicated, to the refined phase of peasant dialect, and the vowel [ao'] of the last verb to the refined phase of the market-towns. The last vowel, generally short with most speakers, is an exceptionally refined pronunciation, with a final element [h'] commonly added.

Smoot [smoot', smih't], sb. and v. n. a game or dog-track under cover, as through a hedge; gen.

The verb is much employed in figure. A person is seen to come *smooting* along, in a stealthy manner, bending and hiding his figure beneath low-branched trees. A child *smoots* when hiding the face from a looker-on; and a lover when he does not play the wooer openly. **Smooty-faced** [smooti-fi'h'st], shame-faced. These last examples are given in the *Wh. Gl.*, where the past part. of the verb is quoted. **Smoot** is also used familiarly as a *verb neuter* for, to die, but rarely with other reference than to animals.

Smudder [smuod'ur], v. a. and v. n. to smother; gen. But **smoor** [smuo'h'r, smi'h'r] is the more used equivalent.

Snack [snaak'], a portion, small, or comparatively so; gen. Also, in allusion to a slight repast, a 'mouthful' between meals; gen.

Snaffle [snaafu'l]; or **Snavvle** [snaav'u'l], v. n. to speak through the nose. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Snag [snaag'], v. n. to talk at, in a short, sharp manner; to snap savagely. **Snaggy** [snaagi'], adj.

Snap [snaap'], ginger-cake, rolled thin, baked hard, and *snapping* when broken; not necessarily round, for children's hands, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, being quite often prepared in the largest-sized pudding-tin a house can furnish; gen.

Snape [sne'h'p, sni'h'p], v. a., v. n., and sb. to check objectionable behaviour by retort; gen. *Wh. Gl.* "'I's (I'm) soon *snaped*," as t' chap said when he wur boum (going) to be hung' [Aa'z si'h'n sne'h'pt, uz' t' chaap sed' wen' i wur' boon tu bi uong']. As a v. n., the word is followed by *at*.

Snapper [snaap'ur], 'As near as a *snapper*,' as near as possible. Expressive of as little an amount

of time as a mere snapping noise would involve; gen. Southward, another sense furnishes the figure — 'As near as a toucher.'

Snarl [snaa'l]; or **Snarril** [snaar'il], a knot formed by entanglement; Mid. [Cf. Icel. *snarr*, hard-twisted; said of string.—W. W. S.]

Snarzling [snaa'zlin]; or **Snarzly** [snaa'zli]; or **Snarly** [snaa'li], adj. as a weather-term, applied to a sharp, rough wind. *Wh. Gl.* The two first forms are Mid-York.; the last one is general.

Snattle [snaat'u'l], a little. **Snatling** [snaat'lin], a very little; gen. This form is employed, too, as a participle-adjective. 'What a *snatling* bit thou's given me!' [Waat' u snaat'lin bit' dhooz' gee'n mu!]. In Mid-Yorkshire, the participle is regularly employed in such phrases as, 'I saw old John to-day. He's *snatling* at it yet' [Aa sao' uoh'd Juo'h'n tu-di'h'. Eez' snaat'lin aat' it' yit']. living on yet (implying effort, through infirmity, or age). 'Has he given over drinking?' 'Nay, he's *snatling* at that, too' [Ez' i gee'n aow'h'r'd'rin'kin? Ne'h', eez' snaat'lin ut' dhaat', ti'h'], doing a bit at that, too.

Snaw [snao'], vb. impers. and sb. to snow; gen. This is the usually spoken sound, and would be the *read* one, but it is the least characteristic. The dialect forms are [sne'h'] and [sni'h'] among those who speak with any breadth of pronunciation. The last form is chiefly employed as a *verb*. Then, there is the refined form [snu']. This is the common one of the market-town people, who refine on their own form in [snuuw].

Snêagle [sni'h'gu'l]; or **Snêasle** [sni'h'zu'l], v. n. to sneak about, with a display of mock activity; Mid.

Sneck [snek', snik'], the slip or splint of iron (usually with a thumb-end), which, passing through a door, lifts the latch inside. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb *active* is also as freely employed, and the word has occasionally a *neuter* sense. 'Sneck the door.' 'It will *sneck* of itself' [Snek' t di'h'r. It' u'l snek' uv' its:el].

Snether [snedh'ur], adj. slender; Mid.

Snickle [snik'u'l], v. a. to snare by means of a draw-loop. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Snickle**, sb., for the kind of snare indicated, is also commonly heard.

Snicksnarls [snik'snaa'lz]; or **Snigsnarls** [snig'snaa'lz]; or **Snocksnarls** [snok'snaa'lz]; or **Snogsnarls** [snog'snaa'lz], sb. pl. "Overtwisted thread, or worsted run into lumps." *Wh. Gl.* The first two are Nidd. forms, and the last two Mid-Yorks. In figurative use, too. 'The English drove them all to *snicksnarls*' [T Ing'ulish d'ri'h'v um' ao'h'l (and) [yaal'] tu snik'snaa'lz].

Snifle [snaa'fu'l], v. n. to breathe through the nostrils audibly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Snifter [snift'u]; or **Snuffer** [snuoft'u], v. n. and sb. to snuffle; also, to snivel. The last pronunciation is a Mid-York. one, and the first is general. In the case of these, as in many other words, though the *t* in the verb is not dental, it invariably is in the past participle, and is always in the present.

Snig [snig'], v. a. and v. n. *Snigging*, pp. as a farming term, is applied to the process of removing, with rope and horses, to higher ground, a whole hay-'pike,' as it stands, in a low-lying harvest-field, on occasions when the river rises suddenly, and

leaves no time for piecemeal labour. **Snig**, v. a. and v. n. also, to steal; Mid.

Sniggle [snig'u'l], v. n. to sneer demonstratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Snile [snaay'l, snaa'l], v. a. to snare, or noose, by means of a running loop; Mid.

Snite [snaa't], v. a. employed as the equivalent of the verb in the phrase, to blow the nose. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Snithe [snaa'dh], adj. generally used as a weather term. A 'snithe wind,' is a cold, piercing one. [Lit. a 'cutting' one. Cf. A.S. *sníðan*, to cut.—W. W. S.]

Snod [snod'], adj. cozy. **Snod**, also, as a v. a. and v. n. to doze; **asnod** [usnod'], adv.; Mid. 'He's *snodding* now.' 'Let him *snod* then; and thee come away' [Eez' snod'in noo' Let' im' 'snod' dhen', un' dheec' kuom' uwi'h'].

Snod [snod', snuod'], adj. smooth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Amongst old people, the vowel is occasionally [uo]. This applies, too, to the verb in use—**snodden** [snod'u'n, snuod'u'n].

Snork [snuoh'k], v. n. to sniff noisily. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a *substantive*.

Snoutband [snoot'baand], v. a. to snub; gen.

Snubbings [snuob'inz], plural of snubbing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **snubs** [snuobz']. These plural forms are invariably employed to the exclusion of the singular.

Snurl [snu:l]; or **Snol** [snaol'] (*Wh. Gl.*), nostril; gen. The last form is also used familiarly to designate the nose.

Snuther [snuodh'ur], v. n. to snore; Mid.

Snuzzle [snuoz'u'l], v. n. and sb.

to breathe noisily through the nostrils, with the respiration impeded; to snore with a whistling noise, as a dog is apt to do; gen.

Sny [snaay'], v. imp. to have in great plenty; gen. 'Our orchard *snyed* with apples last year' [Uo'h'r u'chud snaay'd wi aap'u'lz t'laast i'h'r]. [Chaucer has — 'Hit *snewede* in his hous of mete and drinke;' Prol. 345. Dr Morris, in his Glossary, has—'Snewede, snowed, swarmed, abounded; Prov. Eng. *snee*, *snie*, *snive*, *snew*, to swarm.'—W. W. S.]

Soamy [suoh'mi, saowm'i], adj. applied to the weather, when moist and warm; gen.

Sock [sok', saoh'k], the share of a plough; gen. The first pronunciation is the most usual.

Sodden [sod'u'n], v. a. and adj.; or **Sodder** [sod'u'r], v. n. only, to saturate; to soak to a shrunken state. *Wh. Gl.* past parts. The last form is a Mid-Yorks. one; the first is general.

Sodgy [sod'ji], adj. little and fleshy. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Soft [suoft', soft'], adj. applied to the weather when rainy, or moist after rain. 'It's bown to fall soft' [Its' boon' tu fao'h'l suoft'], is going to rain. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is usually associated with mild weather in conjunction with moderate rains.

Sog [sog'], v. n. and v. a. to soak; Mid.

Sole [suo'h'l]. The *soles* of a cart are the middle supporting timbers of the body; gen.

Sook [sook], v. a. and v. n. to suck; gen.

Sore [se'h'r], has the meaning of bruise, or wound, occasionally; gen. 'A lad flung a stone at him, and made him a bonny (fine) *sore*' [U laad' flaang' u

sti'h'n aat' im', un' mi'h'd im' u baon'i se'h'r].

Soss [sos', suos'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to fall, or tread heavily—implying a forceful yielding to pressure, as when a weighty stone is let fall into mud, or the feet plash through it. Also, **Soss**, sb. a puddle; and **Soss**, v. n. and v. a. to lap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is also used *substantively*, in the last connection, for the liquid lapped, or intended for lapping. Called also **lap** [laap']. In conversation, the noun to which the verb is related is often left to be understood, as in the phrases, 'It went *soss*,' i. e. on the ground; 'to come *soss*'—to come in contact with the object understood.

So the', lo the', lêaksta! ['soodh'u, 'loodh'u, 'li'h'kstu!] an ejaculative manner of inviting attention to extraordinary objects. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The pronunciation of *so* and *lo*, as indicated, are peculiar to this phrase, although forms vary. These are [suoh', sih', sch', saoh'], and [luoh', leh', laoh'] in pause; and, in association, without the respective final elements, save when a consonant follows. The coalescence of verb and pronoun, as in the last word, is excessively common in both rural and town dialect; resulting in numerous idiomatic short phrases, the words of which are often not much more in sound than a single letter. Other phrases, similar to the above, employed in Mid-Yorkshire, are, 'Se' the' buds, li' the' buds!' ['Sidh'u buodz', 'lidh'u buodz'], *See thee but, look thee but!* 'Hods t'e buds!' ['Aod' stu buodz'], *Hold thee, but!* = Stay a moment! 'Hi' the' buds!' ['Idh'u buodz'], probably, *Hither but!* 'Hi' the' buds, here!' ['Idh'u buodz' i'h'r!], probably, *Hither but, here!*

= Come here at once! 'Hark's t'e buds!' ['Aa'ks (and [:e'h'ks]) tu buodz!], *Hark thee, but!* = Listen, now! 'Hear till him!' ['Yi'h' til' (or [tiv']) im'!], *Hear to him!* = Listen to him! 'Mind's t'e buods!' [Maa'ndz tu buodz!], *Mind thou, but!* = Take care! 'Sootha, sootha!' ['Soo'dhu, soo'dhu!], perhaps a form of *soothly*, the phrase meaning, Truly, truly! These are recurring phrases, and many more pertaining to this locality might be noted.

Sough [saow'], verb imp. a weather term—to blow, in wailling gusts. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Sough [suof'], v. n. to sob or sigh out, as a dying wind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In use, too, to denote the tone of cessation accompanying human sobs, as the involuntary half-hiccup of a child concluding a crying bout. Also, a *substantive*.

Sound [soo'nd], sb. and v. n. a swoon; Mid.

Sour-docken [suo'h'-dokin], field sorrel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sour-dough [sooh'-d:ih'f, (and) duoh'f], the more homely equivalent of *leaven*. The refined form is [soaw'h'-dao'f]; Mid.

Sousing [soo'zin], adj. bulky; of large dimensions; great in quantity; Mid. **Souser** [soo'zur], the substantive form, but not applied to quantity. 'A great *sousing* fellow' [U gri'h't soo'zin fel'u]. 'A *sousing* lot' [U soo'zin lot]. 'That's none a little one.' 'But look at that for the *souser*!' ['Dhaats' ne'h'n u lit'u'l un' Bud' lih'k ut' dhaat' fu' t soo'zur!]

Souter [saow't'ur], v. n. and v. a. to lounge; Mid. 'A great *souter-ing* fellow' [U gri'h't saow't'urin fel'u].

Sowl [saow'l], v. a. to drench or immerse thoroughly. **Sowling** [saow'lin], sb. a ducking. *Wh. Gl.* (the verb slightly varying in interpretation); gen.

Sowp [saowp'], v. a. and v. n. to soak. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.

Sowter [saow't'ur], a shoemaker. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Soutercrown [saow'-(and) soot'u-kroon], a stupid person, of lazy, lounging habits; Mid. The vowel in *crown* at all times undergoes well-defined changes in these and immediately connected localities. Thus, in Lower Nidderdale, the change is to [iw']; in Mid-Yorks. [oo], long and short, is the common dialect form, [uw'] the ref., and [aow'] the current form of the market-towns; north-west of Mid-Yorks., [u'w] is heard; to the south of the same locality, the common vulgar form is [aa']—inordinately long at most times—a less vulgar [aa'w], and the usual ref. one [aaw']; while to the south-west, [e'h'], together with [e'], prevails, the last more characteristic of village dialect, but the two forms interchanging, in the speech of the common people.

Spane [spe'h'n], v. impers. and sb. to discolour naturally; gen. Corn *spanes* when, during an unfavourable spring-time, it turns in colour from green to yellow. 'What's that?' 'A *spane*' [Waats' dhaat' ? U spe'h'n], a discolouration.

Spang [spaang'], v. a. to throw with violence; to walk at a great pace: with this meaning the word being usually followed by 'along' [ulaang']. **Spang-hue** [spaang'-hiw'], to dash from the hand to a distance laterally. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *h* is invariably strongly aspirated. Southward, the usual form is [speng'-wiw', (and) 'wew'], the last

vowel being equal in interchange, and, in each case, the first *w* very emphatic. Also, a *substantive*, in the several forms noted.

Spanking [spaangk'in], adj. "Lusty—of large size, or span." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Spanker** [spaangk'ur], sb. also.

Spanther-new [spaan'dhur-niw']; or **Spander-new** [spaan'dur-niw']; or **Span-new** [spaan-niw']; or **Brand-new** [braan-niw']; or **Branderspan** [braan'durspan']; or **Branspanther** [braan'spaan'dhur, (and)-spaan'dur], adj. *Brand-new* is usual in received English, and the rest of the forms have the same meaning, *i. e.* a state of bright newness. They are general, the third and fourth forms being least heard. In those forms where *new* is omitted, its omission in speech is usual.

Spawder [spao'h'd'ur], v. n. to sprawl. **Spawdered** [spao'h'd'ud], sprawled; sprawly, 'as the legs of young birds when turned crookedly over their backs.' *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a *substantive*.

Spêak [spi'h'k], a spoke; Mid. **Spêak-shav** [spi'h'k-shaav], *spoke-shaft*.

Spêan [spi'h'n, spe'h'n (ref.)], v. a. to wean. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*, for a nipple.

Speck [spek'], a patch; Nidd.

Speer [spi'h'r], v. a. to raise or sustain, by natural or mechanical power, as by leverage; gen.

Spelder [spel'd'ur], v. a. and v. n. to spell. **Spelder-book** [spel'd'u-bi'h'k], spelling-book. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *Gl.* has **beuk** [biwk'], which is the common pronunciation in Nidderdale, but extremely casual in Mid-Yorkshire.

Spelk [spelgk' (and, occasionally) spilgk'], a splinter; a short

wooden rod. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Spelk**, sb. also; Mid.

Spell and knor [spel' un-nor', nuor' (and, casually, in Mid-Yorks, naar')]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A game played with a wooden ball, and a stick, fitted at the striking end with a club-shaped piece of wood. The *spell*, made to receive and 'spring' the ball for the blow, at a touch, is generally a simple contrivance of wood, an inch or so in breadth, and a few inches long, but may also be, in these modern days, an elaborate piece of mechanism, with metal cup, catch, and spring; together with spikes, for fixing into the soil, &c. The players, who usually go in and out by turns each time, after a preliminary series of tippings of the *spell* with the stick in one hand, and catches of the ball with the other, in the process of calculating the momentum necessary for reach of hand, are also allowed two trial 'rises,' in a striking attitude, and distance is reckoned by scores of yards. In the south, the vowel in **knor** is at all times [u'], and in the designation of the game the nouns are inverted, as is often the case, too, in the speech of northern speakers.

Spew [spiw'], v. n. and sb. to slip, not as land, but as soil will do; Mid. In constructing a 'sike,' for the drainage of land, gravelly earth will often break edge, and *spew*. It is a term most associated with light running soil.

Spice [spaa's], "the common term here for sweetmeats and confectionery of all sorts, but especially for gingerbread articles." *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorks., and the north, and universally in the south, *spice* means sweets of all kinds, *i. e.* sugary compounds consumed by suction. There is

- '*spice* - cake' [spaa's - k:i'h'k], plumcake, or *spiced* bread (never, as in the glossary, "tea-cakes with currants," which are simply 'currant-cakes' [kon'-k:i'h'ks]), but in this relation the word, properly heard, would be *spiced*; the pronunciation of the *d* [t] before the consonant requiring an effort a native speaker does not think it worth while to engage in.
- Spiff** [spif', spi'h'f], adj. uncommonly fine, or spruce in apparel. Also, applied to a person who is in unusually good spirits; Mid. 'Something ailed the goodman yesterday, but he's *spiff* enough to-day' [Suom'ut ye'h'ld t gi'h'd-maan'yus'tudu, buod'eez' spi'h'f uni:h'f tu-di'h'].
- Spin'le** - chair [spinu'l - che'h'r]. The very common kind of arm-chair, of plain wood and workmanship, gets this name; gen. It consists, in great part, of wooden *spindles*.
- Spinner-web** [spin'u-wib], a cob-web. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also **spinner-mesh** [spin'u-mesh] (*Wh. Gl.*), but the last word of this compound is more commonly heard alone.
- Spit** [spit'], a spade, narrow and flat in the blade, used for cutting through turf soil, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Spittle** [spit'u'l], sb., v. n., and v. a. a spade, used for light digging, which is *spitting*. The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a 'baking-spittle'; gen. The very long-handled article of this kind, used by the few town bakers which exist (bread being, by general custom, made at home), is called a *spittle*, too.
- Split** [splet'], a cleft, or fissure; gen.
- Splôader** [spluo'h'd'ur], v. a. to spread, or display showily, or ostentatiously. **Splôaderment** [spluo'h'd'umint], sb., an exhibition of this nature; also, "extravagance in mode of expression." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Splôader** is also a *substantive*, but with a literal meaning, which likewise attaches to the verb, and to the substantive before noted. One emptying a sack of potatoes on the ground will be told to heap, and not *splôader*, or make a *splôaderment* of them—an awkward spread of them. The refined vowel is [ao'], losing the final element.
- Spôad** [spuo'h'd, spao'h'd], applied, substantively, to an elongated, concave end belonging to any small object. The *Wh. Gl.* has "the split of a pen, the point;" but the end of a quill, e. g. may be all *spôad*, and have neither split nor point; gen.
- Sponge** [spuonj'], applied to any preparation for raising [raa'zin], or lightening dough [di'h'f]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Used, also, as a *verb active*, and slightly as a *verb neuter*.
- Sprag** [spraag'], a bludgeon, or large, wieldy piece of wood; gen.
- Spraggy** [spraag'i], adj. bony, or knotty. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Spraylets!** [spre'h'lits!], a kindly interjection; Mid. 'Bless thee, bairn! *Spraylets* on thee, honey!' ['Blis' dhu, 'be'h'n! 'Spre'h'lits aoh' dhu, in'i!]
- Sprêath** [sprî'h'dh]; or **Spreeth** [spree'dh], v. a. to spread; Mid. *Sprêad* [sprî'h'd], and *spreed* [spree'd], are common, too.
- Sprent** [sprint'], the tongue of metal, which, hinged to a lid, of any kind, fits into the lock, by means of a catch that receives the bar. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Sprent** [sprint'], v. a. to sprinkle.

- Wh. Gl.*; gen. Past part. [sprent']. Both forms are also heard *substantively*.
- Sprig** [sprig'], a headless nail, or 'brad.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Sprint** [sprint'], a very small round piece of ore; Nidd.
- Sprunt** [spruont'], adj. and sb. steep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Spurning-ganner** [spaon'in-gaanur]. A swift-footed person gets this name; Nidd.
- Spurrings** [spuor'inz], the banns of marriage. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Spurs** [spuorz'] is also employed, familiarly.
- Squab** [skwaab'], a long bench, usually cushioned, and boarded, 'langsettle'-fashion, from the bottom, to the seat at the back and sides, but left open in the front, for the sitters' legs. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Squatter** [skwaat'ur], v. a. and sb. to squirt; Mid.
- Staddle** [staad'u'l], an impression left on a surface by any object, as a beam-end which has rested on the soil; the print being often called a **staddlemark** [staad'u'l-meh'k]. Also, a soiled place, as where dirt has been engrained by rubbing in. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a stain.
- Stag** [staag'], a young horse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Stagmire** [staag'm:aa'y'h'r, (and, very frequently) staag'm:ih'r], an awkward, ill-gaited person; Mid. The substantive *mire* is never heard in the dialect, as a single word. When read, its pronunciation, in both vulgar and refined speech, is [mey'h'r].
- Staith** [sti'h'dh, ste'h'dh], a landing or loading place for river-vessels. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The southern pronunciation is [ste'h'] distinctively.
- Stall** [stao'h'l], v. a. and v. n. to tire, weary, or satiate; to disgust, to pall. A verb in excessive use. 'Thou'd *stall* a toad out' [Dhood' stao'h'l u te'h'doot'], would weary a toad out, *i. e.* to the point of resentment. In this, as in other common words, the tone forms part of the meaning. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the past part.,—"satiated with eating."
- Standard** [st'aan'd'ud]. Beans are called *standards*; probably from their being the last crop to be harvested. The old people of a village go by the name of the 'aw'd *standards*.' 'I can't tell you no more about it, but if you gang to one o' t' old *standards* you are safe to get to know everything' [Aa' kaa'nt tel' yu nu me'h'r uboot' it, but' if' yu gaang' tu yaan' u t ao'h'd st'aan'd'udz yur' si'h'f tu git' tu nao'h' iv'rithing]. A stray, stunted stalk of wheat, left by the sickle, is called a *standard*, too; Mid.
- Stang** [staang'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to sting; "to shoot with pain" *Wh. Gl.* (last sense); both equally common generally.
- Stang** [staang'], a pole. 'The *stang*' is 'ridden' by the young men and lads of the villages very generally, by custom, on occasions when domestic broils have resulted in wife-beating, or where there has been unfaithfulness on the part of either husband or wife. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Stark** [ste'h'k], adj. stiff, or rigid; tight; unyielding, as a door with rusty hinges. **Starken** [steh'ku'n, stu'ku'n (ref.)], to stiffen; also, to tighten; but, in this application, the first of these forms is only employed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Starvatiuous** [staa've'h'shus], adj. chilly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stauving [stao'h'vin], adj. staring, and clumsy in gait. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stav [staav'], staff; gen.

Stave [ste'h'v], v. a. and v. n. expressive of a precipitate motion in walking; to haste, with effort; Mid. 'How he does *stave* along!' [Oo i diz' ste'h'v ulaang'!]. The vowel is in interchange with [i] among old people.

Stawp [stao'h'p], v. n. to stamp and stride widely in walking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Stawter [stao'h't'ur], v. n. to stumble. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Stêad [sti'h'd], v. a. to put in the place of; gen. A poor farmer's wife, who has enough to do to make ends meet, will adopt the following form of calculation, with respect to her dairy produce: 'There's t' butter: that's *stêaded* for t' meat; there's t' eggs, for t' back (for clothes); an' t' geese we must *stêad* towards t' rent' [Dhi'h'z t' buot'ur: 'dhaats' sti'h'did fao t' mi'h't; dhuz t' eggz', fur t' baak'; un t' gee's wi' mun' sti'h'd ti'h'dz t' rint'].
Steck [stek']; or **Steek** [steek']; or **Stêak** [stih'k], v. a. to fasten, or latch; to close. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes the first form. The several forms are more or less heard generally.

Steem [steem'm]; or **Stêam** [sti'h'm], v. a. to bespeak; gen. **Steim** [stey'm] is, too, an occasional pronunciation, but this may be regarded as having been imported from the south of the county.

Steer [sti'h'r], v. a. to deafen; Mid.

Steg [steg'], a gander. **Stegging** [steg'in], adj. clownish in gait, and of a staring manner; applied, also, to one who stumps and

strides about awkwardly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* connects the adjective in this last sense with *stag*, pronounced [steg'], but the verb to **steg**, in use generally, has this meaning, and in idea is always associated with a gander.

Steuthing [stiw'dhin], adj. of large dimensions; Nidd. A 'steuthing chimney' [stiw'dhin chim'lu].

Stevvon [stev'un, stiv'un], v. n. to cry out loudly; to roar. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Stickle-haired [stik'u'l-e'h'd], adj. bristly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. *Bristle*, sb. is in use generally, and is pronounced [bruos'u'l].

Stiddy [stid'i], sb. anvil; gen.

Stife [staa'f], adj. close, or rank; approximating to a foetid state. Used of the atmosphere. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stiller [stil'ur], a wooden disc, laid on the surface of water, to steady it, when a quantity is being borne in a pail, milk-can, or similar article. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stinkabout [stingk'uboot], one who is purely troublesome gets this name; gen.

Stirrup-stockings [stur'up-stok-inz], sb. pl. knitted yarn overalls, used for winter-wear; Nidd.

Stither [stid'u], v. a. to steady. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Stoarces [stuo'h'siz], a frame to support a wooden roller, in the process of heaving or hoisting by hand; Nidd.

Stob [staob'], v. a. to convulse, or 'choke with grief,' as is the figurative phrase; Mid.

Stob [stob'], a stub, a post; a stump; a splinter; the prick of a plant. **Stob**, v. a. also, to prop, or support. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Stob** is also a *verb active*,

with the meaning, to receive a thorn-prick.

Stock [stok'], often heard for *stocking*; Mid. 'Now then, I am ready for going—*stock*, shoes, and gaiter' [Noodhin', Aa'z rid'i fu gaang'in—stok' shuon' un' geh't'u], or [shi'h'n un' gih't'u], as most old people prefer to say.

Stook [stook'], a dozen sheaves of oats, or barley, laid piled on one side; gen.

Stooth [stoo'dh], v. a. to lath and plaster; Mid.

Storance [staor'uns], a stir, or commotion; gen. The *verb*, to stir, is pronounced as the first part of the word—[staor'].

Store [stuoh'r]. Joined to *good*, this word is used adverbially. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'How did you like the meeting yesterday?' 'Good *store*, good *store*; I was well pleased' [Oo did' yu laa'k t mih'tin yus'tudu? 'Gih'd stuoh'r, 'gih'd stuoh'r; aa' wur' wee'l pli'h'zd]. [Not connected with the sb. *store*; but with the Icel. *stórr*, great, *stórum*, very much. Mr Atkinson has already observed this in his Cleveland Glossary.—W. W. S.]

Stork [stao'h'k, stu'k (ref.)], a yearling—applied to cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stot [stot'], a steer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stotter [stot'u], v. n. and sb. to shiver; Mid.

Stoup [staowp'], a wooden drinking vessel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stour [stuo'h'r, staowh'r], a cloud of dust; a commotion of any description. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stoven [stov'u'n], a shoot from the remaining part of a fallen tree. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [A.S. *stofn*, the stem of a tree; Icel. *stofn*, a stem, but also a stump of a cut tree.—W. W. S.]

Stower [staow'h'r, stuo'h'r], a cross rail, or bar of wood. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a natural cudgel, or hedgestake. 'He'd neither stick, staff, nor *stower*' [Id' ne'h'd'ur stik' staaf', nur' staow'h'r], had no stick of any kind; Mid.

Stowp [staowp']; or **Stêap** [stih'p]; or **Stoop** [stoop'], a post. *Wh. Gl.* (first and last form); gen. The last form is least used. The second one is the *verb*.

Strackling [st'raak'lin], a deranged, or distracted person; Mid.

Straddler [straad'lur], used of a young tree, when growing from the root of a parent one; gen.

Straight [st'reyt', st'reet', (and occ.) st'rih't'], v. a. to straighten; gen.

Straightwards [st'reyt-, st'reet-, (and occ.) st'rih'tudz]; or **Straightlys** [st'reyt'liz], adv. straightway; Mid.

Stramash [st'raam'ush], a state of wreck, or destruction; Mid.

Stramp [st'raamp'], v. a. to tread underfoot; gen.

Stray [stre'h']. The common land appertaining to some localities, as York and Harrogate, goes by this name. At York, the historic name of the great common, 'Knavesmire,' is more generally heard. At both places, the peasantry occasionally employ the dental *t*.

Strêak [st'ri'h'k], v. a. to garb, or bedizen. The *Wh. Gl.* has the *past* of **streak out**. In Mid-Yorkshire, and the north generally, it is a common usage for a pronoun to follow the verb exemplified.

Streck [st'rek'], adj. straight; **streckly** [st'reck'li], adv.; Upper Nidd. 'Go thy ways *streckly*,

now' [Gaan' dhi wi'h'z 'strek'li, noo'].]

StrEEK [st'reek'], v. n. to stretch, or lay out. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. *Stretch* [st'rich'] is usually employed *actively*; gen.

Strensál [Stren'su'l]. 'That's a capper o' *Strensál*' [Dhaats' u kaap'ur u Stren'su'l]. A proverbial remark in respect of anything which has produced astonishment; Mid. *Strenshall* is a biggish village in the north-riding, a few miles from York. A similar phrase, likewise current, 'That's come fra ower t' moor,' may be the equivalent of the first one. It is, however, probable that so considerable a village acquired a notoriety for recounting tales of itself, and hence the proverb. Between some villages, there exists a mild state of feud, which finds display in the sawing down of each other's Maypoles, and in other proceedings, on the part of the 'lads,' of great size. The inhabitants collectively of a village are, in many cases, humorously designated, in supposed character, by a byname, usually coarse, and always unfair.

Strickle [st'rik'u'l], a scythe-sharpener. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stride - kirk [straa'd - kur'k], a clumsy, awkward-gaited person; gen.

Stroke [st'ruo'h'k, st're'h'k], a measure of two pecks, or half a bushel; gen. The last distinct pronunciation is much favoured by the old people of Mid-Yorkshire and the north. The first is nearly general to the county.

Strown [straow'n], a runlet of water, answering the purpose of the 'sike,' but not having the same force of current; Mid. [Cf. *strand*, used in the sense of a small stream by Gawain

Douglas; see Jamieson's Scot. Dict.—W. W. S.]

Strucken [st'ruok'u'n], p. t. of struck = astonished. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is common, too, preceded by fair [fe'h'] = quite.

Strunt [st'ruont'], applied to a short tail. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Struntish [st'ruont'ish]; or **Strunty** [st'ruon'ti], adj. ill-humoured; short-tempered and obstinate. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Strut - stower [st'ruot'-staowh'r (and) stuoh'r], a wooden bar, or stake, placed buttress-fashion against a fence, for its support. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stub [stuob'], sb., v. n., and v. a. stump. The verb, when applied to tree stumps, is usually followed by *up*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stuffle [stuof'u'l], a state of angry, breathless perplexity; Mid. 'He can't speak, he's in such a *stuffle*' [I kaa'nt spi'h'k, ee'z i saa'k u stuof'u'l], too angry to speak connectedly—from over-excitement.

Stunge [stuonj'], in a stunned state. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Stunt [stuont'], a fit of obstinacy. **Stuntish**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **stunty** [stuon'ti], adj. [A.S. *stunt*, blunt, stupid, foolish. —W. W. S.]

Stunt [stuont'], adj. short and thick. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stut [stuot'], v. n. to stutter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Sty [st:aa'y], a pustule incident to the eyelid. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sucker [suok'ur], a shoot from the root of a fallen tree; Mid.

Sug [suog']; or **Sew** [siw'], a sow; gen.

Sumph [suomf'], a sink; a covered drain. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sunder [suon'd'ur], v. a. to expose to, or create warmth by the sun. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Sundown [suon'doo'n], sunset; the time of early evening. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Suny [Siw'ni]; or **Suke** [Siw'k]; or **Suky** [Siw'ki]; or **Sucky** [Suok'i, Suo'ki], Susan, or Susanna; gen.

Sup [suop'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to drink; also, *substantively*, in the sense of a little. In each case, the substantive has also a plural form. **Suppings** is most usual in application to liquids taken with a spoon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Suther [suod'ur], v. impers. to seethe; Mid.

Swab [swaab'], a person of drunken habits. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, the name for a heavy kind of mop, made of pieces of cloth.

Swad [swaad'], a 'hull,' or shell; used of vegetable growths. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swaimish [swe'h'mish], adj. diffident; timorous. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swank [swaangk'], v. a. and v. n. to eat with gusto. **Swanking** [swaangk'in], adj. of large, healthy size. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, **swanker** [swaangk'ur], sb. large and lusty; huge and structurally perfect, as applied to a building, *e. g.*

Swap [swaap'], v. a. and v. n. to exchange. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Swape [swe'h'p], a wheel-handle; gen.

Swarble [swaa'bu'l], v. a. and v. n. to climb, chiefly implying hand action; Nidd.

Swarth [swi'h'dh, swe'h'dh], grass; gen. '*Swarth - balks*' [Swe'h'dh - baoh'ks], the end portions of a field, left un-

ploughed, for a cart-way. When these portions are tilled, they are called 'headlands' [i'h'd-lunz, yi'h'dlunz]. [Swaa'dh], the ref. form, is very much heard.

Swarth [swe'h'dh, swaad'h, swaa'dh (ref.)], the skin of cooked bacon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swash [swaash'], v. a. and v. n. to wash or sway about in volume turbulently, as water in a pail, with the motion of conveyance; or, as waves amongst rocks. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Swat [swaat'], v. n. and adv. to fall flatly; Nidd. 'It fell *swat* to t' ground' [It' fel' swaat' tu t' gruo'nd]. '*Swat* it down!' [Swaat' it' doon!], Dash it down! 'It fell *swat*' [It' fel' swaat'], fell flat, with violence.

Swat [swaat'], v. a. to sit, or be seated. '*Swat* thee down' [Swaat' dhu doo'n], sit you down; Nidd. Also heard in the extreme south. It is not known anywhere in the localities between. [Of. Eng. *squat*; so also *swirt* is to *squirt*.—W. W. S.]

Swatch [swaach'], a small cut portion of anything, as a *swatch* taken from a piece of goods, for a pattern. *Wh. Gl.* (with a restricted meaning); gen.

Swatter [swaat'ur], v. n. and v. a. to sweat down, literally and figuratively. **Swatterment** [swaat'umint], a remaining quantity. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is widely applied.

Swattle [swaat'u'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. to let run to waste, as one dissipates savings by a succession of little extravagances; Mid. 'If thou'd taken it by the lump thou'd ha' been frightened to begin with; but thou'd no sense to look at it in that light, till thou'd *swattled* it clean away, by bit and bit' [If' dhood' ti'h'n it' bi t' luo'mp

dhoo'd·u bin·freet'und tu bigin·wi; buot·dhoo'd ne'h' sens·tu li'h'k aat·it·i·dhaat·lee't, (peasants' ref. [laa't]) til·dhoo'd·swaat·u'ld it·tli'h'n uwe'h', bi bit·un·bit·].

Swéal [swi'h'l], v. a. and v. n. to waste, or gutter away, as a candle exposed to the wind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swebby [sweb'i], adv. faint; Nidd.

Sweb [sweb·], a swoon; Mid.

Swelt [swilt·, swelt·], v. a. and v. n. to become heated to the melting degree; to sweat profusely; to smother with wraps; to suffocate; to be in a state of feverish excitement, and, as it were, ready to perspire. Much used in figure. *Wh. Gl.* (with a limited application); gen.

Swidge [swij·]; or **Swither** [swidh·ur, swid'ur], v. a. to burn, or smart, in a quickly pulsating manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Cf. Icel. *sviði*, the smart caused by a burn; from *sviða*, to singe.—W. W. S.] **Swidge** is also employed as a *singular substantive*.

Swilk [swilk·], v. n. and sb. to splash about, like a little water in a rolling cask; gen.

Swill [swil·], hogwash. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swill [swil·], a shallow basket, without handle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Swingle [swing·u'l], v. a. To *swingle* line, is a process in dressing it for flax. A *swingle* is an edged implement of wood, used for beating and separating; gen.

Swingle - tree [swing·ul - t'ree· (and) t'ri], a small swing-bar; gen.

Swipple [swip·u'l], a flail; Mid.

Swirt [swu't, swut·], v. a., v. n.,

and sb. to run swiftly; Nidd.

Swirt [swu't], sb., v. a., and v. n. squirt; gen. Often with a short vowel-sound. Employing a low figure, it will be said, 'Now, then, *swirt!*' [Noo dhen·, swut·!], be off!

Switch [swich·], v. a. to make drunk. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Switching [swich·in], adj. astonishingly great; of great bulk.

Switcher [swich·u], sb. anything great in substance, manner, or conception. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swizzen [swiz·u'n], v. a. to singe, or burn down. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Shortened, also, to **swiz**, with the restricted meaning of, to *singe*. The last form is also used *substantively*.

Swizzle [swiz·u'l]; or **Swizzlement** [swiz·u'lment (and) mint], applied to any kind of beverage, imbibed incessantly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A more emphatic term is **guzzle** [guoz·u'l], implying great immoderation in use.

Sword - slipings [swuo'h'd-, swu'd-, su'd-, saod·-, (in order of refinement) slaap·inz, (and) sleyp·inz (ref.)], sb. pl. a figurative term equivalent to the common one 'daggers-drawing,' as used of people at sharp enmity with each other. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Syler [saay·lur], the fresh-water shrimp; gen.

Tâ [te'h·, tae·]; or **Tâin** [t·e'h'n]; or **Téan** [t·i'h'n]; or **Téa** [ti'h·], adj. the one; gen. Though these forms may be conveniently varied, their being so does not follow of necessity. At times one or other of them are put to a wilful use, as if to baffle all but native ears in the endeavour to get a meaning out of them. Let us suppose a speaker addressing three persons; and here is a sample sen-

tence: 'Let *ta* be at *ta* side, and *ta* wi' *ta* at tother' [Lit. 'te'h' biv' ut' 'tae'h' saa'd, un' te'h' (or [ti'h']) wi' tae' ut' 'tuod'u'], a sentence often made more idiomatic by the substitution of *by* [bi] for [wi]; and, literally: 'Let the one be at the one side and the one with (or, by) the one at the other;' which is plain enough to understand; so the Yorkshire farmer favours it with his vernacular, which is, as nearly as possible, all of a sort to an unaccustomed ear.

Tackling [taak'lin], gear, service, or outfit of any kind; Mid. 'Tea - *tackling*' [Ti'h' - taaklin], tea-service.

Tâe [te'h'], sb. and v. a. the pronunciation of *toe*; gen.

Tagreen [taag'reen], adj. combined with *shop*, as a following word, is used to denote a ragmart, or place where odds and ends of apparel, and other material, are sold. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Tak' off [taak' aof'], v. n. and v. a. to journey. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tale [te'h'l], v. n. and v. a. to make agree; to reconcile, or become reconciled. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tang [taang']; or **Teng** [teng'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to sting; gen.

Tang [taang'], sb. sing. and pl. tangles, or frondent sea-weed. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Tant [taant'], v. n. to job about, in a slight way, doing anything or nothing; gen.

Tantle [taan'tu'l], v. n. to go about, or engage in action, with weak, slight movement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tantril [taan'tril], a vagrant; a person of vagabond habits. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Tantrun [taan'trun], v. n. to plod, or drudge slowly about at work, as is the habit of old

people, to keep things straight, as they are apt to say; Mid. 'He's *tantruning* about in the garth, now' [Eez' taant'runin uboot' it ge'h'th, noo'].
Tappy-lappy [taap-i-laap-i], adv. pell-mell; Mid.

Tastril [tih's'tril, teh's'tril], a rogue; a bad-dispositioned, or, mischievous character. In the last sense, chiefly used towards the young, and is often a playful term. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tatch [taach'], v. n. to 'tat'; Mid.

Têa-grathing [ti'h'-gre'h'dhin]; or **Têa-tattling** [ti'h'-taatlín], tea-things. *Wh. Gl.* The first is a Mid-Yorkshire term; the last is general. In pause, or as an isolated word, *tea* is usually constant to its refined form, [tey'h'], generally.

Têague [ti'h'g], a plague of a person; Mid.

Têam [tih'm], v. a. and v. n. to pour; to empty. *Wh. Gl.* In the last sense, the use of the word is very occasional, and confined to Mid-Yorkshire. The *past* of *têam*, to pour, is *tame* [te'h'm]. Southward, the *present* and *past* are [tey'm] and [tem'], respectively. The southern refined form is [tee'm].

Têaty [tih'ti], adj. testy; touchy, and inclined to snap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Têav [ti'h'v]; or **Tiv** [tiv']; or **Tev** [tev']; or **Tuv** [tuov']; or **Têa** [ti'h']; or **Tuh** [tu]; or **Tâe** [teh']; or **Ti** [ti]; or **Tâ** [te]; or **Til** [til]; or **Tul** [tuol], prep. forms of *to*. Some are but occasional, yet all heard. The *v* forms usually find place before vowels, ignoring any *h*'s which may stand in the way. They are, too, employed occasionally as emphatic words, and occur in pause, but not necessarily. At

times, they are heard before the usual contracted form of the definite article [t']. The consonant *v* will occur also before *to* compounding with or preceding another word, as in [tiv' tu-di'h'], to, or, until to-day. This [tu] is the usual form in the connection indicated; and is also used in other ways, but, considerable as this usage is, it is not very noticeable. In *toward*, *tiv* and *tuv* are employed, and, but very occasionally, *tul*. Old people are partial to [ti'] in this connection. The least used form is *tul*, which impresses one as having merely strayed north, and is the less heard as advance is made in this direction. It is a form distinguishing southern speech. *Tiv* and *til* may be set down as the most used forms, in connected speech; the last form being regarded as the most characteristic. *Ti* is highly distinctive. *Tuv* straggles south, by way of Craven, but is essentially a rural form. [Ti] and [te] acquire [h'] in pause and emphasis, and are so constantly heard with this form in addition that it may readily be taken for being an obligatory one in relation to the word, however used.

Tæve [t:i'h'v], *v. n.* to act violently, in any way, as to be rampant in speech, or physically demonstrative. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Tell [tel; til], *v. a.* to count; *Mid.* It is often employed with *over*, as an adverb, mostly following immediately, or after the noun or its equivalent. This and the verb are frequently used in idiom by reason of an intervening preposition, 'on' for *of*. 'Go and *tell* the ewe lambs over; I am afraid one of them is missing.' 'I can't *tell* on them now; it's over dark' [Gaan' un' til' t yaow' laamz' aow'h'r; Aa'z fle'h'd yaan' uv' (or [aon']) umz' mis'in.

Aa' kaa'nt til' aon' um' noo'; its' aow'h'r deh'k].

Tell-pie-tit [tel'-paay'-tit]; or **Tell-piet** [tel'-paay't]; or **Tell-pienot** [tel'-paay'nut]; or **Tell-pie** [tel' - paay']; or **Pienot** [paay'nut]; or **Pie-ot** [paay'-ut]; or **Nan-pie** [naan'-paay']. The magpie gets these various names, which differ even in neighbouring villages, and are difficult to refer to locality. The first four also designate a *tale-bearer*.

'*Tell-pie-tit*,
Thy tongue 'll slit,
An' every dog i' t' town 'll get a bit!'

[Tel' paay' tit'
Dhi tuo'ng ul' slit'
Un' iv'ri dog' it' too'n ul' git' u bit'].

'*Tell-pie-tit*,
Laid a' egg, an' couldn't sit!'

[Tel' paay' tit'
Li'h'd u egg', un' kuo'du'nt sit'],

are samples of children's rhymes, in connection with this bird of imagined omen. The word is one in which [aay'] is usually employed, as indicated, but there are very many speakers who substitute [aa'] always, and this last vowel is practically in interchange with the first.

Telt [telt'], *p. t.* of *told*. This is but a casual pronunciation in Mid-Yorkshire, the usual one being [tild']. The thinning of the final consonant, though heard, also, in other words, is a more noticeable feature northwards, as in Cleveland.

Temse [temz', timz'], "a coarse hair-sieve, used in dressing flour." *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* **Temsings** [tem'zinz], *siftings*.

Tengin - ether [teng'in - edhur, (and) idhur], the dragon-fly; *gen.*

Tent [tent', tint'], *v. a.* and *v. n.*

to watch over, or care for; to wait upon; to lay wait for; to compare, or count, *i. e.* to watch, for the purpose of comparing or enumerating. A term much used in ironical remarks. It is only employed as a neuter verb in the sense first indicated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tetherment [tedh'ument], a binding or wrapping of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. There is an interchange of [i] with each [e].

Tetter [tet'ur, tit'ur], v. a. and sb. to ring or curl up, towards entanglement. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.

Tew [ti'h', teew'], v. n. and v. a. expressive of the act of exertion: to labour wearily; to be restless against one's will; to finger or turn over with the hand repeatedly; to fatigue; to harass, in body or mind. **Tew-ing** [tiw'in], past part. and adj., *Wh. Gl.*, with a limited application. This verb is in excessive use over the county, and is also employed as a *substantive*.

Tewit [tiw'it], the pewit, or lapwing; gen.

Thabble [thaab'u'l], a plug used in connection with a cream-bowl, and removed to withdraw the milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Thak [thaak']; or **Thêak** [thi:h'k], sb., v. a., and v. n. thatch. **Thêaker** [thi:h'ku], **thakker** [thaak'u]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'As thick as aud *thak* to-gedder' [Uz' thik' uz' ao'h'd thaak' tugid'ur]. Said of persons on terms of close intimacy.

Tharf [thaa'f]; or **Thauf** [thao'h'f], adj. diffident; unwilling; reluctant; tardy; gen. The last form is a Mid-Yorks. one. A **thauf-comer** [thao'h'f-kuom'u] is one who comes slowly, in reluctance. Also, **tharf** [thaa'fish], adj., and **tharf**

[thaa'fli], adv. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Thêaf [dhi:h'f]; or **Thuf** [dhuof, dhuoh'f]; or **Thof** [dhof]; or **Thauf** [dhaof, dhaoh'f]; or **Tháf** [dh:e'h'f], conj. forms of *though*. The two first are common northern forms. **Thuf**, **Thof**, and **Tháf**, are Mid-Yorkshire forms, casual to the north. **Thauf** [dhaoh'f] is most heard in Mid-Yorkshire, too, and without the final element; whilst its variant, [dhaof], is the refined form general in this locality, and northward. The [ao] is sometimes heard long, but never in refined dialect. From short [ao] to long [ao] the lapse is into vulgarity at once, in native estimation.

Thick [thik'], adj. friendly; on close terms of intimacy; in collusion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Thick [thik'], v. impers. to thicken; Mid. The participle is in use, too. 'T day's *thick-ing*' [T di'h's thik'in], getting cloudy.

Thick [thik'], adj. hard, having reference to hearing. 'He's *thick* of hearing' [Iz' thik' u yi'h'rin], hard of hearing, or deaf. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A more usual though less gainly expression is, '*thick* i' t' lug' (ear) [thik' it' luog']. The word is also employed as a *neuter verb* occasionally in Mid-Yorks., in coarse conversation. 'He begins to *thick* i' t' lug a bit' [I biginz' tu thik' it' luog' u bit'].

Thir [dhur']; or **Thor** [dhaor'], pronominal adj. these. The first is a Nidderdale form; the last is general.

Thivvle [thiv'u'l]; or **Thavvle** [thaav'u'l], a pot or pan-stick; Mid. The last form is heard also in Nidd.

Thoil [thao'yl]; or **Thole** [thuo'h'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. a

- much-used word, with various shades of meaning, but all grounded, as it would seem, on the verb *to suffer*; gen. 'It was ill to *thole* what he did to me' [It' wur' il (and [yil']) tu thuo'h'l waat' i did' tu mey'], was hard to bear. 'He's no *thoil* in im' [Eez' ne'h' thao'yl in' im'], no generosity, or liberality. '*Thoil* us (me) a shilling' [Thao'yl uz' u shil'in], an appeal to good nature. 'An old miser; he can *thole* nobody nought' [Un' ao'h'd' maa'zur; i kun' thuo'h'l ne'h'bdi naowt'], cannot bear to give. 'I know his *thoil*' [Aa' nao' iz' thao'yl], his disposition. 'It was badly *thoiled*; it will do us no good' [It' wur' baad'li thao'yld; itu'l' di uz' nu gi'h'd]. 'He's a rare *tholer*' [Eez' u re'h' thuo'h'lur], a liberal giver. [A.S. *þolian*, Icel. *þola*, to suffer, bear, endure; cognate with Lat. *tollere*, Sanskr. *tul*, to lift.—W. W. S.]
- Thor** [thaor'], pron. pl. those. *Wh. Gl.*; gen., but most heard northward.
- Thorp** [thu:p], a hamlet. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Thrang** [thraang', (and) t'raang'], adj., v. a., and sb. busy; throng. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Threåd** [thri'h'd], sb. and v. a. the pronunciation of *thread*; gen. The southern form is [three'd], with a varying, but less used one, in [threy'd].
- Thræve** [thri'h'v], a large pile of sheaves; of wheat, &c., twelve; of 'ling,' or broom-heath, twenty-four; of straw twelve 'bats,' or sheaves; gen.
- Thrib'lous** [thrib'lus], adj. the way *frivolous* is treated; Mid.
- Throdden** [throd'u'n], v. n. to thrive physically. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Thropple** [throp'u'l, thruop'u'l], v. a. to throttle. **Thropple** [throp'u'l], sb. the windpipe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Through open** [thruof' op'u'n], adj. a ready idiom in which the first word has the meaning of *thoroughly*, and is applied to persons and things, or to any condition. A '*through - open draught*' [d'ruoft'], a free draught—one from end to end, as through opposite doors of an apartment. A *through-open* sort of person;—one whose motives are transparent. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrum** [thruom'], v. n. and sb. to purr. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrummle** [thruom'u'l], v. a. to feel or test with the fingers, but using the thumb chiefly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrummy** [thruom'i], adj. having substance, to bear feeling at, or, fingering and thumbing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrusten** [thruos'u'n], p. t. of *thrust*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrustle** [thruos'u'l], an occasional form of *thistle*; Mid. [Dunbar has the form *thrissill*, as in his poem of *The Thrissill* and the Rois (Rose).—W. W. S.]
- Tice** [taa's], v. a. to tempt; *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tick** [tik'], a woodlouse; gen.
- Tid** [tid'], sb. an udder; Mid.
- Tid** [tid'], prep. toward; Mid. 'He was flaid (afraid) of going *tid* it' [Ee waar' fli'h'd u gaan'in 'tid' it']. 'Go *tid* it, honey' [Gaan' 'tid' it, in'i]. One of the forms of *to* is [ti], which might be regarded as a doubtful sound if this *tid* did not bring it out clearly. **Tid** is a form only old people indulge in; the younger prefer *tuvvard* and *tivvard* [tuov'ud], [tiv'ud], but, as a rule, add *s* to these forms, even when the sense is singular.
- Tie** [taa'], v. a. to bind, or render

- obligatory; gen. The verb is usually associated with a pronoun, as before the indefinite one in the phrase, 'It will *tie* nobody to go' [It'u'l taa' ne'h'bdi tu gaan'], but the *past part.*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, is much more heard.
- Tietop** [taa'top, taay-, (and) tey'top (ref.)], a rosette, or ribbon-bow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tiffany** [tif'u'ni], a fine gauze sieve. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tiffytaffy** [tif'itaafi]. One who can neither work, nor yet let work alone, gets this name; Mid.
- Tift** [tift-], v. a. to set to rights, or adjust. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tift** [tift-], v. n. and sb. to scold; to betray hurt feelings passionately. **Tifting** [tiftin], sb., also. *Wh. Gl.* (sbs.).
- Tike** [taa'k, ta'y'k, tey'k (ref.)], a dog. Much employed in figure, and often bestowed playfully. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Til** [til-], prep. to. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tilings** [taa'linz], sb. pl. tiles; Mid.
- Tine** [taa'n], a prong. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tinkler** [tingk'lur], sb. and v. a. tinker; Mid. As a verb, the word is widely applied in the sense of to patch, or mend. 'I'm going to *tinkler* that up a bit' [Aa'z boon tu tingk'lur dhaat' uop u bit]. **Tinkler** is also employed as an epithet towards unruly or mismanaging persons, young and old.
- Tipe-trap** [taa'p-t'raap], a trap with a movable bottom, which falls at one end and precipitates the live weight into a pit, or other prepared receptacle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tippy** [tip'i], the brim of a hat, or bonnet. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tite** [tay't, tey't, taa't], adv. soon; gen. 'I had as *tite* go by the waygate as the Foss' (the name of a river) [Aa'd uz tey't gaang' biv' t wi'h'gih't uz t Faos']. 'Tey't' is the refined form, but most used. [Taa't], the vulgar form, is least heard.
- Titling** [tit'lin], a hedge-sparrow; gen.
- Titter** [tit'ur], adv. sooner, soonest. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Well, "*titter* an' better," as t' theaker said by t' dinner' [Wee'l, tit'ur un' bet'ur, uz' t thi'h'kur sed' bi t' din'ur], Well, 'sooner and better,' as the thatcher said (prospectively) of his dinner: **Titterest** [tit'u'rist] superl. soonest.
- Tiv** [tiv-], prep. till. Heard occasionally in this sense in Mid-Yorks. 'Thou will have to wait till I do' [Dhool' e tu weh't tiv' aa di'h'].
- Tivvy** [tivi], v. n. to be hurriedly active. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Now, come, *tivvy*!' [Noo, 'kuo'm, 'tivi!], be off! 'We went, as hard as we could *tivvy*' [Wi wint' uz' o'h'd uz' wikud' tivi]. Also, *substantively*.
- Tod** [tod-], a fox. Upper Nidd.
- Toffer** [tof'ur]; or **Tofferment** [tof'ument (and) mint], rubbishy material; odds and ends. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Toit** [taoyt-], a helpless, dawdling person; one without managing capability; Mid.
- Toit** [taoyt-]; or **Hoit** [aoyt-], v. n. to trifle foolishly. *Wh. Gl.* (pres. part.); gen. The first form, as usually employed, refers directly to the action of so trifling, and the last bears a personal reference. **Toit**, v. n., also, to dawdle. Both forms are heard as *substantives*.

- Toitle** [taoy'tu'l], v. n. to busy one's self in a petty manner, with unequal strength; labouring more in idea than reality; Mid. 'Poor old man of ninety! He goes *toitling* about at all ends (incessantly), and never thinks he's done' [Puo'h'rao'h'd maan' u neernti, i gaanz' taoy'tlin uboot' ut' yaal' inz', un' niv'ur thingks' eez' di'h'n].
- Toll-booth** [taowl'-bih'dh, boodh (ref.)]. The public official building of a market-town is so designated in some localities of Mid-Yorks.
- Tommyparsy** [Tom'ipaa'si], the stickleback; Mid.
- Tom-pimpernowl** [Tom'-pim'-pu-naowl], the pimpernel, or 'poor man's weather-glass'; gen.
- Toom** [too'm], adj. empty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Topping** [top'in], the foretop of hair. To 'cowl' [kaow'l] (to rake, or gather) a person's *topping*, is to beat him about the head. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Torment** [tu'ment], a contraction of the herb *tormentil*; Mid.
- Torple** [taoh'pu'l]; or **Turple** [tu'pu'l]; or **Torfle** [taoh'fu'l]; **Turfle** [tu'fu'l], v. n. to die. The term is only used in connection with animals; and the various forms are general.
- Tottering** [tot'u'rin], adj. variable, or indifferent; of a character to create suspense. Frequent as a weather-term. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Touchous** [tuoch'us], adj. touchy; testy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Town** [too'n]. Every little village gets this name; the way through being called the **Town-gate** [toon'-g:i'h't]; gen.
- Towp** [taowp']; or **Towple** [taowp'u'l]; or **Tipe** [taa'p']; or **Tiple** [taa'pu'l]; or **Téap** [ti'h'p]; or **Téaple** [ti'h'pu'l], v. n. and v. a. The usual signification of the radical form is, to *tip*, or *tilt*, and the affix is supplied when the meaning is changed to express *over-turning*, or in implying this meaning. The two last forms are used by old people; the two first are most generally characteristic; the middle two are employed as refined forms. The three first are exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Towser** [taowz'ur], a place of custody, having an indefinable locality; Mid. 'I'll put thee i' *Towser*' [Aa'l puot' dheer i' Taowz'ur]. In some localities, the word is used of the common jail.
- To-year** [tu-yi'h'r], this year; Mid. Heard but at chance times.
- Trabbil** [t'raab'il], a housewife's boiler-stick; Mid.
- Tracens** [t're'h'sinz], sb. pl. traces, belonging to harness; Mid.
- Trail-tongs** [t're'h'l-tengz], a slipshod female, whose manner of movement is suggestive of the trailing of a pair of tongs. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Trallok** [t'raal'uk], v. a. to trail, in an obstructive manner; Mid. A cheap, showy dress is spoken of as a '*trallocking* thing'; in indication of the use it is only good for.
- Trallop** [t'raal'up]; or **Trallops** [t'raal'ups], an untidy, indolent person. **Trallop** [t'raal'upi], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.
- Tramper** [t'raam'pu], a tramp, or vagrant. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Transh** [t'raansh'], v. a. and sb. to toil in walking, as in going a distance across fields on a wet day; Mid.
- Trap** [t'raap'], v. a. to jam. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.
- Trapes** [t're'h'ps], v. a. slightly

as a v. n., and substantively. To trudge along, with a dragging gait, through 'thick and thin,' as the phrase goes. In such sentences, frequent in angry talk, where opprobrious adjectives accumulate, "trapsing," [t're'h'psin] (*Wh. Gl.*) is often one of the number; gen.

Trash [t'raash-], a worthless female; a mischievous girl. Applied, generally, as a term of reproach towards females. *Wh. Gl.*, but where this restriction of meaning does not seem to be implied; gen.

Trenity [T'ren'uti], Trinity. May be noted as a peculiar pronunciation, which obtains in the refined as well as in the vulgar phase; gen. In the former, 'Holy Trinity Church' would be designated [Ao'li Tren'u'ti Chaoch-]. In the latter, these words repeated would be [Ai'h'li Tren'u'ti Chuoch-]; and, familiarly, [T'ren'u'ti Kaork-], Kirk.

Tribit-stick [trib'it-stik]; or **Trivit-stick** [triv'it-stik-], the long pliable stick, with a loose club-end, used in the game of 'knor and spell.' *Wh. Gl.*, where there is the suggestion, that the first form is derived from "three feet," the required length of the stick. This is a mistake; and now-a-days expert players require a much longer-sized stick, for the purpose of "getting swing"; gen. [*Trevit* or *trivit*, *tribbet*, and *trippet* are all corruptions from the O.Fr. *trebuchet*, a pitfall or trap; see Cotgrave's French Dictionary. The forms *trypet*, *trebgot*, *trepgette* occur in the Promptorium; and *trepget*, a pitfall, occurs in Piers the Plowman, A. xii. 86, on which I have a note in the press. The *trevit* is, in fact, the trap itself; and the *trevit-stick* the stick with which the trap is struck. See this discussed in Atkinson's

Cleveland Glossary, s. v. *tribbit-stick*, where the correct explanation (of which there need be no doubt) is suggested and illustrated.—W. W. S.]

Trig [t'rig-], v. a. (usually followed by a personal pronoun) and v. n. (casually) to feed plentifully, or cram; to recover condition by feeding. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.

Trigger [t'rig'ur], a hard task, familiarly; Mid. 'Thou's gotten (got) a *trigger* at last' [Dhooz' git'u'n u t'rig'ur ut' laast-].

Trist [t'rist-]; or **Thrust** [t'ruost-, t'ruo'st-, sb., v. n., and v. a. trust; Mid.

Trod [t'rod-], a footpath. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Trollybods [t'rolibuodz (and) bodz], sb. pl. entrails. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Trough [t'ruof-], a coffin, of old shape (*Wh. Gl.*); a stone cistern; Mid. *Trough* is pronounced identically.

Trounce [t'troons-], v. a. to flog; **trouncing** [t'roon'sin], a flogging; gen.

Trumpery [t'ruom'puri], a pretentious, or disreputable female. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Trundle [t'ruon'u'l], sb. and v. a. a hoop. *Wh. Gl.* (vb.); gen.

Trunnels [t'ruon'ulz], sb. pl. the entrails of an animal; Mid.

Trute [t'riwt-], truth, as sometimes pronounced; Mid.

Tuft [tuoft-], the ground occupied by a dwelling-place; Mid. Cf. Lowes-toft, in Suffolk; and Burman-tofts (locally pronounced [Bu'muntops]), near Leeds.

Tum [tuom-], v. a. and v. n. to rough-card wool. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tumbrel [tuom'ril]; or **Tum'le-car** [tuom'u'l-kaa'r], a rude kind

- of cart, with heavy block wheels, in use on the peat-moors. It is in more character, however, among the fells of the north-west dales, jolting its way down steep and rough inclines which would render a break-down to any ordinary - limbed vehicle inevitable.
- Tup** [tuop'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to butt; gen.
- Tup** [tuop'], a ram; gen. Antiquated people more frequently employ [ih'] for the vowel.
- Tuptak** [tuop'taak'], used of a person, a related event, or circumstance of any kind of a surpassing character—beating all and everything. Spelt *uptak* in the *Wh. Gl.* The term is general to the county, and if the initial *t* represents the definite article, the letter has become welded to the substantive, the article intact being, at times, employed before it. 'What a *tuptak* he is!' [Waat' u tuop'-taak'i:z']. Also in infrequent use as an *active verb*, to astound.
- Turmot** [tu'mut]; or **Turmit** [tu'mit], turnip; gen.
- Turnpool** [ton'poo'l], whirlpool; Mid.
- Tutty** [tuoti], adj. testy; touchy. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Twangy** [twaangi], adj. affected in talk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Twattle** [twaat'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to talk to, persuasively, or coaxingly; to entice with words and behaviour. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.
- Twattle** [twaat'u'l], v. a. to chide; Mid. *Twaddle*, sb. has also this pronunciation.
- Twêag** [twi'h'g], v. a. and sb. to tweak; gen.
- Twill** [twil'], quill. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Twilt** [twilt'], a quilt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Twilt** [twilt'], v. a. to beat in any manner, save with the closed fist. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Twine** [twaan'], v. n. to whine discontentedly. **Twiny** [twaan'i], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*); gen. **Twine** is also used *substantively*.
- Twist** [twist'], v. n. to utter a laboured, peevish cry, or strain the tone in complaining. **Twisty** [twis'ti], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.
- Twitchbell** [twich'bel]; or **Twitchibell** [twich'ibel], the earwig. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Twitter** [twit'u], v. a. to tease; Mid.
- Twitter** [twit'ur], noun-adj. the time of twilight; Mid. 'He came about the *twitter* of day' [Ee kaam' uboot' t twit'ur u di'h'].
Twitter [twit'ur], v. n. to run up to a curled, twisted state, as thread after being knit, or when unevenly spun. The plural is formed by the addition of *s*, as in the *Wh. Gl.* Also, to give way to fretful complaint or foreboding. **Twitters** [twit'uz], sb. to be in this state, or in a state of anxious suspense; gen.
- Udder** [uod'ur], adj. other; gen.
- Udge** [uoj'], v. n. to shake in laughter, convulsively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Umstrid** [uomst'rid'], adv. astride. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The last form is also in use [ust'raa'd].
- Unbethink** [uonbithingk'], v. a. to take unawares, by words or conduct; to recur to recollection. **Unbethinking** is employed *substantively* in the first sense. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Under - anenst** [uon'd'ur- (and)

['uon'ur - unen'st], adv. on the opposite side below. Forms of this construction are more heard in town than rural dialect, but are still current in the latter. They are convenient ones. Other similar general forms are:

Yonder - anenst [yaoh'nd'ur-unen'st, yuoh'nd'ur - unen'st], opposite at a distance. These are heard with the dental *d*, north and east generally; but with *th*, commonly, in the south.

Over-anenst [aow'h'r-unen'st], over-against. This is the general town form. The country form is [aow'h'r-unen'st], refined [aov'] for the first syllable; and in *very* refined speech, with the long vowel always. In town dialect, the refined form of *over* is [uoh'vur] and [ov'ur], which are always employed in reading.

Close - anenst [tli'h's-unen'st], refined [tlaoh's (and) tlaos'], close opposite.

Farther - anenst [faa'd'ur-unen'st], opposite in a further direction. The [d'] is usually [th] in the south, but the simple [d] is frequently heard in the Leeds district.

Fore - anenst [faor' - unen'st, fur' - unen'st], straight before. The last is the very much used rural refined form, which, refining upon itself, as in the York tradespeople's dialect, has always the *u* long [fu'r'].

Even-anenst [I'h'vun-unen'st]; or *Fair - even - anenst* [fe'h'r-i'h'vun-unen'st], alongside, and, quite alongside, respectively. In the pronunciation of *even* the initial vowel is, in this connection, one of those distinctive ones which mark rural speech. The usual pronunciation of this word in town dialect is [ev'u'n], and, very casually, [i'h'vun]; but when the word is compounded, then the liability to change ceases, and [e] is always employed. The *s* in the last word

of these several forms, may be, in all cases, and is very often elided; and the vowel also interchanges with [i].

Undercold [uon'd'ukao'h'd], a cold caught from the ground. A term associated with loose apparel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Undergang [uond'ugaang' (and) gaan'], v. a. to undergo. **Underganging**, sb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Undergang [uon'd'ugaang], a tunnel, or long archway. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Underhanded [uon'd'uraan'did], adj. undersized in person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Underlings [uon'd'ulinz], prep. under; Mid.

Ungain [uonge'h'n], adj. not conveniently near. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Unheppen [uonep'u'n], adj. unfitting; unhandy; unadapted for a position, or for particular duties. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Unkerd [uon'kurd], adj. strange; Mid. 'Unkerd noises' will be heard about a house by bed-listeners. When a person is necessitated to perform duties he is not accustomed to, he will apologise for their performance by saying he is *unkerd* to them.

Unlisting [uonlis'tin], adj. unwilling. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Unmenseful [uonmens'fuol], adj. unbecoming, unseemly; ill-mannered, or ill-dressed; untidy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Unsayable [uonse'h'bu'l], adj. not to be controlled by word; wayward. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Until [uontil'], prep. unto; Mid. In occasional use.

Uppang [uop'gaang], a hilly path, or track. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Upho'd [uopaoh'd, uopod'], v. a. to uphold, or maintain in asseveration. Usually followed by

a personal pronoun singular. Also, with an increase of idiom, used *substantively*, for a maintained or upholden state of waywardness. 'He's of a desperate *upho'd*' [Eez' uv' u' dis-prut uopod'], bears a character for the disposition indicated, or understood. *Wh. Gl.* The *verb* is general; the *substantive* is heard in Mid-Yorkshire.

Uplooking [uop'li'h'kin], adj. An *uplooking* person, is one with a brave, bright face; Mid. 'She's nought but one bairn, and a fine *uplooking* young dog he is—as sharp as a briar' [Shih'z nob'ut yaan' be'h'n, un' u faa'n uop'li'h'kin yuo'ng dog' i iz'—uz' sheh'p uz' u bri'h'r].

Upshak' [uop'shaak], a commotion; gen.

Upstand [uopstaan'], v. a. to stand up. **Upstanding**, pres. part. (*Wh. Gl.*) and adj.; gen.

Urchon [u'chun]; or **Otchon** [ot'chun, aot'chun], a hedgehog; gen.

Ure [yiw'h'r], udder. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Cf. Icel. *júgr*, udder.—W. W. S.]

Urf. See **Hurf**.

Url. See **Hurl**.

Urling [uo'h'lin], a dwarfish child, or person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Venture [vent'ur, vin'tur], v. a. used occasionally in the sense of to *hope for*, or *expect*; Mid. The dental *t* is infrequent in the last form. Sometimes *on* is used conjointly. 'I shall *venture* on his coming: he said he would' [Aa' sul' vent'ur on' (or, of [uv']) iz' ku'o'min: i sed' i waad']—would come.

Viewly [veew'li], adj. comely, or good-looking. Applied to persons and things; Mid.

Viewsome [veew'sum, feew'sum], adj. comely, or good-looking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, in allusion to any natural object which is pleasing to the eye.

Wacker [waak'ur], v. n. and sb. to shake, noisily; gen. To take the blinders off a horse's head in a busy thoroughfare will be likely to cause the animal to *wacker*, in affright.

Wæ's me! [we'h'z mee'!]; or **Wæ's o' me!** [we'h'z u mee'! (and) mey'! (ref.)]; or **Wæ's heart!** [we'h'z:e'h't!]; or **Wæ's heart o' me!** [we'h'z:e'h't u mee'! (and) mey'! (ref.)]; or **Wæ's is t' heart!** [we'h'z iz t:e'h't!]; or **Wæ's o' thee!** [we'h'z u dheer'! (and) dhey'! (ref.)], a common interjection on slightly serious occasions, and thus varied. The vowel in the first word interchanges with [i:], and this is often heard amongst old people. The last form (*Wh. Gl.*) is used by some Mid-Yorkshire speakers. The preceding ones are general. The third and fourth are much employed in Nidderdale.

Wæ worth! [we'h' 'waoth'! 'waoh'th! 'wuoth'! 'wuoh'th! 'woth'! 'wih'th! (and, occasionally) 'waath'!], an interjectional form, usually followed by a pronoun, but not restricted to **ye**, as in the *Wh. Gl.* At odd times, the phrase is uttered in real excitement, but it is generally associated with a playful temper. It is much employed in refined speech [wao' 'wuth'!]; gen.

Waf [waaf-]; or **Waft** [waaft-], a gliding spectre. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Waft [waaft-], a waft or puff of wind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wage [wih'j], wages. *Wh. Gl.* The use of this singular form for the plural is general to the county.

Wail [we'h'l], v. a. to beat; gen. Also, v. n. to walk rapidly; gen. 'Didn't us *wail* away!' [Did'u'nt uz we'h'l uwe'h'!], Didn't we go at a rate!

Wain [we'h'n], waggon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Waintly [weh'ntli], adv. very greatly, or *desperately*, with the exaggeration attaching to this word colloquially; Mid. 'We are always *waintly* throng again (near to) Martinmas' [Wih'yaal'us weh'ntli t'raang'ugi'h'n Me'h'timus]. See *Went*.

Wa'ke [we'h'k], casually employed in Mid-Yorks. and the north, for vigils, or the superstitious rites performed on the eves of St Agnes and St Mark. Also, *substantively*, in the more usual sense of, to carouse from night to morning in a house containing a corpse—a custom lingering more especially amongst the Catholic peasantry found in some of the villages and market-towns. *Wh. Gl.*

Wakeman [we'h'kmun], formerly the title of a chief magistrate, as at Ripon; Mid.

Wakensome [waak'u'nsum], adj. indisposed to sleep, at a seasonable time; easily awakened. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wakken [waak'un], v. a. and v. n. to wake; and also employed as an adj.; gen. to the county.

Wale [we'h'l, wi'h'l], v. a. to flog, or beat, with force; to flog with a heavy lash, or strap.

Weals [wi'h'lz], and **walings** [we'h'linz], sbs. pl. a continuous flogging, or beating. A **tongue-waling** [tuong'-we'h'lin], or **tongue-paddling** [paad'in], sbs. a severe scolding, or round of abuse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Waling [we'h'lin], adj. Anything very large is of 'a *waling* size' [u we'h'lin saa'z], or 'a

waler' [u we'h'lur]; Mid.

Walk [waoh'k], v. a. to beat, or thrash; Mid. The use of the verb for to *full* has not yet died out in some rural localities. The figure is in very common use southward, but always in company with the preposition into—to '*walk* into' [wao'h'k in'tuol], a phrase which, in its meaning of to beat, is widely known for slang.

Walker [w:ao'h'kur], a fuller.

Walking-mill [w:ao'h'kin-mil], a fulling-mill. *Wh. Gl.* Not much heard in Nidderdale, but general to Mid-Yorkshire and the north. The *verb*, to walk, is also heard. The vowel interchanges with [uo].

Wallet [waal'it], a travelling, provision, or hand-bag of any kind, usually of spun material. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Walsh [waalsh'], adj. insipid. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Walt [wolt; waolt'], v. a. and sb. to overturn; gen.

Wam [waam'], a swamp; Nidd. [Cf. *wambe*, a bubbling up; Halliwell: and cf. *s-wamp*.—W. W. S.]

Wamble [waam'ul], v. n. used to denote the rumbling action of the bowels when the stomach is empty; gen. The equivalent southward is **grum'lin'** [gruom'-lin]. The first term is often heard as [waam'bul].

Wamp [waamp'], the sand of mines—very small and fine; Nidd.

Wandy [waan'di], adj. 'A *wandy* body,' is a person one would consider stout, but who is well-made and active; Mid.

Wangle [waangu'l], verb impers. to rock, or shake, noisily. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to jangle.

Wankle [waangu'ku'l], adj. weak;

unstable; irresolute; inconstant. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **wanklety** [waang'ku'lti], shaky, or unfirm; loose-jointed. In Nidderdale, and parts of the north, the second vowel of the first form is changed to [i].

Wap [waap'], v. a. and sb. to bang, or slam; also, a smart blow, and to give one. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wap [waap']; or **Walp** [waalp']; or **Wallop** [waal'up], v. a. to beat. *Wap* and *walp* are also used substantively; gen. A story is told of a girl, who, on being interviewed by the clergyman of the parish, responded to the two first questions of the Catechism as follows:—*What is thy name?* 'Moll Wallop' [Mol'Waal'up]. *Who gave thee that name?* 'T lads, when they were laking at shinnups' [T laadz', wen' dhe wur' le'h'kin ut' shin'ups], playing at the game of stick and ball known by this name.

War [waar], adj. aware; gen.

War [waar], adj. worse; gen.

Warday [waa'du], weekday. Also, with added *s* (*Wh. Gl.*); gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the first vowel is often [e'h']. [Lit. *work-day*. Halliwell gives—'Warday, a workday. North.'—W. W. S.]

Wardle [waa'du'l], v. n. to shuffle, or equivocate; gen.

Ware [we'h'r], v. a. to spend. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wark [waa'k], v. n. to ache. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'My back *warks* while I can hardly bide' [Maa'baak' waa'ks waal' Aa kun' aa'dliz baad'], aches so that I can hardly endure.

Wark [waa'k], v. n., v. a., and sb. to work; gen. Also, *substantively*, in the sense of a structure; also, a bulwark. Mr Marshall (*Rural Economy of Yorkshire*), in a note

to this word, exemplified as a *substantive*, says: "But, what is noticeable, the verb *to work*, and the substantive *worker* take the established pronunciation;" see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, p. 42. In the *Wh. Gl.* the word is not recognised. In Mid-Yorkshire, and the north generally, the pronunciation is common to the several parts of speech. At the same time, the vowel [aa'] interchanges with [uo] in the forms referred to by Mr Marshall. Nor is this interchange brought about by the adoption of the refined vowel, which is [ao] distinctively. No such interchange is observable in southern dialect, the vowel employed being, in all cases, [aa'].

Warp [we'h'p], an accumulation of sand, or other matter, obstructing the flow of water. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *verb active*.

Warridge [waar'idj], v. n. to manage, in the sense of making shift; Nidd.

Warridge [waarij], withers. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Warrish [waar'ish], v. a. to vanquish; Mid.

Warsen [waa'su'n], v. a. and v. n. to grow worse. **Warsening** [waa'snin], pres. part. Also, *substantively*, for a state of declension. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Warzle [waa'zu'l], v. a. to cajole. **Warzlement** [waa'zu'lmint], blandishment. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Was [waa:z], v. n. The employment of this form is a distinctive feature of rural dialect. Its other form in this connection is *war* [waar] (short or long, according to position). Neither is this form employed in town dialect. *Wor* [waor', wor'], and *Wur* [wur'], are the town forms. The declension of these forms is shown in the notes prefixed to the glossary.

Wasteness [wi'h'stnus], a waste place; Mid.

Wastril [we'h'st'ril], a waster, or spendthrift. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a worthless article; an imperfect piece of any set of things.

Water-crow [waat'ur-krao'h'], the coote, or water-hen; gen.

Water-whelp [waat'ur-welp], a dumpling, made of flour and water, with salt added; Mid. The poor people are apt to be shy in confessing they have ever partaken of this dainty.

Wattle [waat'u'l], a rod, or stout flexible twig; chiefly used in thatching. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wauf [wao'h'f]; or **Waufish** [w:ao'h'fish], adj. faint. Also, anything faint or feeble to the taste. **Waufishness** [w:ao'h'fishnus], sb. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Waver [we'h'vur], a light coquetting breeze. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Waver [we'h'vur], another term applied to a twig shooting from a fallen tree; Mid. See **Sucker**.

Wax [waaks'], v. n. to grow. Also, *substantively*, for growth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Waygate [wi'h'g:eh't], footpath, usually, but applied to any kind of pathway, indiscriminately; gen. Also, in figurative use. 'No man's so hard set (finds it so hard to get on) as a poor farmer. He can make a *waygate* for all that he has, from an egg to a calf' [Ne'h' maanz' su aa'd set' uz' u. puo'h'r faamur. I kun' maak' u wi'h'g:eh't fur yaal' ut i ez', frae' un' egg' tiv' u kao'h'f].

Waygoing [wi'h'gaa'in (and) gaangin], adj. Applied to the growing crops, produce, or stock generally, left behind by an outgoing tenant of a farm. The term does not necessarily stand

in a definite relation either to the outgoer or the incomer. A crop is often referred to as a *waygoing* one while the arrangements for the rights of ownership are yet pending; gen.

Waywarden [we'h'waa'du'n], a highway-surveyor; Mid. A thoroughly antiquated speaker would say [wi'h'weh'du'n].

Wêa [wi'h'], noun-adj. troubled in mind; having the feeling of woe; Mid. 'He's very *wêa*' [Eez' vaar'u wi'h']. This is the pronunciation of *woe*, as heard from the old people of the north; and the terms may be identical. Such phrases, too, as '*Wêa* for thee, my lad!' [Wi'h fu dhu, mi laad'!], are familiarly known. The true Mid-York. pronunciation of *woe* is [we'h'].

Wêabel [wi'h'bu'l], a minute worm infesting the granary; a weevil; gen.

Wêad [wi'h'd]; or **Wud** [wuod'], adj. mad. *Wh. Gl.* In occasional use in Mid-Yorkshire.

Wêaky [wi'h'ki], adj. moist, juicy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Cf. Icel. *vökr*, moist.—W. W. S.]

Wêam [wi'h'm], the stomach; gen.

Wêan [wi'h'n], not restricted in application to infants; but bestowed, too, as an epithet, on those of larger growth. 'Now then, you two great lallopin' *wêans*, where have you been all t' morn?' [Noo dhen', yi' twe'h'gut' laal'upin wi'h'nz, wi'h'r ae yu bin' yaal' t' muoh'n?]. Employed, also, familiarly, for *woman* (*Wh. Gl.*). **Wêanish** [wi'h'nish], adj. womanish, or effeminate; Mid.

Wêang [wi'h'ng], the pointed tooth of any metal instrument, as a spur. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A peculiar pronunciation, and distinct from **wang**, as in **wang-**

- tooth** [waang'-ti'h'th], a jaw-tooth; and [weng'-tuoyth'] southward, where *wéang* is unheard.
- Wêat** [wi'h't], v. n. and sb. to sweat, is sometimes heard in this form, with the loss of its initial consonant; Mid. 'I don't know what ails thy back, Will, (proper name), but mine *wéats* above a bit' [Aa' di'h'nt nao'h' waat-yaalz' dhaa' baak', Wil', but maa'n wi'h'ts uboo'n u bit']. The word may be *weet*—*wet*, which has two pronunciations: the common one, [weet] or [weet'], and a conditional one, [wi'h't]. [The latter supposition is the more likely; cf. Icel. *vátr*, wet, adjective; *vátna*, to become wet, verb.—W. S.]
- Wêazand** [wi'h'zu'nd], the wind-pipe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Wed** [wed; wid'], v. a., v. n., and adj. to marry; also, sb. married. **Weddinger** [wed'-inu], sb. one belonging to a bridal party. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Weft** [weft'], v. a. to fight, or beat with determination; gen. 'Weft into him!' [Weft' in-tu'l im'], go into him! 'I gave him a good *wefting*' [Aa' gaav im' u gi'h'd weftin]. **Buft** [buoft'] is used in the same manner in the Halifax district.
- Weigh** [wey'], a hundred-weight, in the measurement of ore; Nidd.
- Weigh-balks** [wey'-baoh'ks], beam-scales, balanced when lifted. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is more usually applied, in the singular and plural, to the scale-beam alone, but has also the application indicated.
- Welt** [welt'], v. a. and sb. to beat with a flexible article of any kind. **Welting** [wel'tin], adj. and sb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Went** [went'], adj. vast. *Wh. Gl.* Occasionally heard in Mid-Yorkshire. See **Waintly**.
- Wény** [wee'ni], adj. tiny; Mid.
- Wet** [wit; wet']; or **Weet** [weet'], v. a. and sb. employed as the equivalent of *rain*; gen. The first form is the usual substantive one. 'It's boon to *wet*' (or *weet*) [Itz' boon' tu wet'], or [weet'].
- Wewt** [wiwt'], a tuft; applied to young grass; Mid.
- Whack** [waak'], a large quantity, or portion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Whacking** [waak'in], adj. 'A *whacking* lot'—an impressively large number, or a substantial portion.
- Whaff** [waaf'], v. n. and sb. to bark; gen. *Wh. Gl.* The effort of barking is rather implied, since *whaff* and *bark* are frequently used together. Dogs bark till they can but *whaff*, in an exhausted state. A '*whaffy* body,' is a newsy person; and a *whaffler* a talebearer; Mid.
- Whang** [waang'], a large slice, or cut portion, of any kind of food. **Whanging** [waang'in], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Whang** [waang'], v. a. and sb. to beat with a thong, or strike about. Also **whang**, and **whéang** [wi'h'ng], sbs. a thong. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Whang** [waang'], v. a. and sb. to fall heavily. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Whank** [waangk'], a large portion; gen. 'A *whanking* lump' [U waang'kin luomp]. 'That's a *whank* big enough' [Dhaats' u waangk' big' uni'h't]. 'A *whanker*' [U waangk'kur].
- Wha's owt?** [we'h'z aoh't?]; or **Whêa's owt?** [wi'h'z aoh't?]. Equivalent to, Whose own is it? --to whom does it belong? The last form is given in the *Wh. Gl.* In each case the vowel is sensibly long at times. The last word of

the phrase is not used in refined speech, which, however, has a similar idiom in *owes*—'Who's *owes* that?' [Wao'z ao'z dhaat' ?], 'Who's own is that? gen.

What cheer! [waat' chi'h'r !], interj. a form of salutation between equals; gen. Thus, two 'teams-men' meeting on the highway will, while yet at some distance, shout together: 'Good-morning; *what cheer! what cheer!*'

What on? [waat' aon'], pron. rel. an interrogative phrase equivalent to, 'What do you say?' as employed to elicit repetition. *Wh. Gl.* Casual to Mid-Yorks.

Whaup [wao'h'p], the curlew.

Whêa's o' thee? [wi'h'z u 'dhee' (and) 'dhey' (ref.)], 'Who's own is thou? or, 'Who's of thee? *i. e.* 'Who are you? 'Who do you belong to?' *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Thou** [dhoo'] is also employed as the personal pronoun. This form is roughly refined in [dhaow'], and in refined speech proper is heard as [dhuw' (and) dhuuw'].

Whelk [welk'], a large portion, or quantity; gen. 'There were a *whelk* o' folk there' [Dhu wur' u 'welk' u 'fuoh'h'k dhi'h'r]. The word **whelking** [wel'kin], adj. is also resorted to, to convey the same idea. 'There were a *whelking* lot there' [Dhu wur' u 'wel'kin lot' dhi'h'r].

Whelk [welk'], a sounding thwack. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a verb active.

Whelper [wel'pur, wil'pur], anything very large. The first pronunciation is general, and the last a Mid-Yorkshire. In both cases there is an adjectival form [wel'pin]. There is a great disposition to sound *h* after the *w*. It is often heard.

Whemmle [wem'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to totter or sway violently,

with a lost equilibrium. *Wh. Gl.*, "to totter and then upset." This is not the necessary implication of the word. When a basin, *e. g.* is, by an accident, set rocking, with a circular movement, it is said to be **whemmling**, or, to write the word as its vowel-sounds are heard, **whemmleing** [wem'u'lin], and to have 'done *whemmleing*' when it has recovered its position. When it is intended to denote a fall, the word is followed by *over* [aow'h'r] *adverbially*, as in the illustrative phrase in the *Wh. Gl.* **Whemmle** is also used *substantively*. The first vowel in the several forms interchanges with [i]; gen.

Whewt [wiw't], v. n. and sb. to whistle shortly, in a sharp, careless, subdued manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'It's a poor dog 'at isn't worth a *whewt*' [Its' u puo'h'r dog' ut' iz'u'nt woth' u wiw't].

Whewtle [wiw't'u'l], v. n. and v. a. to whistle in a low tone, at half breath, carelessly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Whiles [waa'lz], adv. and sb. while; gen. But, as a substantive, most heard in Mid-Yorks.

Whilk [wilk'], pron. inter. which. *Wh. Gl.* Occasionally heard in Mid-Yorkshire and the north; and employed habitually by individuals.

Whimly [wim'li], adj. softly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Usually associated in meaning with the act of pacing.

Whin-kyd [win'kid'], sb. and v. a. 'Whins' are *furze*, and a 'kyd' is a *bundle*, but the *whin-kyd* may consist of thorns, or whatever other ligneous growths are procurable. These, in bundles, take the place of straw thatch on old tenements, and are also used for fencing. Old post-and-stave buildings were usually

thatched on the roof and sides with this material, and the parcels of land belonging to the occupiers *whin-kydded* about.

Whins [winz'], sb. pl. furze. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The singular form is also in common use.

Whippet [wip'it], a neat, nimble person, of small figure. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

White [waa't, wey't (refined)], v. a. and v. n. to bleach; Mid.

Whitester [waa'tstur, wey'tstur], a bleacher.

White [waa't, waayt'], v. a. to shave wood lightly with a knife.

Whitings [waa'tinz'], sb. pl. wood-shavings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The substantive has also a singular form, but this is not heard frequently.

White-heft [waa't-, (and) wey't-ef]. See **Heft**.

White-heft [waa't-ef (and) -ift'], v. a. and sb. to flatter; to deceive with plausible words. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Whittle [wit'u'l], sb., v. a., and v. n. Any kind of knife, from a carver to a pocket-knife, gets this name; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the *verb*, — to shave wood, with a knife.

Whoor [wuo'h'r]; or **Hoor** [uo'h'r], adv. where; gen. [Uoh'r-i'h'r], *wherever*.

Howl [waow'l], v. n. and sb. to howl; gen.

Wick [wik']; or **Wicken** [wik'un], sb. and v. n. weed; gen. Usually employed in reference to garden-labour. **Wick**, also, a plant of hawthorn; Mid.

Wick [wik'], adj. alive. **Wicken** [wik'un], v. a. and v. n. to restore to life; to make active, or quicken. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wicksilver [wik'silvu], quicksilver. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wid [wid']; or **Wiv** [wiv'], prep. with; gen.

Widdy [wid'i, wid'i], withy; a hazel or willow twig, of the 'sucker' kind (see the word), but growing from the root of a standing tree; Mid. Used to bind bundles of thorn, &c., being adapted to this purpose by reason of toughness and pliability. Also, occasionally heard as an *active verb*.

Wife [waa'f], usually employed for *woman*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The plur. is yet more employed.

Will [Wil'], the common abbreviation of William. The usual pronunciations of proper names are rarely heard. 'William Poppleton's boon (going) to preach in the barn on Sunday' [Wil Pop'u'lz boon tu pri'h'ch i t baa'n u Suo'nd'u]. For [boon], *going* [gaa'in], would also be used.

Willy-nilly [wil'i-nil'i], used as in ordinary speech, in the sense of 'willing or unwilling,' but, as a form, of commoner occurrence, and not accounted colloquial in character by the peasantry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wimmle [wim'u'l]; or **Wummle** [wuom'u'l], an augur. *Wh. Gl.* The last is a Mid-Yorkshire form; the first is general.

Winder [win'd'ur], v. a. and v. n. to winnow; gen.

Windle [win'du'l], a reel (instrument); gen.

Winge [winj'], v. n. and sb. To *winge* is to make a noise like the unconscious, half cry coming from a child in pain; gen. Infants *winge* when they are teething. Older people are disposed to gasp and *winge* when they are just about to have a tooth drawn.

Winnel-grass [win'u'l-graas', gres', (and) gu's], a grass weed,

of a lank, parched appearance; Mid. In Mr Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*, the term is well-defined under the varying one of "*windle-strae*, a dead seed-stem of grass in pasture-fields."

Winrow [win'rao'h']; or **Winrae** [win're'h'], sb., v. a., and v. n. When hay is raked into parallel lines, previous to being thrown into 'cocks,' it is in *winrow*; gen. The last pronunciation is but the distinctive Mid-Yorkshire form, yet, as exemplified in this word, is employed so generally in the north that it must be recorded.

Winsome [win'sum], adj. winning in manner; engaging in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Compar. winsomer* [win'sumu]; *superl. winsomest* [win'sumist].

Wit [wit']. To 'get *wit*' [git'wit'] of anything (the usual phrase), is to be made wise or come at private knowledge concerning it. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wither [wid'ur]; or **Wuther** [wuodh'ur], v. a. and sb. to hurl, with an impetus imparting a trembling or whizzing motion to the object thrown. **Withering** [widh'urin], adj. and sb. (*Wh. Gl.*) Also **witherment** [widh'ument'], sb. (*Wh. Gl.*)

Witherer [widh'uru], sb. a person or any object of surpassing size. A whistling, impetuous wind, which dashes against objects with momentary violence, is said to '*wither* and *wuther*.'

Wuthering [wuodh'uring], part. pres. is also employed *adjectivally*, to denote any object of huge size, or a person who, in conjunction with a heavy appearance, has a violent manner of displaying activity. Many people employ [uo] for the vowel in each of the forms freely; gen. [The word *quhedirand* is applied, in Barbour's Bruce, xvii. 684, as an epithet of a heavy stone whizzing

through the air, when shot from a large war-engine.—W. W. S.]

Witrat [wit'raat']; or **Witratten** [wit'raatu'n], weasel; Mid. These terms are also occasionally used in the North. On the part of most dialect-speakers, the first word is definitely associated in idea with its old signification, as may be inferred from other examples of its use. See **Wit** and **Wittering**.

Wittering [wit'u'rin], knowledge, in the sense of a passing conception, or notion; Mid. 'I had no *wittering* on 't at t' time' [Aa'd ne'h' wit'u'rin on t' ut'taa'm], I had no notion of it at the time. 'I got a *wittering* o' 't from him' [Aa: gaat' u wit'u'rin aoh't fre im'], I got a notion, or hint of it from him. The final *g*, though unindicated in the example, is often heard.

Wizzen [wiz'u'n], v. a. and v. n. to wither; to become skinny, or shrivel—used of persons or growths of any kind. *Wh. Gl.* (past part.); gen.

Wizzle [wiz'u'l], an epithet bestowed on a mischievous child; Mid. Perhaps *weasel*, usually [wi'h'zu'l].

Wol [waol'], hole; gen. As common pronunciations are [wuoh'l, uo'h'l, uoh'l]. The refined form in peasant speech is [aoh'l], and in that of the market-town-people [ao'l].

Wold [wao'h'd], a hilly surface of great extent, notably the range of North-Riding *wolds*, designated the 'Yorkshire'—a tract comprising a large extent of country, much of the land being highly-cultivated, and farming operations extensive. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Woonkers! [wuo'ngkuz!], interj. expressive of wonderment, or surprise. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Woonsey [woon'si], sb. and adj.
woolsey; gen.

Wop [wop'], v. a. and sb. to beat.
Also, with *s* added, *substantively*.
Wh. Gl.; gen.

Worken [waor'kun], v. a. to
wreathe, or twirl up in mass, as
twine when overtwisted. *Wh.*
Gl. (past part.); Mid.

Worth! ['waoth'! 'wuoth'! 'woth'!
'wu'th (ref.)]; or **God worth!**
[Gaod' 'wuth'!]; or **God woth!**
[Gaod' 'waoth'! (and) 'woth'!];
or **'Od woth!** [Aod' 'waoth'!
(and) 'woth'!]; **'Od wuth!** [Aod'
'wuoth'!], an imprecatory phrase,
but without significance in usage.
When additional emphasis is re-
quired [h'] follows the vowel of
the first word, and sometimes
that of the last, as well. Very
often the first word is entirely
omitted; though it must be
doubtful whether '*Worth!*' has
any connection with this form,
from the circumstance of **Woe**
worth! [we'h' 'wuth'! (['waoth'!
'wuoth'!))] being one equally in
use. In every case [ao] is super-
seded by [o] at times, but very
rarely from the lips of a person
who employs broad dialect in
speaking; and never when the
word carries most emphasis.

Wost [wost'], host. **Wosthus**
[wost', wuost', wuoh'st, waost',
(and) waoh'st, -oos', -uos', (and)
-us'], sb. a market-inn, or bait-
house. **Wos'le** [wos'u'l, waos'-
u'l, wuos'u'l, (and) wuoh'su'l],
v. a. and v. n., to bait, or put
up for refreshment. **Wosler**
[wos'lu, (and) wuos'lu], sb.
hostler. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wotwel [wot'wel], a hangnail.
Wh. Gl.; gen.

Wounds! [woondz'! waowndz'!
(ref.)], interj. expressive of
startlement, or rebuke. *Wh.*
Gl.; gen.

Wow [waow']; or **Wowish**

[waow'ish], wan; dejected, or
feverishly pale in look. *Wh.*
Gl.; Mid.

Wreath [ri'h'dh], a twisted cir-
cular pad, placed on the head,
for burdens, — chiefly used in
bearing vessels. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wreight (Wright) [reet'], a
carpenter; gen.

Wrowth [raowt'], past part. worked.
Also, employed as the *past tense*
of the *active verb* to work, in the
sense of to purge; and as the
past of to clear, or clarify, as
liquors in passing the stage of
fermentation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wun [wuon'], v. a. to abide.
Wh. Gl. Occasional to Mid-
Yorkshire.

Wurly [wur'li], adj. A very small
portion of anything is of a *wurly*
size; gen. 'What a *wurly* bit
o' bread, and nought on 't!'
[Waat' u wur'li bit' u bri'h'd,
un' naowt' on' t!], *i. e.* no butter,
or anything on. The *r* is often
strongly trilled in this word.

Wursle [wus'u'l]; or **Wossel**
[wos'u'l, waos'u'l]; or **Wussel**
[wuos'u'l]; or **Warsle** [waa'su'l];
or **Wrus'le** [ruos'u'l]; or
Wras'le [raas'u'l], v. n. and
v. a. wrestle. All these forms
are heard in Mid-Yorkshire.
The two last are general, and
the *a* forms are usually em-
ployed in the past. 'He *wras'led*
me' [I raas'u'ld mu], a common
form of challenge being, *I'll*
wrestle you! With the exception
of **Warsle**, these several forms
are also more or less used *sub-*
stantively, but the last form,
Wras'le, is only of accidental
occurrence in this sense.

Wut [wuot'], the pronunciation
of *wit*, amongst old people; Mid.
'He has got *wit* of it by some
crook' [Iz' git'u'n wuot' on't
biv' 'suom' kri'h'k], has obtained
knowledge of it by some crooked
act, or trick.

Wya [waay'h'], adv. a common term of assent, having for its equivalent *well*; also, with the meaning of an indecisive *yes*; gen. The town equivalents are [waa', we', (and) we'h'], the first form being employed over the largest area. It is also casual to the rural north. The form 'wya' would seem to be the words *why* and *you*, employed idiomatically.

Wye [waa', waay', wuy' (ref.)], heifer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yabble [yaab'u'l], adj. able; also, wealthy. **Yablish** [yaab'lish], adj. **Yabable** [yaab'ubul], able, in the first sense is a vagary of a pronunciation occasionally heard in Mid-Yorkshire and the north generally. **Yabble** is also heard thus generally as an *active verb*, to enable.

Yack [yaak']; or **Åak** [eh'k']; or **Eak** [ih'k']; or **Auk** [aoh'k (ref.) and [ao'k] (more ref.)], an oak. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yacker [yaak'ur], acre. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *r*, in accordance with a general rule, is lost before a consonant.

Yacklys [yaak'liz], adv. the way *actually* is treated; Mid.

Yackron [yaak'run]; or **Ackron** [aak'run], acorn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yah [yaa']; or **Èan** [ih'n]; or **Yèan** [yih'n]; or **Ain** [eh'n]; or **Yain** [yeh'n]; or **Ea** [ih']; or **Yèa** [yih']; or **Yan** [yaan']; or **Yun** [yun', yuon']; or **Åa** [eh']; or **Yåa** [yeh'], adj. one. These various forms, which, with the exception of four others, [yaon', yaoh'n, yon', yuoh'n], exhaust the rural pronunciations, north and east, are all heard in Mid-Yorkshire. Nor must it be supposed that the people who are in the habit of thus varying their forms are inconstant in the

use of a plain variety of dialect. The numeral exemplified is one of those exceptional words the free play of which, however unreasonable, must be recognised in the locality indicated. Of the pronunciations given, **yah**, **yèan**, **yain**, **yaan**, **yun** (with **yuon'**), **yåa**, and occasionally **åa**, are also heard in Nidderdale. The final element of the several forms is lost before a vowel. Instead of merely noting, within brackets, those pronunciations which only differ in having initial *y* added, they are noted independently, for the reason of their being chiefest in use. The forms without the *y* are, in accidental character, among people in the habit of using the dialect broadly. **Ea** and **Åa** are not usually followed by the preposition *on*, as are the rest, but, by rule, immediately precede a noun. It has been supposed (as by Mr Atkinson, in his *Cleveland Glossary*) that the vowel-ending forms are exclusively employed before a next word beginning with a consonant. This is far from being the case, even in the most systematic Yorkshire variety. It is often agreeable, and, under certain qualities of tone and emphasis, even necessary for the vowel to meet a vowel in this way. The forms without initial *y* are not used absolutely, nor in pause. **Yah** [yaa'] is the form most general in use, and, of the consonant forms, **yan** [yaan']

Yaffle [yaaf'u'l], v. n. to talk indistinctly, mincing the breath, as in the case of toothless persons. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yal [yaal'], ale. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yal [yaal']; or **Yéal** [yih'l]; or **Yail** [y:eh'l]; or **Whol** [wol', wao'l (ref.)]; or **Yahl** [yaa'l (ref.)], adj. and sb. whole. **Yail** and **Yahl** is a Mid-York. form. The rest are general; the

last one being often accompanied by an aspiration.

Yal [yaal·], adj., adv., and sb. all; gen.

Yam [yaam·], v. n. and v. a. indicative of the act of masticating grossly, with much movement of the jaw. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yamust [yaam·ust], adv. almost; gen.

Yannerly [yaan·ruli]; or **Yannish** [yaan·ish], adj. from the form **Yan** (see **Yah**), *i. e.* one; selfish; warm in regard to personal interests generally. **Yannerly**, also, to be unyielding, rudely retiring, or unsocial in manners. The first form is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*, and is heard in Mid-Yorkshire. The last is general.

Yap [yaap·]. This term, with an application, in the *Wh. Gl.*, to "a cross or troublesome child," is also used in this sense throughout Mid-Yorkshire and the north, but is equally common *substantively* for the short, noisy cry of a peevish child; and is also common as an *active verb*, with the same meaning.

Yape [ye'h·p, yi'h·p], v. n. and sb. to cry, as children, in a meaningless, worrying way; Mid. 'What's thee *yaping* and making that din about?' [Waats· tu ye'h·pin un· maak·in 'dhaat· din· uboot·?]. 'Thou young *yape*, get out of the road (way) with thee, before I pick thee over' [Dhoo· yuo·ng ye'h·p, git· oot· ut· ruo·h'd wi dhu ufuo·h'r Aa· pik· dhu aow·h'r], get out of the way with you before I overturn you.

Yark [yeh·k, yaa·k], v. a. to inflict strokes, or switches, with any handy, flexible article; to lash, or flog, with a sharp, dexterous motion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*. Has also the meaning of *to jerk*, v. a., v. n., and sb. being, in fact, but

a varying form of that word.

Yarm [yaa·m], v. n. to rate, in an ill-tempered manner; Mid.

Yat [yat·], adj., v. a., and v. n. hot. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yat [yaat·]; or **Yëat** [yi:h't]; or **Yet** [yaet·, yaeh·t]; or **Yut** [yuot·], gate. 'As fond (foolish) as a *yat*' [Uz· fond· uz· u· yaat·]. The two first forms are general; the last two are Mid-Yorkshire.

Yaud [yao·h'd], *i. e.* jade; a riding-horse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Occasionally used of a draught-horse. An old market-horse of this character will be alluded to as [t' aoh·d yao·h'd].

Yëarb [yi'h·b], herb; gen. **Y** is the usual initial letter before a vowel, and, also, in many words, supplants *h* before a vowel.

Yearning-skin [yi'h·nin·skin], a calf's-bag; gen. [Lit. running-skin, the verb *run* being not unfrequently written *yerne* in Middle English. The names *rennet* and *runnet* are formed from *run* (formerly *renne*) in a similar way.—W. W. S.]

Yëasing [yi'h·zin], eaves; gen. This is the usual form, but [i'h·zin] is much heard. Younger people avoid the use of initial *y* in most words. See note to **Yëarb**.

Yed [yed·, yid·], sb., v. a., and v. n. a burrow; Mid. A 'fox-yed' [foks·yid·]. (*Wh. Gl.* verbs.) [Corresponds to A.S. *ead*, native soil, home, just as *yeth* does to A.S. *earð*, earth.—W. W. S.]

Yed-wand [yed· (and) yid·waan (and) -waand], 'yard-wand,' or stick. Also, **elwand** [el· (and) il· waan (and) -waand]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Yard*, as a simple word, is usually pronounced [yeh·d] (and) [yih·d]; the *d* being distinctly dental at times.

Yernut [yun·ut]; or **Yenut** [yen·ut], earthnut. *Wh. Gl.*;

- gen. Also, **yêarthnut** [yî'h'th-nuot].
- Yeth** [yeth'], the pronunciation of *earth*. Also **yêarth** [yî'h'th].
- Yether** [yedh'ur]; or **Yedder** [yed'ur], v. a. and sb. To '*yether* and *dyke*' [yedh'ur un daa'k] is to *hedge and ditch*; and *yethering* ([yedh'u'ring]) is *hedging*. *Yedder* and *yeddering* ([yed'u'ring]) are quite as often used. A *yedder*, or *yether* proper, is a large twig of hazel, ash, or other pliable wood, and is used, along with stakes, in constructing thorn, or 'cut and laid' hedges; Mid. [Called *ether* in the South of England; see *Yeather*, in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.—W. W. S.]
- Yethworm** [yeth'waom], earthworm. Employed *figuratively*, too, to denote a miser. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **yêarthworm** [yî'h'thwaom].
- Yetling** [yet- (and) yit'lin], a small iron vessel for the fire. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Yok** [yok'], v. a. To '*yok* off' a burden, is to throw it off calculatingly. It is a jerking action; Mid.
- Yoldring** [yaol'd'rin, yaow'ld'ring], the yellow-hammer; gen.
- Yotten** [yot'u'n]; or **Yottle** [yot'u'l], v. a. to perform the act of imbibing or swallowing any liquid, in quantity. **Yot-tening** [yotnin], part. pres. and sb. These forms are quoted in the *Wh. Gl.* The verbs are there bracketed, but there is really a distinction felt by those who employ them; the last verb denoting an advanced stage of deglutition, beyond the mere strains in swallowing expressed by **yotten**. [*Yottle* is another form of *guttle*. Halliwell gives — "*Guttle*, to be ravenous. *North*."—W. W. S.]
- Youp** [yaowp', yaoh'p, yuoh'p, yuo'p], v. a., v. n., and sb. to whoop; to bawl; to yelp; gen.
- Yous** [yaow's], v. a. and sb. the refined pronunciation of *use*, which, in this instance, is not less characteristic than the vulgar pronunciation [yiw's (and) yih's]; Mid.
- Yowden** [yaow'du'n], v. n. to yield. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Yowl** [yaow'l, yoo'l], v. n. and v. a. to howl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Yowse** [yaow's], house. An occasional pronunciation heard in *Nidderdale*. It is more usual in upper *Craven*.
- Yuck!** [yuok'!], interj. an exclamation expressive of boisterous feeling; Mid. '*Yuck!* lads! the game's our own' [Yuok' laadz' t' gaamz' wur' e'h'n].
- Yuk** [yuok'], v. a. to labour, by reason of overweight; Mid. A little child who *will* carry a great baby, goes '*yukking* about' with it.
- Yuke** [yiw'k, yî'h'k], v. n. to itch; gen.
- Yuke** [yiwk']; or **Yêak** [yih'k], the pronunciation of *hook*; gen.
- Yuke** [yiwk'], v. a. to beat with anything, as a stick, strap, or rope. Used also *substantively*, to designate a quick smart stroke, as a lash with a whip; Mid. See **Yark** (which is merely a variety).
- Yukle** [yî'h'ku'l, yiw'ku'l], v. a. to pucker; Mid.
- Yule** [yiw'l]; or **Yul** [yuol']; or **Yel** [yel']; or **Yêal** [yî'h'l], the time of Christmas; gen. Old people employ the last form. The several forms are also compounded with various words, as in **Yul-een** [yuol'-een], Christmas-eve. **Yul-cake** [yuol'-(and) yî'h'l-kih'k], **Yule-clog** [yiw'l-flog], **yule-log**. **Yel-**

candle [yel'-kaanu'l]. **Yule-tree** [yiw'l - t'ree], Christmas-tree. **Yule-yal** [yiw'l - yaal], Christmas-ale.

Yure [yiw'h'r], udder; gen. See **Ure**.

Zinny [zin'i], a feeble-brained person; Mid.

Zolch! [zaolsh'!], interj. a threatening, mock - angry exclamation; Mid.

Zoldering ['z:ao'ld'u'rin], adj. an opprobrious epithet, reserved for very wrathful occasions, but without more meaning than the force of sound conveys; Mid.

Zookerins! [zook'rinz!], interj. expressive of amazement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Zounderkite ['zoon'd'ukaa't, kaeyt (ref.)], usually applied to one whose stupid conduct results in awkward mistakes; Mid.

Zounds! ['z:oo'nz, 'zaow'nz (ref.)], interj. more commonly heard than in ordinary speech, and often used as a mere expression of wonder, or surprise. '*Zounds!* father! do you see what's going on down there!' ['Z:oo'nzfi'h'd'u, di yu si' waats' gaang'in aon' duo'n dhi'h!]. '*Zounds!* is that thou?' ['Z:oo'nziz' dhaat'dhoo'], is that you? Mid.

ADDENDA.

Anter [aan'tu], excuse; gen.

Arn [aa'n], v. n. to run, or walk hastily; gen. [The A.S. for 'to run' is *yrnan*; Mid. Eng. *ernen*, or *irnen*.—W. W. S.]

Gan [gaan']; or **Gang** [gaangg']; or **Gâe** [ge'h', gaeh']; or **Gêa** [gi'h']; or **Gah** [gaa'], v. n. all forms of *go*; gen. **Gan** and **Gang** are most generally heard; and **Gâe** and **Gêa** are common; but each have usually their place in conversation. The two last forms frequently help the tone of a remark, and may also serve to vary the meaning by a shade, as in banter, or light ridicule, or when the motives of speakers are opposed. For example, a mother with some knowledge of clandestine proceedings which are disturbing the peace of a household, exclaims, wrathfully, to the person most interested in their continuance: 'I tell thee now, he shall *gang*, and thou may *gan* with him' [Aa' tilz' dhu noo i su'l 'gaangg', un' dhoo' mu gaan' wiv' im']; whereupon, the daughter, making light of the weighty sentence, and, from vexation, scouting part of its cumbrous forms, responds: 'Very well, mother; let him *gâe*; and let it be a *gaeing* altogether, for I am safe to *gang* with him' [Vaar'u wee'l, muod'u, 'lit' im' ge'h', un' lit' it' bey' u ge'in yaaltugid'u, fur' Aa'z 'si'h'f tu gaangg' wid' im']. **Gah** is chiefly used in addressing children. There are also the refined forms **Gôa** [guoh'], and (more peculiar to Mid-Yorkshire), **Gauh** [gaoh']. The last form is further refined upon in **Gau** [gao'], which belongs, characteristically, to the market-towns.

Greatsome [grai'tsum], adj. huge; Mid.

ERRATA.

In the Glossic rendering of words, wherever [''] occurs, read ['·].

Page 1, **Aggerheads**, line i, for [aag'uri'h'dz] read [aag'uri·h'dz].

— 3, **Arvil-cake**, l. i, for [aa·vil·ki·h'k] read [aa·vil·kih'k].

— 3, **Ass**, l. ii, for [aas·ke·h'd] read [aas·ke·h'd].

— 3, ,, l. iii, for [aas·uo·h'l] read [aas·uo·h'l].

— 4, **Backbearaway**, l. ii, for [baak·bi·h'ruwe'h'] read [baakbi·h'ruwe·h'].

— 4, **Back-kest**, l. i, for [baak·kest·] read [baak·-kest].

— 5, **Bairn-bairn**, l. xvi, for [graon·be·h'n] and [graan·baa·n] read [graon·be·h'n] and [graan·baa·n].

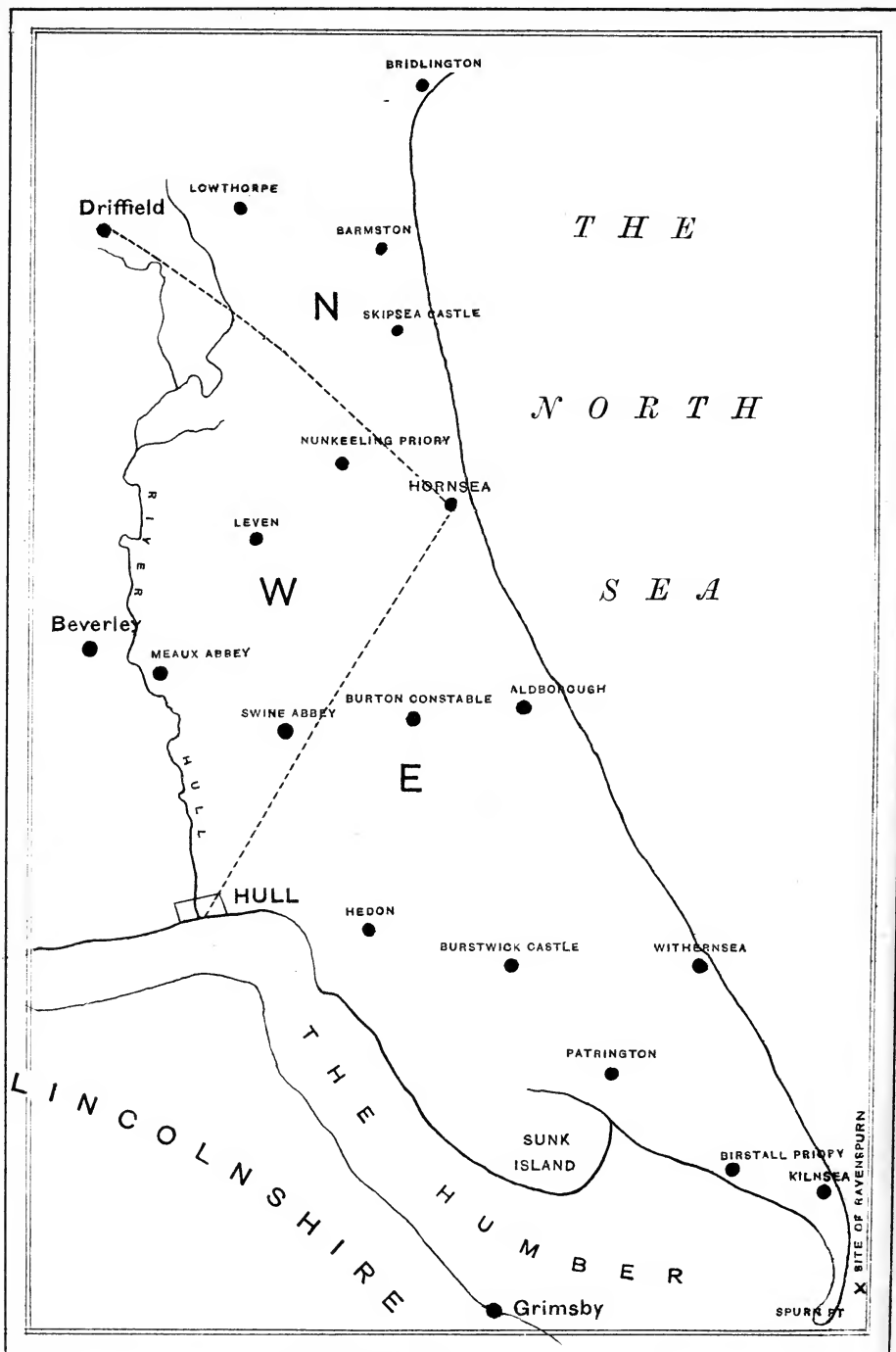
— 5, **Bairnteam**, l. i, for [be'h'nti·h'm] read [be·h'nti·h'm].

— 5, **Balk**, l. xi, for [swe·h'dh·bao·h'k] read [sweh·h'dh·bao·h'k].

— 6, **Balks**, l. x, for [baa·n·bao·h'ks] read [baa·n·bao·h'ks].

- Page 6, **Barzon**, l. ix, *for* [baazun] *read* [baa'zun].
 — 6, **Bass**, l. ii, *for* [di'h'r-baas; diw'r-baas'] *read* [di'h'r-baas, diw'h'r-baas].
 — 6, **Bass**, l. iii, *for* [paan'-baas'] *read* [paan'-baas].
 — 7, **Bean-day**, l. i, *for* [bi'h'n-di'h'] *read* [bi'h'n-di'h'].
 — 7, **Beck**, l. ii, *for* [bek'sti'h'nz] *read* [bek'sti'h'nz].
 — 7, **Beggar-face**, l. i, *for* [beg'ufi'h's (and) fe'h's] *read* [beg'ufi'h's (and) fe'h's].
 — 7, " " l. iii, *for* [beg'uluog'] *read* [beg'uluog].
 — 7, " " l. xviii, *for* [beg'ufi'h's] *read* as above.
 — 7, **Beggarstaff**, l. i, *for* [beg'urstaaf'] *read* [beg'ustaaf].
 — 8, **Bellaces**, l. i, *for* [bel'usiz'] *read* [bel'usiz].
 — 8, **Bell-horse**, l. i, *for* [bel'ao'h's] *read* [bel'ao'h's].
 — 8, **Bell-house**, l. i, *for* [bel'oo's] *read* [bel'oo's].
 — 8, **Bellkite**, l. i, *for* [bel'kaa't] *read* [bel'kaa't].
 — 8, **Bellywark**, l. i, *for* [bel'iwaa'k] *read* [bel'iwaa'k].
 — 8, **Best-like**, l. i, *for* [bes'tlaa'k] *read* [bes'tlaa'k].
 — 9, " " l. ii, *for* [gi'h'd-laa'k] *read* [gi'h'd-laa'k].
 — 9, " " l. iii, *for* [bet'ulaa'k] *read* [bet'ulaa'k].
 — 9, " " l. iv, *for* [bes'tlaa'k] *read* as above.
 — 9, **Bettermost**, l. i, *for* [bet'umust'] *read* [bet'umust].
 — 9, " " l. vii, *for* [bet'urmus'] *read* [bet'umus].
 — 9, **Bettermy**, l. ii, *for* [bet'umuoh'] *read* [bet'umuoh'].
 — 9, **Betweenwhiles**, l. i, *for* [bitweenwaa'lz] *read* [bitweenwaa'lz].
 — 9, " " l. iv, *for* [Utweenwaa'lz] *read* [utweenwaa'lz].
 — 9, **Bide**, l. viii, *for* [langur] *read* [laang'u].
 — 10, **Binwood**, l. i, *for* [bin'wuod'] *read* [bin'wuod].
 — 11, **Blash**, l. vi, *for* [ne'h'bdi'] *read* [ne'h'bdi].
 — 11, **Blen'corn**, l. i, *for* [blen'kuoh'n] *read* [blen'kuoh'n].
 — 12, **Boily**, l. x, *for* [paobz] *read* [paobz].
 — 13, **Bowdykite**, l. i, *for* [boaw'dika'yt (and) kaa't] *read* [baow'dika'yt (and) kaa't].
 — 14, **Braunging**, l. i, *for* [brao'h'njin] *read* [brao'h'njin].





SKETCH MAP OF HOLDERNESS.

The dotted Lines show the Divisions of the District into North, West, and East. corresponding with the variations in the Dialect as explained in the Introduction and indicated in the Glossary.

SERIES C.
ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,
AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

VII.
A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
USED IN
H O L D E R N E S S
IN THE EAST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

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LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY,
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.

MDCCCLXXVII.

PREFACE.

HITHERTO there has been no published Glossary of the Holderness Dialect, which is much to be regretted, as it possesses peculiarities and relics of old English speech not to be found elsewhere, many of which are disappearing, or have already become obsolete.

Robinson's Whitby ; Marshall's Provincialisms of East Yorkshire, in his 'Rural Economy of Yorkshire' ; Brookesby's Observations on the East Riding Dialect, published in Ray's 'English Words' ; and the short list of words in Thompson's 'History of Welton,' are all that can at all be considered as supplying the deficiency, but altogether they do not contain a tithe of the true dialect words used in the district, and many of those given differ in pronunciation and not unfrequently in meaning.

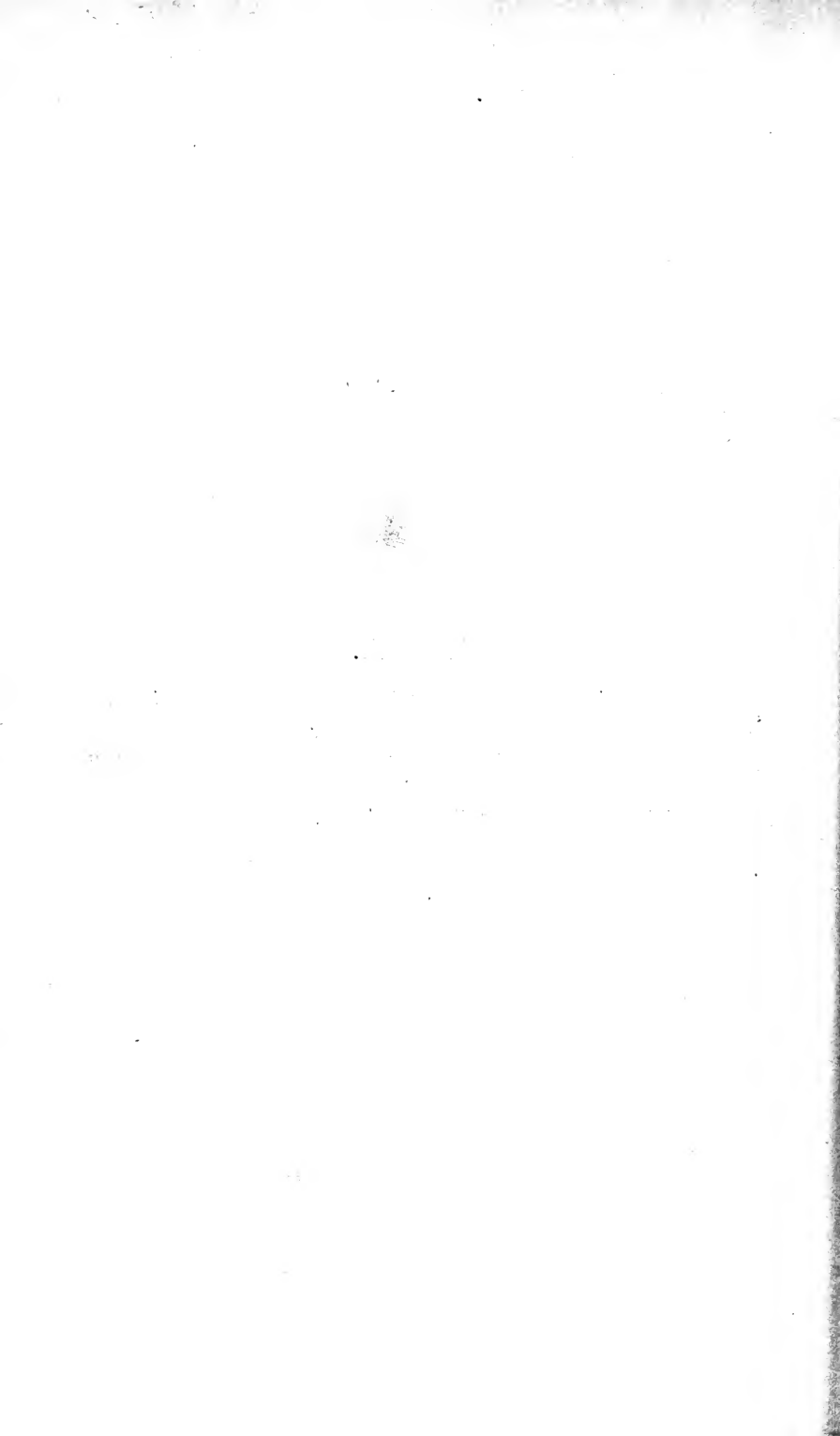
In preparing the following Glossary the compilers have spent a considerable amount of time and labour in collecting, verifying, and revising the words and phrases, and they trust that they have succeeded in producing a tolerably complete list, and in rescuing many rare words from oblivion. They have been careful to admit no words excepting such as can be considered genuinely dialectical ; technical trade terms, slang, and exotics having been avoided, excepting where they are peculiar to the district ; and such words as differ but slightly from ordinary English have been relegated to the Introduction. The Glossic of Mr. A. J. Ellis has been used to indicate the pronunciation, and the illustrations are taken from the every-day speech of the peasantry.

Of the divisions, as described in the Introduction, the Eastern portion has been the work of Mr. Stead, the Northern of Mr. Holderness, and the Western of Mr. Ross. For the Glossic Mr. Stead is solely responsible.

The thanks of the compilers are due to the Rev. Walter W. Skeat for the ready and valuable aid he has rendered in going over the proof sheets, and correcting several etymological errors, besides suggesting numerous additions of derivation and illustrations from old authors, which his profound acquaintance with the old northern languages and his knowledge of early English literature have enabled him to supply.

ERRATA.

- (1) *In almost every case where u is followed by a consonant (in the 'glossic'—i. e. within the square brackets) read u'.*
- (2) *Supply u' before n or l in all such cases as [prov'n], [prod'l], &c., that is, read [prov'u'n], [prod'u'l], &c.*
- (3) *For r final read in every instance r'.*



INTRODUCTION.

- § 1. *Geographical and Historical.*
- § 2. *Grammar of the Dialect.*
- § 3. *Pronunciation.*
- § 4. *Place-Names and their Pronunciation.*

- § 5. *Specimens of the Dialect:—*
 - (a) The first chapter of Genesis.
 - (b) Beverley Gaol: a popular song.
 - (c) Holderness Humour.

§ 1. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

THE district or wapentake of Holderness lies at the foot of the Wolds, and forms the low-lying, south-eastern corner of the East-Riding of Yorkshire, terminated at the extreme point by the promontory of Spurn. It is triangular in shape, with its base on the Humber and its apex near Bridlington. Its natural boundaries, although it was formerly considered to extend westward of Hull, are the German Ocean, the Estuary of the Humber, and Hull river. It is divided into three minor wapentakes—North, South, and Middle, comprising 160,470 acres, with eighty-eight townships, of which forty-five are parishes; three market-towns—Hedon, Hornsea, and Patrington; whilst on its margin are those of Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, and Hull, a portion of the latter, eastward of the river Hull, being really in Holderness.

The lords of the seigniorship had castles at Skipsea and Burstwick, and there was a Saxon fort at Aldborough, built, it is presumed, on the site of a previous one of Roman construction. There were abbeys at Swine and Meaux, and priories at Nunkeeling and Burstall. In the Roman period there was a sea-port called *Prætorium*, whence corn was shipped for Rome, which was brought hither along the *via vicinalis*, a road running from Eburacum, the capital of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, by way of *Petuarina*, supposed to be Beverley. It is not known where this port was situated, Patrington, Hedon, Aldborough, and Spurn all claiming the honour. In the Saxon and Norman ages the chief port of Holderness was Ravenspurn, now washed away by the sea, whence came the De la Poles, who were merchants there, afterwards of Hull, and who subsequently became Dukes of Suffolk, and played an important part in English history.

It was at Ravenspurn that Henry of Bolingbroke landed to wrest the

sceptre from the hands of his cousin Richard, and where Edward IV. landed after his flight to Flanders, when he returned to fight the battle of Barnet.

Ptolemy mentions a race of people resident in Holderness whom he calls Parisi. They are supposed to have been a branch of the Cymric Celts, speaking a different dialect from the Brigantes. But as the Teutonic equivalent of Parisi is Farisi, the probability is that they were a colony of Frisians from the opposite coast, which seems to be confirmed by the fact that there are villages in Holderness with Frisian suffixes, not known elsewhere in England. At this period the district was almost entirely covered with a dense forest and morasses, and had a chain of lakes or lagunes along the coast, at Hornsea, Skipsea, Withernsea, and Kilnsea, that of Hornsea still remaining. Traces of the primeval forest are still frequently dug up in partially-carbonised trees. In this wild and watery region, where no cereals were grown, the Parisi pastured their cattle and kept herds of swine, upon which the Brigantes of the uplands made raids, and eventually reduced the people to a species of serfdom.

It was not until long after the subjection of South Britain by the Romans, that the Brigantes, a warlike race, were brought under Roman rule, and it was still later that the Parisi of Holderness were subjugated. They were a brave people, although mere herdsmen; their country was difficult of access, in an out-of-the-way corner, and, with its forests and morasses, presented great facilities for defence and guerilla warfare, but they were eventually conquered, and the greater portion fled westward to the mountains of Wales and Cumberland. In the pages of Tacitus there are some shadowy references to battles and skirmishes in Holderness.

After the departure of the Romans came the Saxon age of Britain, the most important, in a philological point of view, of any in the annals of Holderness, as then were laid the foundations of the existing dialect. Ida, 'the flame-bearer,' landed at Flamborough, whence (says tradition) its name, and founded the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.¹ Soon after, Ælla, his kinsman, sailed up the Humber and assumed the sovereignty of Deira, or South-Northumbria, whence Ida was not able to dislodge him, and had to content himself with Bernicia or North-Northumbria. Northumbria was peopled by the Angles from Schleswig, with a mingling of Saxons, whose mixed dialects of the Teutonic tongue became the common languages, in which the speech of the few remaining Brigantes and Parisi became absorbed, more especially in Holderness, where it appears to have been lost altogether, as now scarcely a vestige remains of the old Celtic tongue, either in the village names or in the spoken language.

¹ Of the derivation of *Flam*, *Flame*, or *Fleam*, nothing certain is known. It has been conjectured that it might refer to a *Flame* or beacon for the guidance of ships; or it may have some connection with the entrenchment, called Danes-dyke, which crosses the promontory, as there is, in Cambridgeshire, a cutting called Fleam-dyke, which is its exact counterpart.

Afterwards there came a great infusion of the Danish element in Holderness, from the proximity of its shore to those of Denmark; Ravenspurn at the mouth of the Humber being one of the chief landing-places of the Vikings, and hence obtaining its name from their national emblem, the Black Raven. Great numbers of that people settled in the district, and a hybrid Dano-Anglo-Saxon language grew up, which is the basis of that spoken by the Holderness peasantry to this day.

The Norman conquest did not affect Northumbria until after the thorough subjugation of the south and west, and even then a species of semi-independence prevailed, until the second revolt of Gospatric, in favour of Edgar the Atheling, which brought the king to York, when he inflicted that terrible punishment of laying waste sixty miles of country, and massacring the inhabitants. Holderness, however, escaped this doom, Beverley standing as a barrier between it and the merciless conqueror. St John of Beverley, who was Archbishop of York some four centuries previously, had built a collegiate church at Beverley, and hither a detachment of the king's troops came to plunder the Minster; but the moment the commanding officer entered the building he was stricken dead by the saint for his sacrilegious presumption, and this acting upon the superstitious fears of the Norman Duke, he issued orders that the town and monastery should be exempted from the fearful retribution.

Holderness was given by William I. as a baronial fee, with seigniorial rights and powers, to Drogo de Bruere, a Fleming, who had married his niece. Since then the lordship has been held by several illustrious families and notable persons, including the Earls of Aumerle, the De la Poles, the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, the D'Arcys, Earls of Holderness, Thomas of Woodstock, son of King Edward III., Queen Anne of Luxembourg, and Piers Gaveston, the present Lord Paramount being Sir Frederick Augustus Talbot Clifford-Constable, third baronet.

Although Holderness thus became an important Norman barony, it was so unproductive that very few Normans settled within its boundaries; one of the early lords petitioning for some additional lands elsewhere, as his domain would grow nothing but oats. Its infertility also prevented the settlement of the Romans to any extent, excepting along the road to their port of shipment, and thus there are remarkably few words in the dialect of either Latin or Norman-French derivation, which, coupled with the expulsion of the Celtic aborigines, and the fact that the descendants of the Saxons and the Danes lived an isolated life, seldom holding intercourse with strangers eastward of Hull, accounts for the circumstance that the dialect is more exclusively Saxo-Danish, with less adulteration and fewer exotics, than that of any other district in England. The ploughmen and milkmaids of Holderness, in their ordinary speech, make use of great numbers of words, familiar to students of early English literature, which are not met with elsewhere.

Illustrations of such coincidences, from the works of the old writers, are given in the Glossary, as well as specimens of words and phrases still current in America, taken thither by the Pilgrim Fathers, but which are obsolete in England, excepting in Holderness.

‘If you look upon the language spoken in the Saxon times, and the English now spoken,’ said Selden, ‘you will find the difference to be just as if a man had a cloak, which he wore in Queen Elizabeth’s day, and since has put in here a piece of red, and there a piece of blue; here a piece of green, and there a piece of orange tawny. We borrow words from the French, Italian and Latin, as every pedant chooses. The Holderness peasant still retains his strong, useful garment in all its original simplicity, without the aid of any adventitious frippery. Separated by lack of education, as much as by geographical remoteness, he has retained words and phrases which have elsewhere become obsolete, and others substituted, which frequently possess neither the force nor vigour nor picturesqueness of the old English of the province, the words of which are laughed at as vulgarisms.’

Although these remarks apply more especially and emphatically to Holderness, they are applicable to some extent to the Dialects of Yorkshire generally. A striking instance of the retention of old words on the one hand, and the infusion of foreign derivatives on the other, may be seen in a comparison of the works of Chaucer and Wicliff, who were contemporaries. The former was a Londoner and a courtier, and his writings abound with words of Norman-French derivation; whilst the latter, a Yorkshireman, makes use, to a much greater extent, of the homeliest Saxon. It may, nevertheless, be remarked, *en passant*, that Yorkshire stands pre-eminent in the history of the English language in having given birth to Cædmon, the first and greatest Anglo-Saxon poet; Alcuin, the most erudite scholar of the same era; Gower, one of the early English poets; Wicliff, the first notable prose-writer in the vulgar tongue; Coverdale, the translator of the Bible into the language of the people; Ascham, the reformer of English prose; Walton, the compiler of the first English Polyglot Bible; Bentley, the eminent classical critic, *cum multis aliis*.

There are some very perceptible differences in the dialect, geographically; words which are common in some parts of Holderness being wholly unknown in others; and it is the same in pronunciation, as, for instance, wheat and other similar words are pronounced *wheet* in the east, and *wheat* in the north and west.¹ In the north the dialect shades off into those of the Wolds and Cleveland, and in the west into those of York and the western portion of the East-Riding, whilst in the east, stretching down to Spurn, it remains in the purest and most unadulterated state. To indicate these differences, it has been found necessary to draw two imaginary lines, running diagonally from Hornsea: the one

¹ See Notes on Pronunciation.

to the mouth of the river Hull, the other to Driffield, forming the boundaries of the Eastern, Northern, and Western divisions, which are indicated in the Glossary by the letters E., N., and W., and a sketch-map is appended, showing this geographical demarcation.

Holderness is a purely agricultural district of pasture and corn-land, its productiveness having been greatly improved during the past century by a skilful system of drainage. The coast-line is gradually receding by the encroachments of the sea, at the rate of two yards per annum, several villages and churches having disappeared. A great portion of the *débris* is carried round Spurn Point and deposited in the Humber, forming a considerable area of fertile land, called Sunk Island, which appeared early in the 17th century as an island of 800 acres, and was let for £8 per annum. It now consists of nearly 7000 acres, joined to the mainland, and realizes a rental of upwards of £16,000 per annum.

§ 2. THE GRAMMAR OF THE DIALECT.

LIKE most other dialects, that of Holderness has its peculiarities of grammar as well as of pronunciation. They may perhaps be best treated under the different heads of the parts of speech.

1. THE ARTICLE.

The Definite Article. When used at all this is represented by *t'*, which is pronounced as if belonging to the next word.¹ In all the three divisions of Holderness, however, this article is unknown, except, perhaps, in the words *tecan* = the one, *tother* = the other, and *wawstart* = woe is the heart. It is a question whether even these can be considered as instances of the use of the definite article. The truth is that the *t'* has become so blended with the accompanying words that we may look upon the forms *tecan*, *tother*, and *wawstart*, as *simple words*. The truth of this plainly appears when we compare with other districts where this use of *t'* is in full play, as the district of York, where people say *t' tecan*, and *t' tother*, evidently looking upon *tecan* and *tother* as simple words requiring the usual definite article *t'* to be placed before them.

In West Holderness *t'* is used more frequently than in E. and N., but even then only before words beginning with a vowel or *h*; as, for instance, we have *t' eggs*, and *t' oss* (the horse), but never *t' cart*, *t' donkey*, &c. In W. this *t'* (changed to *d*) is joined to the end of some prepositions, making practically new prepositions, which, however, can only be used before vowels and the letter *h*, like the simple *t'* itself. Thus we have *id hoose* = in the house, *uppod oven* = upon the oven.

The Indefinite Article. *A* is almost always used, the word *an* being very sparingly employed; e.g. a apple, a engine. In certain cases, however, it is so joined to the following word as to practically become part of that word. So that we have 'a *nawd man*, an old man, and even occasionally 'two *nawd men*.' This case is exactly analogous to that of the English word *newt*, originally *ewt* or *eft*.

¹ See under Pronunciation, page 12.

2. THE NOUN.

1. *Number.* Many singular words are used also as plurals, especially those denoting measures and weights; as 'fotty pund,' forty pounds, 'twenty year,' ten quarther.'

2. *Case.* Holderness, in common with the other districts of Yorkshire, knows no possessive case of nouns, except where the possessive falls at the end of the clause or sentence, or answers a question. Accordingly we have 'Jack hat,' 'My fayther stick;' but, 'This hat is Jack's,' 'Who's stick is that?' 'My fayther's.' The effect on the spoken language is very curious and striking to a stranger.

3. THE ADJECTIVE.

The Holderness native puts certain favourite endings, particularly *ish* and *fied*, at the end of almost any word or possible combination of words, wherewith to form an adjective.

Examples: 'maistherified,' like a master, *i. e.* domineering; 'farm-hoose-ish,' after the style of a farm-house; 'slap-em-i-mooth-ish,' inclined to fight, bellicose.

Certain comparatives, as rather, sooner, liefer, are followed by *as*, and not by *than*. 'Ah'd rayther ha' big un *as* little un,' I'd rather have the big one than the little one.

Comparatives and superlatives are almost always formed by the addition of *er* and *est*, rarely by more and most; *e. g.* mensfuller, beautifullest, &c.

4. THE PRONOUN.

Many of these differ in form from the ordinary English. These variations might perhaps be appropriately mentioned under the head of Pronunciation, but we give the principal here. The chief differences are: Ah, I; mah, my; thoo or tha, thou; thah, thy; hor, her; oor, our; yer, your; ther, their; thahn or thaan, thine; maan, mine; hors, hers; thoz, those; sen, self. To these may be added, me', we', the', ye', he'; for me, we, thee or thou, you or your, he or her. Sen = self is compounded thus—mesen, thesen, his-sen, horsen, itsen, wersens and oorsens, yersens and yoursens, thersens. The usual demonstrative is them, in the plural, as 'them pigs,' but thoz is very common, as 'thoz chaps.'

Me, him, her, are frequently used as nominatives; *e. g.* 'me an' him did it,' 'it was her (or hor) 'at did it.' The contrary to this, *viz.*, the use of the nominative for the objective, so common in the west of England, is unknown here.

The difference between the emphatic and the non-emphatic pronunciation of the personal pronouns, witnessed even in ordinary English, is very marked in Holderness, so much so that it may almost be said to result in the production of double forms; *e. g.* :—

Emphatic	{	Ah [aa']	Non-emphatic	{	a [aa]
		mah [maa']			mi [mi]
		me [mee']			me' [mu]
		thoo [dhoo']			the' [dhu]
		thah			thi
		thee			the'
		he			he'
		she			she'
		hor			her
		they			the'

5. THE VERB.

1. *Indicative.* There is but one form for all the three persons singular of the present tense, and also one form for the three persons plural (as in ordinary English). Thus, Ah is, thoo is, he is, we are, you are, they are. Ah gans,¹ thoo gans, he gans, we gan, &c. The only exceptions are the verb *have* and the verb *do*, which run thus, 'I hev, thoo hez, he hez, we hev,' &c.; 'Ah deea, thoo diz, he diz, we deea,' &c. Even here, however, we have the alternative forms, Ah hez, Ah diz, for the first person singular.

In the past tense there is but one form for all the persons, both singular and plural. Thus, Ah teeak, thoo teeak, he teeak, we teeak, you teeak, they teeak, I took, &c. In the verb *to be* we have the alternative form were for was, in the plural, but it is not so commonly used.

2. *Subjunctive or Conditional.* These moods do not exist in the Holderness dialect, or, if they are used, they take the forms of the present; e. g. if I is, if thoo was, &c.

3. Strong preterites are very common, in fact, all but the universal rule. We have brast [burst], sew [sowed], teeak [took], wrowt [worked]. We have, however, many cases of the use of the weak preterite where court English has strong forms, as caught [caught].

4. *Participles in en.* Holderness is particularly fond of the old participles in *en*. An immense number of them still hold their ground; more, probably, than can be found in any other English-speaking district in the world. A considerable number of them are given in the body of the Glossary, but probably not all. It is believed, however, that all the most noteworthy are given.

It ought to be mentioned that the auxiliary verb *have* is frequently omitted, as, 'Ah fun,' for 'Ah've fun,' I have found; 'Ah seen him yance o' twayce,' I have seen, &c.

There is a curious use of the present tense which deserves to be noticed, viz., the almost universal use of it in narrations to denote *past* time. Thus a Holderness man, instead of saying (in any narrative he may be relating), 'I came and got my dinner and then went back to work,' would probably say, 'Ah cums an gets my dinner and then gans,' &c. This kind of thing is, of course, not altogether peculiar to Holderness.

6. THE ADVERB.

Adverbs are for the most part represented by adjectives, the adverbial termination *ly*, especially, being almost unknown; e. g. 'it hots [hurts] bad,' 'she writes beautiful,' 'did it fine,' &c. One form, nastly [nastily], is very common.

7. THE PREPOSITION.

It has already been mentioned (the article) that many quasi-new prepositions are formed by the addition of *d* = *t*, the definite article; e. g. uppod = upon, id = in. These, however, are used only in West Holderness.

8. THE CONJUNCTION.

See under Adjective as to the use of *as* instead of *than* after certain comparatives.

¹ Third, as first, very common.

9. THE INTERJECTION.

Some of these seem to be peculiar to East Yorkshire; as, wawstart', alas', the-dear-eye-me', &c.

§ 3. PRONUNCIATION.

IN considering this, careful note must be made of a fact which constantly escapes the notice even of educated residents in the district, *viz.*, that there are really *two* dialects in Holderness, running side by side; the one older and more 'vulgar,' the other younger and more 'refined.' Marshall notes this as being the case 100 years ago (Gloss. B. 2, p. 19, foot-note 4), and the same still obtains.

The older and purer form is used by the lower classes—farm-servants, small tradesmen, &c.—and especially by old people. The younger dialect is spoken by those in a somewhat superior position, as farmers, and the better class of tradesmen, and is much affected by the rising generation. The sentence 'How many loads of oats are you going to have?' would be rendered by the labourer thus: [oo· maon·i luo·h'dz u waots aa yu boon ti ev], and by his master's daughter thus: [aow men·i lau'dz uv au'ts aa yu gau'in tu aav]. The difference between the two is very striking, and it is a question which is the farther removed from the ordinary court English of to-day, the 'vulgar' or the 'refined.' Wherever in the Glossary two or more pronunciations (in Glossic) are attached to a word the first is always the older or more vulgar.

Although in general the three districts of Holderness, N., E., and W., agree in their pronunciation, yet each has its peculiarities, some of them being of considerable importance. The E. differs more from the W. and N. than those two divisions from each other.

As Marshall says (B. 2, p. 18), 'the deviations (from ordinary English) lie principally in the vowels.' There are, however, some peculiarities with regard to the consonants to be noticed. It will, perhaps, be best to treat of the peculiarities of pronunciation under the three heads of vowels, diphthongs, and consonants. It is to be noted that, unless otherwise stated, each item refers to *all* the three divisions of Holderness.

1. VOWELS.

The vowels to be treated of are long *a* (as in cake), short *a* (as in cat), *a* (as in father), long *e* (as in me), long *i* (tribe), long *o* (note), short *o* (not), short *u* (nut), long *u* (induce).

1. *Long a*. This has three distinct sounds [i·h'], [e·h'], [æ·]; the two latter run side by side, and are about equally common, the first of the three being the oldest form.

Examples:—

Abe	[]	[e·h'b]	[æ·b]
cake	[ki·h'k]	[ke·h'k]	[kæ·k]
face	[fi·h's]	[fe·h's]	[fæ·s]
table	[ti·h'bl]	[te·h'bl]	[tæ·bl]
made	[mi·h'd]	[me·h'd]	[mæ·d]
zany	[]	[ze·h'ni]	[zæ·ni]

It will be observed that the power of [i·h'] is not quite co-extensive with that of the other two.

2. *Short a.* This invariably becomes [aa], as bat [baat], can [kaan], quack [kwaak].

3. *A*, as in half, father, &c. This has two principal sounds, [au'] (or [au'h']) as calf [kau'f], and [e'h'] as master [me'h'sther']. In many words, however, the sound of this letter differs scarcely at all from that in received English.

(*Note.*) In a few words such as art, master, father, quart, tart, part, &c., the *a* becomes [e'h'] and the *r* is omitted, thus giving e'h't, me'h'sther, &c.

4. *E*, as in me. This letter has usually the force of the ordinary English *e* in me. It is to be noticed, however, (1) that in many words *e* and *ee* become *u*, especially in the non-emphatic objective cases of the personal pronouns, as me, thee, she, = [mu], [dhu], [shu]. (2) *Er* (or *ear*) becomes almost invariably [aa'] or [aar], after the fashion of our modern English clerk, sergeant, &c., and in some mouths Derby, Berkshire, Hertford, &c. The chief words following this rule are:—

certain	learn	sermon
concern	merchant	serpent
convert (verb)	mercury	serve
deserve	mercy	stern
determine	mere (lake)	terrier
earn	perfect	verdict
earth	peril	verdigris
eternal	perish	vermin
German	persevere	verse

which are pronounced [saa'tn], [kaonsaa'n], &c. In ever, never, devil, &c., the *e* in the first syllable becomes [i], ivver, nivver, divvel.

5. *Long i*, as in night, tribe, &c. This has two distinct powers [aa'y (or aa')] and [ey]. To a stranger it seems as if these were used indiscriminately, but such is far from being the case. Each follows certain well defined and fixed rules.

(1) When this long *i* is followed by (*α*) a flat consonant, *i. e.* by the letters *b, d, g* hard, *j* (or *g* soft), *v, z* (or *s* with *z* sound); (*β*) the liquids *l, m*, and *n*; (*γ*) another vowel; it has the sound of [aa'y], which has in N. and W. a great tendency to become [aa'], *e. g.* :—

tribe	[thraa'yb] [or thraa'b]	prize	[praa'yz]
bide	[baa'yd]	file	[faa'yl]
tiger	[taa'ygur']	time	[taa'ym]
oblige	[ublaa'yj]	nine	[naa'yn]
rive	[raa'yv]	pie	[paa'y]

(2) When, on the other hand, long *i* is followed by a sharp consonant, *i. e.* by one of the letters *c* (or *s* with sharp sound), *f, k, p, t*, or the remaining liquid, *r*, it is pronounced [ey], *e. g.* :—

rice	[reys]	pipe	[peyp]
life	[leyf]	tight	[teyt]
pike	[peyk]	fire	[feyr]

Occasionally, especially in W. and N., *i* before *n* becomes [ey], as fine [feyn]; but [faa'yn] or [faa'n] is far more common. In some words, especially those in which *i* stands before *ght*, it takes the sound of [ee], as light [lee't], bright [bree't], sight [see't]; but even here we have also side by side with this the [ey] sound, leyt, breyt, seyt.

The peculiar sound of the long *i* before sharps is one of the most

striking characteristics of the East (and North) Yorkshire pronunciation; and by this test an East-Riding man may always be distinguished from a native of the West-Riding.

In little the *i* becomes [aa'], [laa'tl].

6. *Long o*, as in note. This has two principal sounds, [uo'h'] and [au']; the former belonging to the more vulgar, the latter to the more refined or 'middle speech,' as Marshall calls it. Note, hole, bole, thus become either nuo'h't, uo'h'l, buo'h'l, or nau't, au'l, bau'l. The former of the two [uo'h'] is well known in the West-Riding, but the use of [au'] for *o* is not to be met with in that Riding, except, perhaps, in a few villages on the East or North-Riding borders.

In a few words long *o* becomes [i'h'], as in don't, won't, bone, rope, which are pronounced [di'h'nt], [wi'h'nt], &c. In pole and one or two more *o* becomes [aow].

7. *Short o*, as in pot. This is almost invariably so; as dot, bog, loll, rot, bottom, cotton, which are pronounced [daot], [baog], [laol], &c.

In the word not it is [uo], [nuot].

8. *Short u*, as in nut, butter, is always [uo], as:—

but	[buot]	fun	[fuon]	sudden	[suod'n]
cut	[kuot]	gut	[guot]	tub	[tuob]
dun	[duon]	Hull	[uol]	uncle	[uong'kl]

9. *Long u*, as in induce, becomes very often [iw], as [indiw's]. This obtains more in N. and W. than in E.

2. DIPHTHONGS.

10. *Ai*, as in pail, is sounded as *a* long, that is, as [i'h'], [e'h'] or [ae'].

11. *Ea*, as in wheat. This is a great test-sound for a native of the E. portion of the district. In E. this diphthong has the same force as in ordinary English; in W. and N., on the other hand, it becomes i'h'; so that the words wheat, beans, tea, reap, cheat, squeal, become—

In E. Holderness.

[wee't]
[bee'nz]
[tee']
[ree'p]
[chee't]
[skwee'l]

In W. and N. Holderness.

[wi'h't]
[bi'h'nz]
[ti'h']
[ri'h'p]
[chi'h't]
[skwi'h'l]

This rule holds good even in such words as head, dead, where ordinary English has a different sound.

12. *Ei*, in deceive, &c. This is in W. and N. [i'h']; in E. [ee'], following the rule for the diphthong *ea*. In the words either and neither this diphthong may be any of the following: [e'h'], [ae'], [i'h'], [ee'], [ey], so that *neither*, for instance, has all the following pronunciations: [ne'h'dhur'], [nae'dhur'], [ni'h'dhur'], [nee'dhur'], [ney'dhur'].

13. *Oa*, as in boat, follows the rule for long *o*.

14. *Oi* (or oy), as in loiter, boy, is invariably pronounced [aoy].

15. *Oo*. Two principal sounds are given to this diphthong, [i'h'] and [oo']. Book, look, fool, tool, may be either—

bi'h'k	}	or	boo'k	}	these as in ordinary English.
li'h'k			loo'k		
fi'h'l			foo'l		
ti'h'l			too'l		

Observe *oo* has hardly ever the short sound [uo] so often met with in the court English of to-day. But a few words, such as hood, foot (generally, however, [fi'h't]), wood, have it.

16. *Ou* or *ow*, as in house, now. In this diphthong (as in long *i*) we have a ready test-sound for a native of the N. or E. Ridings, as distinguished from a West-Riding man. In the East-Riding generally, there are two principal sounds for the combination *ou*; (1) [oo'], which is the older and more vulgar form; (2) [aow'], an altogether refined form. The words house, mouse, louse, gown, down, about, are by the farm-labourer pronounced—

[oo's]	}	and by the farmer's wife and daughters—	}	[aow's]
[moo's]				[maow's]
[loo's]				[laow's]
[goo'n]				[gaow'n]
[doo'n]				[daow'n]
[uboo't]				[ubaow't]

17. *Ow*, as in low, is either [au'] (older form), or [aow']. Row (of trees), low, &c., are pronounced either [raw'], [lau'], or [raow'], [laow']. Some words, as soul, bowl, &c., seem to have tlaote the older form, and are now pronounced only as [saow'l], [baow'l], &c.

3. CONSONANTS.

18. *D* with a closely following *r* becomes [dh] (see also *t*, no. 21); e. g. drive [dhraa'yv], under [uon'dhur], drunk [dhruongk], and even when the *d* and the *r* are in two different words, as wed her [wedh'ur].

19. *H*, *initial*. Never aspirated under any circumstances. It seems almost impossible to get a Holderness man to give the aspirate at all. The writer once tried as an experiment how many of a class of boys and girls in a mixed elementary school could be got to give the necessary breathing. There were 25 children in the class, and the time allowed 20 minutes. After working hard for the time allotted, the writer found that only two of the children had really mastered the task; one other was uncertain, sometimes being able to aspirate, sometimes failing in spite of all efforts; the rest were utter failures.

20. *R*. This letter is well trilled before vowels, but omitted after, unless, of course, another vowel follows immediately. This letter has the power of modifying the letters *i*, *o*, *u*, when it follows them. Thus birth, dirt, shirt, mortar, turnip, Burton, &c., are pronounced [baoth'], [daot'], [shaot'] (or [shet']), [maoth'ur'], [taon'up], [Baot'n], &c., where it will be observed that [ao] is the power given to the modified letters.

21. *T* before *r* = th; as tree [three'], try [thraa'y], indetriment [indeth'riment]. (See *d*, no. 18.)

22. *Ing* in the termination *ing* is invariably sounded [in] except in monosyllables;—it is not uncommon, however, to hear bring pronounced [brin]—thinkin, runnin, swingin.

23. *Cl*, *initial*, is generally [tl], as clot [tlaot].

24. *Gl*, *initial*, in like manner becomes [dl], as glum [dluom].

25. *Mb* nearly always becomes [m], that is, *b* is silent; as chamber

[chaa'mur'], tumble [tuom'l], bramble [braam'l], thimble [thim'l], &c.

26. *V*. This letter is the one used between vowel-sounds for euphony's sake; *i. e.* when one word ends with a vowel-sound (more especially [*i*]), and the next begins with a vowel, *v* is inserted between the two, as div-Ah = do I, instead of di Ah or deeah Ah; intiv it, instead of inti it, that is, into it.

The foregoing notes embrace all the chief peculiarities of the Holder-ness pronunciation, and all those, or thereabouts, capable of being reduced to rule. Many minor differences of course occur, but only a few need be given here. The prefix *a* is often omitted, as possle for apostle, bate for abate, &c. *Ch* soft becomes *ch* hard; chaff becoming kaff; chest, kist; belch, belk. The terminations *age*, *idge*, &c., become ish, as cabbage [kaab'ish], porridge [paod'ish]. The now silent *gh* in thought, through, slaughter, and several other words, often becomes *f*, as though [dhaof], slaughter [slaaf'thur']. However, we never hear this in bought, thought, &c. The letter *l* in the termination *ld* is often dropped, as cold [kau'd], fold [fau'd], hold [aod], scold [skau'd]. The letters *re* are often given in inverted order, er, as persarve = preserve, hundherd (or hundhad) = hundred, wersle (or wossle) = wrestle. The peculiar effect on the pronunciation of the omission of the definite article (see Notes on Grammar) can scarcely be conceived by one who has not heard the dialect spoken.

List of words in which the pronunciation differs so little from the ordinary English that it has been thought unnecessary to insert them in the body of the Glossary.

A			
Ableeaz	ablaze	alang	along
aboad	aboard	alcean	alone
about	about	aleeat	of late
abrooad	abroad	alloo	allow
accoont	account	alloon	alone
ackly	actually	alriddy	already
adje	adze	amang	among
adhrift	adrift	amangst	amongst
advaatishment	advertisement	an	and
advaaaze	advise	aneef	enough
adventhur	adventure	aneets	at nights
affod	afford	annivaasary	anniversary
afloat	afloat	apayt	apart
afooar	before	appeeal	appeal
ageean	again	appeearantly	apparently
ageeanst	against	appron	apron
agriculthur	agriculture	appricocks }	apricots
aheed	ahead	apricocks }	
Ah'll	I'll	arn	earn
ahn't	are not	arnest	earnest
Ah's	I am	aroud	around
aily	early	arraave	arrive
ait	art	asaade	aside
aitful	artful	asham'd	ashamed
aither	either	assaazes	assizes
alaahve	alive	asseer	assure
		asteead	instead
		asthraade	astride

atop on	on the top of
atwo	in two
aud	old
awchad	orchard
awe	owe
awkad	awkward
awlas	always
awlther	alter, altar
awn	own, to own

B

Ba-feeac'd	bare-faced
bahn	barn
bakkus	bake-house
baum	balm
becooas	because
beeald	bald
beear'd	borne
beeld	build
behint	behind
beleef	belief
beleeeave	believe
bin	been
brade	broad
braykast	breakfast
brek	break
brokken	broken
buke	book

C

Caff	chaff
caint	care not
cam	came
cannle	candle
cause	because
cawm	calm
cheean	chain
cherrup	chirp
chetch	church
chon	churn
chooak	choke
chotch	church
chow	chew
choz	chose
clargyman	clergyman
clecas	clothes
clim	climb
clips	eclipse
clooas	close
coll	curl
com	came
conral	colonel
consahn	concern

convaatid	converted
cooach	coach
cooan	corn
cooas	coarse, course
cooast	coast
cooat	coat
coocummer	cucumber
coontin	accounting
coor	cower
cooslop	cowslip
coother	coulter
copyhod	copyhold
coss	curse
coss	because
cotsy	curtsey
craw	crow
creck	correct
credlle	cradle
creeakt }	crooked
crewkt }	
croon	crown
crooner	coroner
crowl	crawl
cruds	curds
crummlle	crumble
cullindher	colander

D

Dee	die
deead	dead
deef	deaf
deean	done
deeth	death
dhraave	drive
dhraggle	draggle
dhrawl	drawl
dhруб	drub
disgest	digest
doaal	dole

E

Earand	errand
eddicatle	educate
early	early
eeather	either
ee-seet	eyesight
efther	after
eftherneean	afternoon
ekal	equal
ellam	elm
esh	ash
exthreeam	extreme

F			
Faadin	farthing	holl	to hurl
fahl	file	hooschod	household
fäther	father	huvvle	hovel
fayther	father	I	
fecal	fool	Idee	idea
feeast	feast	ilconvenient	inconvenient
feeded	fed	intaamined	determined
feeled	felt	isteead	instead
fonnither	furniture	ivver	ever
foac'd	forced	J	
fool	foul	Jaum	jamb
fosecak	forsake	jeice }	joist
fost	first	jeist }	
fotnat	fortunate	joise }	
fraze	froze	jonnah	journey
freehod	freehold	K	
G		Kag	keg
Gam	game	kecak	cake
gammle	gamble	kecal	cool
ganthry	gauntree	kecan	cane
gat	got	kecap	cape (cloak)
gav	gave	Kecat	Kate
geeam	game	kecavo	cave
gecap	gape	keigh	key
gecas	goose	kill	kiln
geeat	gate	L	
geecable	gable	Lave	p. t. of to leave
gell	girl	lee	lie (untruth)
geslin	gosling	leead	to lead
geth	girth	leecaded	led
gin	given	leecashod	leasehold
gleean	glean	leecave	leave
gooa	go	leeded	led
gowld }	gold	leetnin	lightning
goold }		M	
graamy	grimy	Maachant	merchant
graff	graft	Maatalmas	Martimmas
grane }	groan	maist	most
greean }		makshift	makeshift
gress	grass	mang	among
grooap }	grobe	massacree	massacre
growp }		mawnin	morning
grummle	grumble	mecad	made, maid
grunsel	groundsel	mecal	meal
H		mear	mare
Hallida	holiday	mecan	mane, main
hee	high	mecan	mean
heeam	home	meeason	mason
Heeaven	Heaven	mecast	most
heft	haft	mecat	meat
heuk	hook		

meeat	mate
meet	might (W.)
melt	milt of fishes
Methody	Methodist
mistak	mistake
misteean	mistaken
misthris	mistress
monny	many
mooanin	morning
mooth	mouth
mottal	mortal
mummle	mumble
musicianer	musician
musthad	mustard

N

Nar (or nah).	near
neeather	neither
nockalate	innoculate
noss	nurse
nowther	neither
nutmug	nutmeg

O

Olther	altar, alter
ooath	oath
oonce	ounce
oor	our
oot	out
oppen	open
ornary	ordinary
oss	horse
owd	old

P

Parril	peril
pasahve	preserve
peal	appeal
pill	to peel
pinchers	pincers
pinfaud	pinfold
pissimires	pismires, ants
platt	plait
playsther	plaster
plet	plait
pollyant	polyanthus
pooather	porter
poond	pound
posse	apostle
post (or pooast)	post
preeaf	proof
pund	pound

Q

Queyat	quiet, quite
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R

Rade	p. t. of to ride
rahm	rime (hoar-frost)
rammle	ramble
reeaf	roof
reeak	rake
reean	rein, rain
reeat	root
reet	right
rew	p. t. of to row
rog	to rock
rooad	road
rooag	rogue
rooar	roar
rowl	roll
rud	ruddle
rum	room
rummle	rumble
ruttle	death-rattle

S

Saytisfied	satisfied
scithers	scissors
scrammle	scramble
seck	sack
seckin	sacking
seean	soon
seear	sure
seeave	save
set	p. t. of to sit
shak	shake
shap	shape
shavvins	shavings
sheeam	shame
shut	shoot
sitch	such
sket	skirt
slaw	slow
smeeak	smoke
snaw	snow
soor	sour
span	p. t. of to spin
stak	p. t. of to stick
stale	stole
stan	stand
stapple	staple
steek	stake
steel	steal
stoeal	steal

sthreet	straight (W.)	thrick	trick
stut	stutter	throoat	throat
sweeear'd	p. t. of to swear	throosis	trousers
swinnle	swindle	thrubble	trouble
	T	thrussle	trestle
		thunner	thunder
Tahm	time	tift	tiff
tallascowp	telescope	timorsome	timorous
tashel	tassel	tinkler;	tinker
tatie	potatoe	tonnup	turnip
tazzel	teazle	tonny, tonner	attorney
teeable	table	tooad	toad
	{ tale	toost	toast
tecal	{ tail	toon	town
	{ tool	toaatle }	total
teear	to tear	tottle }	
tceath	tooth	towt	taught
tegether	together	tummle	tumble
teuk	took		V
thee [thee']	thigh	Varry	very
ther	there, their	vemmon	venom
thesty	thirsty	vess	verse
thez	there is, there are		W
Thezda	Thursday		
thod	third	Wand	p. t. of to wind
thoo	thou	wappon	weapon
thoosan	thousand	weeak	weak, wick (of candle)
thot-teen	thirteen		waste, waist
thot-ty	thirty	weeast	p. t. of to weave
thow	thaw	weeav'd	well
thoz	those	weel	Whitsuntide
Thozda	Thursday	Whissentahd	to wind
thraces	traces	wind [win'd]	window
thraw	throw	windher	word
three	tree	wod	worm
threead	to tread	worrum	
threead	thread		Y
threean	train		
threed	thread, to tread (E.)	Yalla	yellow
thretty	thirty (W.)		

§ 4. PLACE-NAMES AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

As many of the names of the towns and villages of Holderness receive a pronunciation such as to make them often unrecognisable by strangers, a list is subjoined of the more remarkable differences between spelling and pronunciation in place-names.

<i>Name of Place.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
Aldborough	[au'bruf, aol'bru]
Beeford	[bee'futh]
Beverley	[bev'lu]
Burlington ¹	[baol'itun, baol'intun]
Burstwick	[baos'twig, bruos'twik]
<i>Name of Place.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
Burton	[baot'n] (This enters into the name of many places, as Burton Pidsea, Burton Constable, Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton, Brandsburton, &c.)
Colden	[kaow'dn]
Danthorpe	[daan'thrup]
Dowthorpe	[doo'thrup]
Driffield	[dhrif'il]
Dringhoe	[dhring'u]
Easington	[ez'untun]
Elstronwick	[el'sthrunwig]
Goxhill	[gaow'zl]
Halsham	[au'sum]
Holmpton	[uom'ptn, uom'tn]
Humber	[uom'ur']
Keyingham	[ken'igum, ken'ingum]
Kilnsea	[kil'si]
Kilnwick	[kil'ik]
Lambwath	[laam'ith]
Lowthorpe	[laow'thrup]
Magdalen Hill	[mau'dlin-il]
Marfleet	[maa'flit]
Preston	[pruos'tn]
Paghill or Paull	[pau'l]
Ridgmont	[rij'iment]
Rimswell	[rim'zil]
Roos	[raos]
Sand-le-mere	[saán'di-maa'r]
Skirlaugh	[skel'u]
Skirlington Hill	[skel'itun-il]
Spurn	[spaon]
Stoneferry	[sti'h'nferr'i]
Thorngumbald	[guom'buthau'n, or thau'nuguombau'ld]
Ulrome	[uo'h'rum]
Waghen or Wawne	[wau'n]
Withernsea	[widh'runki]
Withernwick	[widh'runwig]
Wyton	[wey'tn]
York	[yaor'k]
Yorkshire	[yaor'kshur']

¹ Otherwise Bridlington.

§ 5. SPECIMENS OF THE DIALECT.

PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS, IN THE NORTH HOLDERNES-
SIAN DIALECT, SHOWING, MORE PARTICULARLY, THE OMISSION OF THE
DEFINITE ARTICLE :

1. I' beginnin' God meead heaven an' ath² oot o' nowt.
2. An' ath³ was wi'oot shap,³ an' emty : and dahkness was uppa⁴ feeace o'⁵ deep. An' sperit o'⁵ God storred⁶ uppa⁴ feeace o'³ watters.
3. An' God sed, Let ther' be leet : an' ther' was leet.
4. An' God seed leet, 'at it was good : an' God devahded leet fre'⁷ dahkness.
5. An' God call'd leet Day, an' dahkness he call'd Neet. An' neet an' mooanin' we'⁸ fost day.
6. An' God sed, Let ther be a fahmament i' midst o' watters, an' let it devahde watters fre'⁷ watters.
7. An' God meead fahmament, an' devahded watters 'at wer'⁸ undher fahmament fre'⁷ watters 'at wer'⁸ aboon fahmament, an' it was seeah.
8. An' God call'd fahmament Heaven. An' neet an' mooanin' we'⁸ second day.
9. An' God sed, Let watters 'at's⁹ undher heaven be gether'd tegither inti' yah pleace, an' let dhry land appear ; an' it was seeah.
10. An' God call'd dhry land ath :² an' getherin' tegither o' watters he call'd Seeas : an' God seed 'at it was good.
11. An' God sed, Let ath² bring fooath gess, yahb yieldin' seed, an' frewt three yieldin' frewt efther his kahnd, wheease seed is iv¹⁰ itsen, uppa⁴ yath² : and it was seeah.
12. An' ath² browt fooath gess, an' yahb yieldin' seed efther his kahnd, an' three yieldin' frewt, wheease seed was iv¹⁰ itsen, efther his kahnd : an' God seed 'at it was good.
13. An' neet an' mooanin' we'⁸ thod day.
14. An' God sed, Let ther' be leets i' fahmament o' heaven ti devahde day fre'⁷ neet : an' let 'em be fa sahns, an' fa seeahsons, an' fa days, an' yeeahs.
15. An' let 'em be fa leets i' fahmament o' heaven ti gi'¹¹ leet. uppa⁴ yath² : an' it was seeah.

¹ 'At fust of all' would be a much more dialectic form of expression. The word *created* is changed into 'meead oot o' nowt' for the same reason.

² *Ath* is used when the preceding word ends with a consonant, and *yath* when it ends with a vowel.

³ The word *form* is almost, if not quite, unknown in the Holderness dialect.

⁴ *Uppa* is used when followed by a consonant, and *uppar* when followed by a vowel.

⁵ *O'* is generally used before consonants, and *ov* before vowels.

⁶ *Storred* is substituted for *moved*, being a much more dialectic word.

⁷ *Fre'* is used when followed by a consonant, and *frev* when followed by a vowel.

⁸ *We'* is used before a consonant, and *wer* before a vowel.

⁹ *At's* [that is], that are. The singular is very often used for the plural in Holderness.

¹⁰ *Iv* is used before a vowel, and *i'* (short *i*) before a consonant.

¹¹ *Gi* is used before a consonant, and *give* before a vowel.

Note.—In these fifteen verses, the definite article is used 52 times in the Authorised Version.

BEVERLEY GAOL.

A POPULAR HOLDERNESS SONG (WEST HOLDERNESS).

CUM all ye young lads that in Yorrkshir do dwell,
 Cum listen tī my ditty, an thruth to you Ah'll tell,
 As Ah had ne money nor ne frind tī gī bail,
 Oh! Ah was afooced tī gang alang tī gaol.

An when Ah gat there, oh! this Ah did admeyr,
 Tī see se monny lusty lads a sittin' around feyr.
 Sum was whis'lin; sum singin; hey an others leeakin sad,
 Blame! thinks Ah, bud this is Bedlam: they'r all gannin mad.

Then in com gaoler, an thus he did say,
 'Noo, my lad, as thoo's money for thy garnish thoo mun pay.'
 Ah paid doon mī money an 'bacca it was browt;
 Oh! ther was se monny on us it was seean smeeak't oot.

Then in com Tonkēy, an thus he did say,—
 'Noo, my lads, tī y'r quhathers you all mun away.'
 Sthraightway we was convey'd, wheear dungeon was oor doom:
 Ther was iron-boddom'd bed-stocks all fixed around room.

Wī a noggin o' sthreea, oh! Ah meead up mī bed;
 Ah'd nowt bud my britchis tī heighten my head;
 My coot it was my cuverlid, my blanket, an my sheet;
 Ah presarved my weeastcoot tī lap about my feet.

Then thoz Ghaman ducks, they com waddlin about:
 What yan, an what another, oh! they seean fan me oot.
 What yan, an what another, oh! they fooac'd me oot o' bed;
 Ah was ommost worried alive, my boys, an hauf stahv'd tī dead.

Then in com Tonkēy, deers to unfaud;
 While Ah stood a dodherin an didhering wī caud,
 Ah gat intī my cleas an doonstairs Ah was convey'd
 An then for brakast, for us all, skilly it was made.

An thus Ah've pass'd my time for a twelvemonth an a day,
 An neeabody cums, brass for to pay;
 Bud if ivver Ah gets oot ageean, an can bud raise a frind,
 Oh! the divvel may tak toll-shop at Bevlah toon end.

HOLDERNESS HUMOUR (EAST HOLDERNESS).

The two following anecdotes taken down word for word from the mouth of a Holderness labourer may be taken as genuine specimens of Holderness dialect. They also illustrate the humour of the native—rude and uncultivated humour, perhaps, but still genuine—and also his sturdy independence and hatred of laziness and gossip.

1. *Poleytness* (Politeness).

'You wadn't think Ah was a varry poleyt chap, wad ye? Naw, Ah know you wadn't, bud I is,—a varry poleyt chap; Ah yance gat three-

haupence fo' my poleytiness. You ma' laff, bud its reyt; Ah'll tell ye' hoo it was. Ah was at wark upo' line (the railroad) just at this side o' Pathrinton—you know wheear them two yats gans across line ti them clooases? Varry weel, Ah was stoopin doon hard at wark when up cums a swellish sooart of a chap iv a gig, an a woman wiv him. Sooa he bawls oot, "Hey there, my man, open that gate." Thinks Ah ti mysen, whau's thoo, odherin fooaks aboot leyk that? Varry weel, then, Ah just leeaks ower my shoodher (shoulder) at him withoot gerrin (getting) up, an Ah shoots (shouts), "Thoo ma' oppen it thysen." He macks ni meear (no more) ti deea, bud gets doon an oppens yats his sen, an leads his hoss thruff. As secan as he gets hoss o' tother side, he cums up ti me, and puts his hans (hands) iv his pocket an pulls oot sum munney, an says, "Here, my man, here's three ha'pence for your poleytiness." Sooa Ah taks three haupence, an Ah tutches my hat, an says, "Thank ye', sor." Seea off Ah gans ti awd ——'s ti dhrink his health wi brass.'

2. How to get rid of gossips.

'Fost effther Ah was wed, we lived at Olbro (Aldborough), me an mah weyf. We lived iv a raw (in one of a row) of hooses, an Ah used ti be sadly plagued wi gossapin awd women. Ivvry neet, as seer as ivver Ah com yam fra my wark, Ah fun ivver si monny awd baggishes gossapin i my hoose. Mah weyf didnt want em, no' me neether. Sooa, thinks Ah ti mysen, Ah'll cure ye', my lasses. Whah then, yah neet Ah come wom (home) fre' my wark, an there they war, three o' fower on em, stannin gossapin i' deersteed (just in the doorway). Sooa Ah just walks up ti deer an then stops. "Oh, Ah see Ah've gotten ti wrang hoose," Ah says, an Ah pretended ti gan on ti next un. They all leeakt at me' a minnit, an then yan on 'em says, "Wrang hoose! what d'ye' mean? this is your hoose, isn't it?" "My hoose!" Ah says, "then what are *you* deein (doing) in it? I awlas thowt Ah teeak (took) this hoose fo' me an mah weyf, bud it seems Ah's wrang. It seems *you* want this hoose. Then you sall hev it. We'll gan oot (go out) an let ye' hev it. We'll gan oot ti morn." My wod, but didn't they leeak fond (foolish) noo. They bussled (bustled) oot sharp; an see ye', Ah nivver had yan on em i my hoose gossapin ageean as lang as Ah stopped at Olbro.'

It will be seen that the spelling of the words in the above passages is not according to the "Glossic" system, but only an approximation to it. The few following differences between the two modes will make most of the pronunciation clear. *Ah*, in the passages given, = Glossic [aa']; *a* short (as in *man*) = [aa]; *au* and *aw* = [au']; *ay* or *ai* = [e'h'] or [ae']; *ea*, *eea*, *eeah* = [i'h'] (except that in the two last extracts *ea* = [ce']; *ey* = [ey']; *ew* = [iw']; *o* short (as in *shot*) = [ao]; *ova* = [uo'h']; *u* short (as in *shut*) = [uo].

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN

H O L D E R N E S S

(EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE).

[The part of speech is not added in the case of substantives.]

A [aa or aa'], v. are. 'What a yä a deea-in on there?' = What are you doing there?

Aback - o - beyont [ubaak-u-bi-yaon't], N., adv. behindhand; in a backward condition. 'That slaw begger's awlas *aback-o-beyont* in his wark.' W. prep. behind or in the rear of any object. 'Where's Jack?' 'He's just geean *aback-o-beyont* there,' i. e. at the back of yonder house or stack. E., out of the way; at an indefinite distance. 'Ah'll send thä *aback-o-beyont* wheear craws eats haupennies.'

Aback-o' or Aback-on [ubaak-u-or-un], prep. behind.

Abear [ubi-h'r], v. to endure, to tolerate.

Abide [ubaay'd, ubaa'd], v. to brook; tolerate; or bear patiently.

Aboil [ubaoy'l], boiling.

Aboon [uboo'n], prep. above.

About-what [uboo't-waat'], nearly all; also the meaning or upshot of. 'Maisther bullyragg'd mä about nowt at all; bud he wants te be shut o' mä, an' *that's about what.*'

Abreed [ubree'd], adv. in breadth; side by side.

Abud [ae'bud]. See **Aye-bud**.

Abun [ubuon']. See **Bun-fo't**.

Accooadinlye [aakuo'h'dinlaa'y], adv. in proportion to. '*Thoo's* deean varry lahtle (little), an' *thoo* may expect to be paid *accooadinlye*.' This word is hardly ever heard in the sense of *consequently*.

Acrewkt [ukroo'kt], adj. crooked, askew.

Across [ukraos], N. and E., prep. just at; about the time of. 'He awlas (always) cums *across* tea time, Ah finds.'

Ad [ud], N. and W., of; of the. 'Its nowt *ad* sooart,' it's nothing of the kind. Often simply a' or o'. The *d* is here the representative of the *t* = the, of other Yorkshire districts; i. e. 'nowt *ad* sooart' = 'nowt o' *t*' sooart.' It is no doubt of comparatively recent introduction, as in *Holderness* the definite article is very rarely used, and then only in the abbreviated form of *t*'.

Addle [aad'l], v. to earn. 'Ah haint *addled* saut (salt) t'i my taty this mornin.'

Addle-heeaded [aad-li'h'did], adj. of obtuse intellect.

Addlins [aad'linz], sb. pl. earnings.

Admeyr [aadmey'ur], W., v. to observe; to notice with astonishment.

'An' when Ah gat there; oh this Ah did *admeyr*,

Te see se monny lusty lads a sitting roond the feyr' (fire).

Holderness Song.

'There is such plenty of macreuse in the markets all Lent, that I *admire* where they got so many.'
—Dr M. Lister of York, 1698.

Afeeahd [ufi'h'd], N. and W., adj. afraid. See **Flaid**. In E. *Free-ten'd*.

Age [e'h'j-], v. to shew signs of the infirmities of old age. 'He's beginnin te *age*.'

Agee [ujee-], E. and N., adj. crooked; awry.

Agecan [ugi'h'n], adv. near to; nigh-against.

Ageeat [ugi'h't, ugae't], engaged upon; begun. 'He's *ageeat* on a theeakin job.' 'Lets get *ageeat* on it,' i. e. make a beginning.

Agin [ugin-], pp. given. 'It was *agin* ti mä.'

Aggravate [aag'ru'vi'h't], v. to irritate or annoy.

Agworrom [aag'waor'um], a hag-worm, a species of snake common in Holderness.

Ah [aa-], pron. I. Always pronounced so before consonants, but, for euphony's sake, frequently becomes *I* before vowels, as *I owt*, I ought; *I isn't*, I am not.

Ahgifye [aa'gifaa'y], v. to argue or dispute; also to prove logically. 'That *ahgifyes* nowt,' that proves nothing.

Ah 'ink [aa'ingk], an abbreviation of I think.

Ah'll tell thä what [aal-tel-dhu-waat]. An expression denoting assurance of belief or determination. Also a dictatorial mode of commencing a piece of advice, a remonstrance, or a prediction of evil consequences. '*Ah'll tell thä what!* mah beleef is that if thoo disn't mend thoo'll cum ti gallas.'

Ah's [aa'z], I am. The word *am* is unknown in Holderness.

Ahsey-vahsey [aa'si-vaa'si], E. and N., adv. headlong, topsy-turvy.

Ah's think [aaz' think], I should think.

Aigre [æ'g'ur], the bore or tidal wave of a river. It is very slight in the Humber, but in its confluent, the Ouse and the Trent, it is more perceptible; in the latter river, at times, it is as much as seven feet high, and its roar can be heard for a considerable distance.

Ailin [e'h'lin], slightly indisposed; frequently unwell. 'Hoo's thy wife, John?' 'Whah, she's nobbut *ailin*.'

Ajist [ujis't], E. and N., v. to rent a right of pasturage. See **Jeyce**.

Ajistment [ujis't'ment], a right of herbage.

Ake [e'h'k, æ'k], v. to stroll about in an idle, listless, and unprofitable manner; generally used in reference to wandering about the streets after night-fall. Also, E., to do anything unnecessarily or with more labour than is requisite. See *Hake* in Halliwell.

Allack [aal'uk], E. and N., v. a word of much the same import as **Ake**, and in more general use.

Alley [aal'i], N., v. to place the marble in the hole in a game of marbles, and thus score a point against an opponet. *Alley*, a boys' marble, made of alabaster.

All-lang-o' [au'l-laang-u], in consequence of. 'It was *all-lang-o* Bill that Ah went.'

All-ower [au'l-aow'h'r], adv. completely; entirely. 'He's his fayther bayn *all-ower*.'

Althof [au'ldhaof], conj. although.

- More commonly abbreviated to **Thof**.
- Amang** [amaang], prep. among, amongst. '*Amang em be it, i. e. let them settle it amongst themselves.*
- Amang-hands** [umang-aanz], E. and N., amongst them. '*They'll manish te dee it amang-hands.*'
- An** [un], conj. than. '*That's waase an all.*'
- Anall** [unau'l], adv. as well; also. '*Bill and Tom went anall.*'
- Aneef** [uni'h'f], enough.
- Anenst** [unenst], adv., prep. next; near to. *Ower-anenst*, opposite.
- Anew or Aneugh** [uneu'], adj. enough.
- Anklin** [aang'klin], a hankering, or craving after.
- Ans** [unz'], ones, the plural of *An*. '*Wee ans, wee ones, i. e. little children.*
- Ansel** [aan'sil], N. and W., the first money taken by a salesman. Also, v. to use an article for the first time, as, '*Ah sal ansel mi new bonnet o' Sunday.*' See *Hansel* in Halliwell.
- Appron** [aap'run]. 1. An apron of female attire. 2. The diaphragm of an animal. 3. The hinge-like appendage of a crab's shell. See **Heartskirts** and **Kell**.
- Arf, Arfish** [aa'f, aa'f'ish], E., unwilling; indisposed; disinclined. '*He's nobbut varry arfish te begin.*' See **Haufish**.
- Arn** [aan], v. to earn.
- Arnins** [aa-ninz], earnings; wages.
- As-a-gif** [uz-u-gif], N., as if; as though. '*He ramped as-a-gif he was mad.*'
- Ask** [aask], adj. *lit.* harsh; stiff; unyielding.
- Aslew** [usloo'], adj., adv. askew, diagonally.
- Aslew**, N., adj. tipsy.
- Asp** [aasp], E., same as **Ask**.
- Ass** [aas], the ashes of a fire.
- Ass**, E. and N., v. to ask.
- Ass-heead** [aas'i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Ass-hooal** [aas'uo'h'l], the ash-pit under the fire grate; also the receptacle for ashes in the yard.
- Assle-teeath** [aas'l-ti'h'th], E. and W., and pl: the double or molar tooth.
- Assle - three** [aas'l - three'], the axle-tree of a vehicle.
- Ast** [aast], E. and N., asked.
- Asteead** [usti'h'd], N.; **asteed**, E., prep. instead.
- Aswint** [uswint'], E. and W., adj. crooked. See **Aslew**.
- At** [aat], prep. from. '*Ah weean tak sike sauce at him.*'
- At** [ut], pron. who; which; that. '*That's man at sthrake (struck) him.*'
- Ath** [aath], E., earth. '*He's genniest (most repining) awd chap upo' ath.*'
- Atheril** [aath'ur'il], a mass of coagulated matter caused by a festering wound; a shapeless mass; a complete wreck or ruin. '*Poor fellow! he was smashed all tiv (to) a atheril.*' A.S. *attor*, matter; poison.
- Athof** [udhaof'], N., conj. though; as though; although. '*It lewks as athof it wad brust, it looks as though it would burst.*' See **Althof** and **Thof**.
- Atissha** [utish'u], v. to sneeze.
- Atop-on** [utaop-aon], on the top of.
- Atween** [utwee'n], prep. between.
- Atwin** [utwin], N., prep. between.
- Atwixt** [utwik'st], prep. between.
- Auger** [au'gur'], N. and W., a long-handled, three-pronged in-

- strument for spearing eels. In *E. Pilger*.
- Averish** [aav-'ur'ish], stubble.
- Awaal** [uwaal', in *E. uwaay'l*], adv. as prep. awhile. In *E.* and *N.* until, till. 'Ah sall stop awaal Maatlemas.'
- Awand** [uwaan'd], v. to assure; to warrant. 'Ah'll awand thà thou'll see it.'
- Awane** [uwe'h'n, uwaen'], *N.*, v. to go away. 'Ah'll awane heeam,' I'll go home.
- Awantin** [uwaan'tin], adj. deficient in intellect.
- Away** [uwaē'], adv. A word used in connection with a measure of depth or height. 'Up bi knees away,' up to the knees, so to speak.
- Away**, v. to go. Same as **Awane**.
- Awd** [au'd], adj. old.
- Awd-fashioned** [au'd-faash'nd], adj. *N.* **Awd-farrand** [au'd-faar-und], old-fashioned. A term applied to precocious children and those whose speech and manners are more compatible with the maturity of age than with the simplicity of children. Ralph Thoresby speaks in his diary of a three-year old child whom he saw 'smoking as awd-farrantly as a man of threescore.'
- Awd-ket** [au'd-ket], carrion.
- Awd-milk** [au'd-milk], skim-milk. See **Blue-milk**.
- Awd Nick**, **Awd Scrat** [au'd-nik (skraat)], the devil. *Nikarr* was one of the surnames of Woden; but was no doubt originally the name of a water-goblin, *Icel. nykr*. See *Nikuðr*, or *Nikarr*, and *Nykr*, in Cleasby and Vigfusson's *Icel. Dict.*
- Awd-Noah** [au'd-nuo'h'], *W.*, partially carbonized wood dug out of the 'carrs' of Holderness. It is black and susceptible of polish. The Holderness people suppose the trees to have been submerged at the deluge; hence the name.
- Awd-steg** [au'd-steg], a gander. Also a name applied contemptuously to women.
- Awd-whengsby** [au'd-weng'zbi], a hard description of cheese, so called perhaps from its teeth-breaking quality. *A.S. wang*, the mandible.
- Awf** [au'f], *E.* and *N.*, adj. timid; reluctant. See **Arf** and **Hau-fish**.
- Awf-rockt** [au'f-rok't], adj. imbecile. *Lit.* not rocked sufficiently when in the cradle, and hence lacking sense; or more probably, *elf-rocked*.
- Awmus** [au'mus], a deficient or pitiful portion. 'Is that all bacon we're gannin te hev te bray-cast? what a awmus.'
- Awn-sen** [au'n-sen], own self; an emphatic form of expression.
- Axins** [aak'sinz], the banns of marriage. 'They'r boon te be wed at last; they'v put up axins.'
- Ax-up** [aak'suop], v. to publish the banns of marriage. 'Tom and Bess was ax'd up at chetch o' Sunday.'
- Aye** [ey'], adv. yes.
- Aye-bud** [ae'bud], yes-but. 'Aye-bud Ah wadn't gang if Ah was thoo.' This form is used when the speaker assents to the truth of what is urged on the opposite side; when he dissents from it the form becomes 'Nay-bud.'
- Ayms** [ae'mz], sb. pl. the arms.
- Babbies** [baab'iz], sb. pl. babies; also pictures.
- Babble** [baab'l], *E.*, a bauble or leathern bag, with a stone inside, and attached to a string.
- Babble**, v. Babbling is an ancient

East H. custom, but now confined to Ottringham, Keyingham, and a few other villages, observed on the eve of the 5th Nov., when youths go round the village, striking the doors of the cottages with *Babbles*, getting, when caught, a sound thrashing for their pains.

Babblin-neet [baab·lin-neet'], E., the night of Nov. 4.

Babby-cayds [baab·i-ke'h'dz], picture or court cards.

Backad [baak-ud], adj., adv. backward, applied generally to vegetation. 'Oor taties is very *backad* this year.'

Backband [baak-baan'd], a strap or chain which passes over the back of a horse for supporting the shafts of a cart.

Back-end [baak-end], the autumn, or *back-end* of the year. Used also in other instances to indicate the latter end of anything, as, '*back-end* o' week.'

Backen'd, pp. thrown back; retarded, as vegetation by frost.

Backer-end [baak·ur-end], N., the further end of any apartment used as a depository for articles not in general use in a household.

Back-hod [baak-aod], a support for the back in a chair, &c. 'Ah's tired oot o' sittin here wi'oot a bit o' *back-hod*.'

Back-o'-beyont. See **Aback-o-beyont**.

Back-seet [baak-seet'], a sight of the back only. 'Ah just gat a *back-seet* on him as he went along.'

Bad-like [baad-ley'k], of forbidding aspect.

Badly [baad·li], adv. unwell. 'Nobbut *badly*,' slightly indisposed. 'Varry *badly*,' very ill. 'The Dean of York, having caught cold, is very *badly*.'—Ralph Thoresby's diary.

Badly-off [baad·li-aof], adv. in necessitous circumstances.

Badman-oatmeal [baad·man-aurt-mee'l], E. and N.; [whotmeeal, (waotmil)], W., the flowers of the hemlock.

Badness [baad·nes], depravity; vice; impiety.

Bad-pleeace [baad·pli'h's], hell; a term used by children.

Bad-ti-beeat [baad-ti-bi'h't], difficult to surpass.

Bag [baag], to carry. See **Pag**.

Bag, the udder.

Bag-doon [baag-doo'n], v. to droop like the festoon of a curtain.

Baggish [baag·ish], a worthless woman.

Bag-oot [baag-oo't], v. to bulge or swell out; to expand, like a balloon.

Bag-o'-thricks [baag-o-thriks], a litter of any kind. 'Noo then, tak away all yer *bag-o-thricks* and give us sum room.'

Bah-feeac'd [baa·fi'h'st, bae·fi'h'st], E., adj., adv. bare-faced; shameless.

Bahfin [baa·fin], N., a horse's collar.

Bahgans [baa·gnz], an expression of value or use. 'He's deead and gone; let him gang, ther was neea great *bahgans* on him,' i. e. He was of little or no use in the world, so he is as well out of it.

Bah-ghaist [baa·ge'h'st]; N. **Bargest** [baa·ge'st], W., a hobgoblin that predicts death in a family by howling round the house during the night.

Bahn-deer savidge [baan-di'h'saav'ij], a barn-door savage. A townsman's opprobrious appellation of a farm-labourer.

Baint [be'h'nt], W., are not.

- 'Baint yä cummin?' Are you not coming? This form, used only interrogatively, is the only instance of the employment of *be* for *are* in Holderness, and is confined to the west; a form very common in the south of England.
- Baldherdash** [baal'dhu'dash], foolish or nonsensical talk.
- Balk-end** [bau'k-end], E. and W., the gable-end of a house.
- Band** [baand], string, twine.
- Band**, a rope of twisted cornstalks for binding sheaves; also of twisted hay.
- Band**, N., v. p. t. of to *bind*.
- Band-makkin** [baand-maakin], the operation of twisting sheaf-bands. 'Johnny has not been to school this week; how is that?' 'Pleese, sor, he's geean *band-makkin*.'
- Bane** [bae'n], E. and N., a mild expletive. '*Bane!* Ah'll gan, whativver cums on't.'
- Bang** [baang], v. to beat; to throw with violence; to slam a door; to surpass; excel or conquer in a contest. 'That *bangs* cockf'tin,' an expression of astonishment at some extraordinary feat.
- Bang-at** [baang-aat], E. and N., to set to work with vigour and energy.
- Bangin** [baang'in], great in size; frequently used in duplicate as a species of superlative; as, 'A great, *bangin* apple.'
- Bang-up** [baang-uop], adv. in close proximity; in violent collision. 'Ah dhruv nail in, *bang-up* tiv heead.' 'Hoss bolted off and ran *bang-up* ageean wall.'
- Bang-up**, adj. prompt; punctual; straight-forward. 'He's a *bang-up* chap; he awlas meean what he says.'
- Banker** [baang'kur], a drain and ditch-digger; a navvy.
- Bannock** [baan'uk], N., v. to lounge idly about in the sun, or lie extended lazily before the fire. See **Brooange**.
- Bannock**, E., a large, shapeless cake.
- Banty-cock** [baan'ti-kaok], a bantam-cock; a little strutting, conceited person.
- Bare-gollock** [bae'gaol'ik], W.; **Bare-gollin**, N.; **Bare-golly**, E., a newly-hatched, featherless bird.
- Barf** [baa'f], a rising ground; a frequent affix to the names of villages and farmsteads, as Brans-botton-(Brandesburton)-*Barf*.
- Barfun** [baa'fun], W.; **Barfam** [baa'fum], E.; **Bahfin** [baa'fin], N., a horse-collar.
- Bark** [baa'k], v. to cough hoarsely.
- Bark-on** [baa'k-aon], v. to adhere by incrustation.
- Barnacle** [baa'nuk'l], N., an incorrigible person.
- Basht** [baasht], pp. ashamed; confounded; put to the blush. 'He was talking varry big, but Ah *basht* him when Ah tell'd him what ah knew aboot him.'
- Bass** [baas], a straw or rush doormat or hassock.
- Baste** [be'h'st], v. to flog; to beat.
- Basthad-taties** [baas'thud-tae'tiz], bastard potatoes, *i. e.* those which have been left in the ground and grow the following spring, without producing any fruit worth digging up.
- Bat** [baat], a rap; a blow.
- Bate** [be'h't], p. t. of to *bite*.
- Bate**, v. to make an abatement in the price of an article.
- Bats** [baats], a beating. 'Thoo'll get thy *bats*, my lad, for deein

that, when thy fayther cums whom.'

Battleddeear [baat'l-di'h'r], a flat wooden implement, used in the laundry for propelling a roller of linen, in place of mangling.

Battletwig [baat'l-twig], E., an earwig. See **Forkin-robin**.

Bauk [bau'k], a transverse beam, under the ceiling of the kitchen, for supporting the joists, and used in the interspaces as a shelf for cakes, tobacco-pipes, &c.

Bauk, a strip of land left uncultivated to define the boundaries of different occupiers, and, formerly, of parishes.

Bauk, a grass headland in a ploughed field.

Bauk, a grass-grown lane or road.

Bauk, E., v. to leave work unperformed; to shirk a job of work, or to do it in a slipshod fashion.

Baukin, E., leaving undone. 'Ah didn't think Tom had se mich *baukin* in him as that.'

Baum [bau'm], N., v. to bask in the sunshine or before the fire. See **Shaum**.

Bawdy [bau'di], filthy, unclean talk. Roger Ascham (born near Northallerton) refers to 'La Morte Arthur' in this sense where he says, 'it standeth in two special poyntes—in open manslaughter and in bold *bawdry*.'

Bawdy - hoose [bau'di - oo's], a brothel.

Bawf [bau'f], N. and E., adj. robust; healthy-looking. 'My eye! disn't he begin ti leek *bawf*?' Cleveland, *bauch*.

Bawmy [bau'mi], N. and E., a simpton. 'Thoo greeat *bawmy*! thoo mud hē knawn that.'

Bawn-days [bau'n-dae's], born-days, or life. 'Ah nivver seed owt like it i all my *bawn-days*.'

Bawn-feeal [bau'n-fi'h'l], a born-fool, or a fool from birth.

Bawther [bau'thur], E., v. to walk unsteadily and stumblingly; to do anything in a bungling way.

Bawtherin [bau'thur'-in], E. adj. bungling; unstable. 'Noo mind hoo thoo gans alang, thoo greeat *bawtherin* thing.'

Baynish [bae'nish], adj. childish; silly. 'She's 18 cum Mahtlemas, bud she's varry *baynish* yit.'

Bayns [be'h'nz, bæ'nz], sb. pl. children. Like the Scottish *Bairn*, from the A.S. *bearn*. It is used in reference to a person's own children specially, with a gentle, affectionate intonation of the voice, which is not heard when referring to the children of other people, who are frequently denominated *Brats*.

Beadin [bi'h'din], E., a dead hedge, or a hedge made of dead thorns. See **Bearding**.

Beal [bee'l], E., v. to cry or shout aloud. See **Beeal**.

Beadl [bee'ld], N. and W., a sheltered place for cattle in a field, afforded by trees or a hillside. 'And *bealed* himself with a tree,' i.e. sheltered himself. The Felon Sewe of Rokeby, a Yorkshire song, *temp.*, Hen. 7.

Beal-fire [bee'l-fey-ur'], W., a bonfire, lighted on Midsummer eve. This ancient custom may be a relic of the worship of *Baal*, the sun-god, which has come down from our Celtic ancestors, whose god—*Beal*—is supposed to have been identical with the *Baal* of the Phenicians, &c., a theory which is strengthened by the circumstance of the celebration taking place when the sun is nearest to the zenith; but Mr Skeat, a high authority, considers that it has nothing to do

- with the worship of the sun, and that the word *beal* is derived from the A.S. *bæl*, a flame or blaze.
- Bealin** [bee'lin], a noisy uproar. 'Keep still, will yä. Ah weean't hē sike a *bealin* as that i my hoose.'
- Beal-side**, N. and W., the sheltered side of a stack, hedge, &c.
- Beast** [bee'st] (**Beeas** [bi'h's]), W., sing. and pl. cattle. Wyclif (a Yorkshireman) makes use of a variation of the word, in a similar sense. 'It is sowen a *beestli* body.'—1 Cor. xv.
- Beck** [bek], E. and W., a water-course; a brook; a canal, as Beverley-*Beck*.
- Be-dang'd!** [bi'daang'd], int. an expletive of determination or dismay. '*Be-dang'd!* if Ah deean't gan!' '*Bedang'd!* that's waast news of all.'
- Bed-happin** [bed-aap'in], bed-clothes.
- Bedstock** [bed-staok], the frame or platform of a bedstead.
- Beeaf** [bi'h'f], N. and W., the bough of a tree. See **Beugh**.
- Beeal** [bi'h'l], N. and W., v. to cry noisily; to shout; to bellow. See **Beal**.
- Beeany** [bi'h'ni], adj. large-limbed; lusty; robust.
- Beearen** [bi'h'rn], p. p. of to *bear*.
- Bee-skep** [bee'skep], a straw beehive.
- Beetle** [bee'tl], a mallet.
- Behave** [bi'e'h'v], v. imp. Cease your impertinence or annoyance; conduct yourself properly. '*Behave* thi sen! if tha hits me ageean, Ah'll knock thā doon wī frail.'
- Be-hodden** [bi-aod'n], pp. be-holden, or indebted.
- Be-langins** [bi-lang'inz], sb. pl. household, and other personal property; also family connexions.
- Beldher** [bel'dhur'], v. to cry with a bellowing noise.
- Beldherin** [bel'dhur'in], a screaming cry.
- Beldherin**, adj. given to crying, with a blubbing accompaniment. 'Ah nivver heeard sike a *beldherin* bayn i' all mī boan days.'
- Belk** [belk], v. to belch.
- Belkin-full** [bel'kin-fuol], full to repletion; surfeited with food.
- Bellas'd** [bel'ust], pp. overcome with exertion; out of breath, as in climbing a hill.
- Bell-tinker** [belting'kur'], N. and E., chastisement. 'Ah'll gie thā *bell-tinker* if thoo disn't mind what thoo's about.'
- Belly-band** [bel-i-baand], the strap of girthing which passes under the belly of the horse, and is attached to the shafts of the cart.
- Belly-waak** [bel-i-waa'k], stomach-ache.
- Belt** [belt], v. to flog.
- Belt**, p. t. of to *build*.
- Bemeen** [bimi'h'n], to disgrace oneself by dishonourable, undignified, or grovelling conduct, or by associating with disreputable characters.
- Be-shaap** [bi-shaa'p], v. imp. be quick; make haste.
- Besom** [bee'zum], a birch-broom.
- Besom-Bet**, the name of the personator of a female in the 'Fond Pleeaf' procession, on Plough Monday.
- Besom-heead** [bee'zum-i'h'd], E. and N., one with no more brains in his head than there are in that of a *besom*.
- Best-payt**, the greater portion.
- Bettha-like** [beth'u-ley'k], adj. of better aspect; more promising.

Betthama [beth·umu], adj. better; superior; but not the best.

Betthama soot o' fooaks, persons of a superior, but not aristocratic, class.

Betthament [beth·ument], an improvement in health, position, or emolument.

Betthamost [beth·umost], adj. the best.

Betther [be'thur'], adj. better; recovered from sickness. 'Ah was varry badly, bud Ah's quite *betther* (well) noo.'

Betther-on't [be'thur'-ont], v. to regain health. 'We thowt, yance, she wouldn't get ower it, and we'd gin her up, bud she'll *betther-on't* noo.'

Betwixen [bitwik'sn], adv. between. 'Yan on em must hä brokken it; its *betwixen* em,' one of them must have broken it; it is between them.

Bough [beu'], the bough of a tree. 'The *bughes*' (of a tree) 'are the armes with the handes.' —Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Pr. of Consc.*, p. 680.

Beyont [bi·yaont], behind.

Bezzle [bez'l], v. to drink immoderately. A corruption probably of Wassail. See **Bezzle-cup**, *infra*.

Bezzle-cup-women [bez'l-kuop-wuomun], W., sometimes, and always in E. and N. *vessle-cup*, originally wassail-cup. Women who go from house to house at Christmastide, with figures in a box, representing the virgin and child, and singing carols.

By [bi], prep. by. See **Biv**.

Bid [bid], N. and E., v. to invite to a funeral, two women being sent round to present the invitations. 'Why aye! Ah sup-

pooas Ah mun gan an see last on him; Ah's *bid*.'

Biddy [bid'i], E., a child's appellation for a chicken.

Bide [baay'd], v. to stay; to remain. '*Bide* a-bit,' stop a while.

Bile [baay'l], a boil.

Billy-bither [bil'i-bey'thur'], the titmouse.

Billy-boy, a small river-sloop.

Bind [bind], v. to tie the bands (see **Band**) round sheaves of corn in the harvest-field. 'Jack's gotten a bit o' *bindin*, at maysther Harrison's.'

Binded [bin'did], p. t. of to *bind*.

Binden [bin'dn], p. p. of to *bind*.

Bink [bingk], a bench.

Binks [bingks], E., sb. pl. a collection of rocky ledges (barely submerged) at the mouth of the Humber, generally called '*Stoney Binks*.'

Bioot [bi-oot], conj. unless. 'He weecant gan, *bi-oot* Ah diz an-all.' He wont go unless I do also. See **Bithoot**. A.S. *bi-utan*.

Biscuit [bis'kit], E., a small round loaf, baked in a shallow cylindrical tin. Quite different from an ordinary biscuit.

Bishop [bish'up], v. to burn in cooking, by adherence to the bottom of the pan.

Bislins [bis'linz], the first milk of a cow after calving, generally made into puddings, called '*Bislin-puddins*.'

Bit [bit], a portion; a short space of time. 'Wait a *bit*,' remain a little while. 'Hoo far is it ti Pathrinton?' 'Oh! a good *bit*; mebbly (perhaps) three mile an a hauf.'

Bite and Sup [bey't-un-suop], food.

Biten [bev'tn], p. p. of to *bite*.

- Bither-sweet** [bith-u-swee't], a tall weed, with a cream-coloured flower found in marshy places; not the bitter-sweet of Botany; also, a kind of apple.
- Bithoot** [bidhoo't], conj. without; unless.
- Bitsin** [bit-sin'], a short time ago.
- Bits-o'-betther** [bits-o-beth'ur'], E., church-going and holiday-dress.
- Biv** [biv], prep. by. So used, only before a vowel; abbreviated to *Bi*, before a consonant.
- Black-berries** [blaak-ber'iz], sb. pl. black-currants. The bramble berry is never so termed, as is usual in the south.
- Black-black-beearaway** [blaak-blaak-bi'h'r uwae], N. and E., the common bat (*cheiroptera*):
'Black, black beearaway.'
Cum doon bi hereaway.'
Holderness rhyme.
- Black-cap-puddin** [blaak-kaap-pud'in], a species of batter-pudding, with currants which in boiling fall together at the bottom. When placed on the table, that portion with currants is uppermost, whence the name.
- Black-clocks** (commonly **Clocks**, simply) [blaak-tlaaks], sb. pl. kitchen beetles, a species of the genus scarabæus. See **Rain-Clocks**.
- Blackey** [blaak'i], a blackbird.
- Blake** [blaak], N., adj. of a light yellow colour.
- Blame-it!** [blae'm-it], int. an expletive of consternation or annoyance.
- Blare-oot** [blae-roo't], v. to make a loud outcry.
- Blash** [blaash], nonsensical, frivolous talk. 'Decant talk sike *blash*.'
- Blash**, v. to spill a liquid. 'Noo then, tak care, or else thoo'l *blash* that watth-er (water) all ower floor.'
- Blashkite** [blaash-keyt], a noisy, nonsensical talker.
- Blashy** [blaash-i], adj. indecent; frivolous; silly; also, weak; poor; insipid. 'We've had twee soots of *blash* te neet—fost *blashy* teea an then *blashy* talk.'
- Blather** [blaath'ur'], liquid dirt or mud.
- Blather**, v. to besmear with mud, &c.
- Blather**, v. to talk nonsense; to spread a report.
- Blathery** [blaath'ur'i, E.; blaadh'uri', N. and W.], adj. muddy. 'Ah'v gotten *blather'd* up ti my een; Ah nivver seed rooads si *blathery* i all my bawn days.'
- Blaw-his-bags-oot** [blau-iz-bagz-oo't], to fill or distend the stomach with food.
- Blaw-oot** [blau-oo't], a plentiful meal.
- Blawther** [blau'thur'], E., v. to bungle or blunder; also to stumble.
- Blawtherin** [blau'thur'in], E., adj. clumsy; awkward; blundering.
- Bleb** [bleb], a water-bubble or air-blister in viscid matter. Boys chew india-rubber until it comes into a pasty condition, and amuse themselves with making *blebs* and breaking them, when the air escapes with a cracking sound.
- Bleck** [blek], coagulated cart or machine-grease or oil.
- Bleck**, v. to besmear with *bleck*; to become coagulated, as grease in a machine.
- Blendins** [blend'inz], N., sb. pl. mixed grain; usually peas and beans, for cattle food.
- Bless us!** [bles'uz], int. an ejaculation uttered after sneezing, a

custom which prevailed in ancient Greece. Also an interjection of astonishment.

Blether [bledh'ur'], a bladder.

Blether, v. to scream, or cry out noisily.

Bletherin, or **Blether-headed-feeal** [bledh'ur'in, bledh'ur'i'h-'did-fi'h'l], a noisy, brainless, fool, with a head empty as a bladder.

Blinden [blin'dn], p. p. of to *blind*.

Blindhers [blin'dhuz], sb. pl. the blinkers of a horse's bridle.

Blish-blash [blish-blaash], irrational talk; same as **Blash**.

Blob [blaob], E., a bubble; same as **Bleb**.

Blob, v. to plunge, or fall suddenly into water.

Blo-bleb [blau'bleb], a bubble, but more especially a soap-bubble, which is produced by *blowing* soapy water through a tobacco-pipe.

Bloit [blaoy't], N., a failure, or miscarriage.

Bloody-Thosdah [bluod-i-thaoz-du], E. and N., the day after Ash Wednesday. Children in E. Holderness enumerate the days of the week thus: 'Egg and collop Monday; Pancake Tuesday; Ash Wednesday; *Bloody-Thursday*; Lang Friday 'll niver be deean, an Heigh for Setthaday efther-neean.'

Blotch [blaoch], a blot; v. to blot.

Blotchin-peeaper [blaoch'in-pi'h'pur], blotting-paper.

Blue-coo [bloo-koo'], E., a pump.

Blue-milk [bloo'milk (bliw-milk in N.)], E., skim-milk. See **Old-milk**.

Blur [blaur'], N., a blunder; a spoilt piece of work.

Bluther [bluodh'ur'], E. and N.,

v. to blubber or cry with a slobbering noise.

Blutherin [bluodh'ur'in], E. and N., a blubbering cry. 'Noo then, let's he' (have) ne mair o' that *blubberin* an bealin.'

Bobbery [baob'ur'i], a riot or noisy disturbance.

Bobs-a-dial [baobz'udaay'ul], E.; **Bobs-a-dilo** [daay'lau'], N., boisterous merriment.

Bod [baod], a bird.

Bodden [baod'un]; **Bothen** [baodh'un], a burthen.

Boddom [baod'um], v. to investigate; to make a thorough search, *i. e.* to the very *bottom* of the matter.

Boddoms, low-lying lands, subject to inundation.

Bog-bellied [baog-bel'id], adj. protuberant in the abdomen.

Boggle [baog'l], a hobgoblin.

Boggle, v. to stop suddenly, or start aside with fright; applied generally to the shying of horses. 'My horse *boggled* at every wagon we met.'—Ralph Thoresby's (of Leeds) Diary, 1698.

Boggle-bo [baog'l-bau'], N. and W., an imaginary hobgoblin conjured up to frighten children.

Boilen [baoy'ln], p. p. of to *boil*.

Boiley [baoy'li], children's food, consisting of boiled milk, or milk and oatmeal with bread broken in it.

Boll [baol], v. to pour out. 'Tak hod o' can an *boll* yal oot;' lit. to *bowl* out. A *boller* in Old English means a hard drinker.

Bollinton [baol'intun]; **Boliton** [baolitun], Burlington. 'To give *Bollinton*,' E.; to inflict a chastisement.

Bolsh [baolsh], N., the sound caused by a heavy fall.

Bolsh, N., v. to throw down with violence.

Bolten [baow·ltn], p. p. of to *bolt*.

Bolt-on-end, upright.

Bone-idle [buo·h'n-aay·dl], E. and N., adj. thoroughly lazy. There appears to be some doubt as to the origin of this word *bone*, whether it means idle even to the *bones*, or *born* idle; in the E. it would appear to refer to the former, as they have a saying, 'He's idle tiv his varry back-bean;' whilst in the N. it is frequently used in the latter sense, *i.e.* constitutionally idle from birth; in the same way as it is said that Capt. Cook was a born sailor, or Burns a born poet.

Bon-it [baon·it], int. a mild imprecation.

Bonlet [baon·lit], N., an imprecation. 'Bonlet o' yä, yä raggils, Ah'll gi yat' if yä deant mak less noise.' The origin of this term, perhaps, may be found in the times of heretic burning in Smithfield, and may then have been a curse. 'May burning alight on you.'

Bonnin-awd-witch [baon·in-au'd-wich], E. and N., an ancient custom still observed in many villages, particularly round Burlington, on the last day of harvest. A fire of stubble is made in the field, in which peas are parched and eaten with a plentiful allowance of ale; the lads and lasses dancing and romping round the fire, and deriving great fun from the blackening of each other's faces with the burnt peas.

Bonny [baon·i], pretty; trim; nice; comely. Frequently used ironically, as, 'He's gettin hissen intiv a bonny mess.' Also, to indicate a fair state of health, as, 'Hoo's thy wife?' 'Oh, she's bonny.'

Bonny-go, a sad affair; a disastrous event.

Bonny-penny, a good sum of money.

Booadin-skeecal [buo·h'din-ski·h'l], a boarding-school. Said a Holderness Farmer, 'Ah want a wife; but Ah deant want neean o' y'r booadin-skeecal lasses at plays pianners an sike-like; Ah want yan at can milk kine, fother-up hosses, and muck oot pig-sties: Ah want a useful beeast.'

Booak [buo·h'k], v. to retch, or make a straining effort to vomit.

Book, or **Bouk** [boo·k], bulk; size. 'Hoo big was it?' 'About bouk of a black-bod.'

Bool [boo·l], v. to bowl, or roll along, as in the game of bowls; also to trundle, as a boy's hoop.

Booler [boo·lur'], a boy's hoop.

Boon [boo·n], ready to go. Icel. *búinn*, prepared to go. 'Ah's boon to Aubruff,' I am going to Aldborough. The nautical term, 'bound (for London, &c.), has the same derivation.

Booncin [boo·nsin], adj. lusty; robust. 'She's growin to be a rare booncin lass.'

Boonzy [boo·nzi], N., int. an exclamation of surprise. 'Boonzy! what's up, noo?'

Böth [baoth], a berth, or situation. 'Bill's gotten a new böth as pig-tenther at farmer Dobson's.'

Both-day-keeak [baoth-dae-kae'k], E., *lit.* birthday-cake. A cake peculiar to E. Holderness, made of 10 or 12 alternate layers of paste and currants, with sugar. No birthday passes without one, but they are made at other times as well.

Botherment [baodh·ument], trouble; annoyance.

Bothersum [baodh'usum], adj. embarrassing; bewildering; troublesome.

Bothery three, W.; Buthery three, N. [baoth'ur'i-three], the elder-tree.

Bothery, or Buthery-gun, a pop-gun, made of elder-wood, from which the pith has been extracted, through which paper pellets are propelled by means of a wooden or iron ram-rod.

Bottle (of hay or straw) [baotl], a truss of hay or straw banded like a sheaf of corn.

Bounce [boons], v. to exaggerate. 'Ah can beleav meeast o' what thoo says, but Ah seer thoo's *bouncin* noo.'

Bout [boot], a fit of illness; a spell of work. 'Ah was teean badly last Thosdah week an Ah've had a bad *bout* on't.' Also, in ploughing, across the field and back.

Bowdekite [baow'dikeyt], a term applied to a saucy, mischievous child; also, sometimes to a person of diminutive stature.

Bowten [baow'tn], p. p. of to *buy*.

Boz [baoz], N., v. to bruise; generally used in reference to fruit.

Brack [braak], adj. brackish; impregnated with salt.

Brade-as-lang [brae'd-uz-laang], an alternative without a difference; equal both ways.

Braids o' [brae'dz-u], has the aspect of; resembles. The *o'* becomes *of*, before a vowel, and *on* at the end of a sentence. 'Thoo *braids o'* thy fayther.' 'She *braids of* oor Sal.' 'Ah can't tell wheeah (whom) he *braids on*.'

Brak [braak], p. t. of to *break*.

Brammle [braam'ul], E. and W.,

the bramble-berry. Never called black-berry, as in the south.

Brammles [braam'lz], N., a bramble-berry. Plural, *Brammleses*.

Brandherd [braan'dh'ud], N., the large wooden ring on which the brick-work of a well is built.

Brandy-snaps [braan'di-snaaps], gingerbread made in small, round cakes.

Brant [braant], N. and W., steep; upright; high, as applied to hills, rocks, &c.; and in the following way: 'His broo's varry *brant*.' Also, in W., vain, conceited, self-sufficient. 'He walks as *brant* as a pismire.'

Brash [braash], small dead twigs or thorns of which hedges are made. Also, in N., anything inferior in quality.

Brashy [braash'i], adj. worthless; rubbishly; paltry.

Brass [braas], money. 'Hez thā gotten onny *brass* i' thy cleas?' Have you any money in your pocket?

Brass-feece [braas-fi'h's], a brazen-faced, shameless person.

Brassock [braas'uk], N. and W., the wild mustard-plant (charlock), a yellow flower which grows amongst corn. Lat. *brassica*. See **Ketlocks** and **Runch**.

Brassockin [braas'ukin], N. and W., weeding out *brassocks*. 'Wheea's thā boon this mawnin, se seean, Molly?' 'Ah's gyin a *brassockin* i' Maysther Graven's twenty-acre.'

Brass-up [braas-uop], N. and W., v. to pay what is owing.

Brast [braast], v., p. t. of *burst*. The Early English form, used by both Chaucer and Spenser.

Brats [braats], sb. pl. children. 'Oh Israel! oh household of the Lord!'

Oh Abraham's *brats* ! Oh brood
of blessed breed.'

Geo. Gascoigne (of Yorkshire
birth).

Formerly *brats* had not the contemptuous signification as now ; thus, in 'The Yorkshire Tragedy,' where Calveley of Calverley murdered two of his children, it is stated that the third, 'the *brat* at nurse,' escaped.

Braunge [brau'nzh], v. to loll at ease, or stretch out the legs in an indolent way when sitting. See **Brooange**.

Bray [brae'], to flog, or chastise. Derived, probably, from *braying* in a mortar.

Brazzent [braaz'nt], adj. shameless ; impudent ; rude ; impertinent.

Bread-biscuit [bri'h'd-bis'kit], E., same as **Biscuit**.

Breed [bree'd], breadth. 'What was size on't ?' 'Aboot *breed* o' my hand.'

Breedher [bree'dhur'], a boil.

Breedin [bree'din], adj. a term applied to a child-bearing woman.

Brewsther [bruos'thur'], a brewer. Almost obsolete in common parlance, but still used legally, in '*Brewster Sessions*,' for granting licences for the sale of liquors.

Brickle [brik'l], E., adj. brittle.

Bridge [brij], E., v. to cheapen ; to offer a reduced price for an article.

Brig [brig], a bridge.

Brigs [brigz], N. and W., a frame for holding a milk-strainer.

Brim [brim], v. to put a sow to a boar-pig.

Broach [bruo'h'ch], N., a church-tower, or spire.

Brock [braok], a small green insect (*cicada spumaria*) which

attaches itself to the leaves of shrubs, and exudes a white froth-like moisture. 'Ah sweats like a *brock*.'

Brod [braod], a weeding-hoe.

Brod, v. to prick, or stab.

Broddle [braod'l], to probe with a sharp-pointed instrument. See **Priggle**.

Brokken [braok'n], bankrupt.

Brooange [bruo'h'nzh], N., same as **Bannock** and **Braunge**.

Broon-porringer [broo'n-paor'in-zhur], a large brown earthenware jar, or digester. 'What a big heead he hez : it's as fur roound as a *broon-porringer*.'

Broth [braoth], sb. pl. a thin soup, invariably used in a plural form, as, 'a few *broth* ;' 'Theeas *broth* is varry good.'

Browt [braow't], pp. brought. 'Had never men so mikyll thowt, Sens that oure Lord to deth was *browt*.'

York Mystery Play, 1415.

Browten [braow'tn], p. p. of to *bring*.

Bruff [bruof], N., a glimpse, or glance. 'Ah didn't see mich on him, Ah nobbot just gat a *bruff*.'

Brullions [bruol'yunz], E., sb. pl. the kidneys and heart-skirts, of which *brullion* pies are made.

Brush [bruosh], hedge-clippings.

Brussen [bruos'n], p. p. of to *burst*. A ploughman rising from a plentiful meal will say, 'Ah's ommost *brussen*.'

Brussen-guts [bruos'un-guots], a glutton ; a voracious trencherman. In N., also, the term is applied to a corpulent person.

Brussle [bruos'l], a bristle.

Brussled-peas [bruos'ld-pi'h'z], grey-peas fried in a pan. See **Carlins**.

- Brust** [bruo'st], v. to burst.
'Into these woods, she *brust*.'
George Gascoigne.
- Brustwick** [bruost-wik], Burstwick, a village in Holderness, where formerly stood the castle of the lords of the seigniorie. In the Saxon era it was called *Broestewic*, and in the grant of the seigniorie to William de la Pole—*Brustwyk*.
- Buard** [beu'h'd], E. and W., a gnat.
- Buckle-teeah** [buok'l-ti'h'], v. to commence in earnest. Derived, probably, from the buckling on of armour, or of a horse's harness.
- Buck-up** [buok-uop'], E. and N., v. to smarten, or dress in a better style than usual.
- Buck-up-to**, v. to make advances of courtship.
- Bud** [buod], conj. but.
- Bud-if** [buod-if], conj. unless.
'Ah weean't gan, *bud-if* he gans an-all' (also).
- Buffle-heead** [buofi-i'h'd], N.; in E. *Buffle-head*, a stupid fellow.
- Bug** [buog], adj. conceited; vain; elated. 'As *bug* as a lad wiv a leather knife,' N. 'As *bug* as a dog wi' two tails,' and 'As *bug* as a cheese,' E. and W.
- Buge** [buoj], E., v. to bulge out; to become distended.
- Bullace** [buol-us], the wild plum.
'As breet (bright) as a bullace,' Holderness simile.
- Bull-heead** [buol'ee'd], a tadpole.
- Bull-heead**, a stupid person; a blunderer. 'Noo then, *bull-heead*; disn't tha see belly-band's gettin undher hoss' feet?'
- Bull-lugg'd** [buol-luog'd], E. and N., adj. unusually strong and thick, a term generally used in reference to leather.
- Bulls-an-coos** [buolz-un-koo'z], N., the cuckoo-pint, a plant of the genus *arum*.
- Bull-spink** [buol-spink], E., the chaffinch.
- Bullyrag** [buol'i-raag], v. to scold with vehemence and with foul, abusive language.
- Bummle** [buom'l], E. and N., v. to bustle about and do anything noisily but not effectively.
- Bummle-bee** [buom'l-bee], the humble-bee.
- Bummle-kite** [buom'l-keyt], a person with a protuberant stomach.
- Bump** [buomp], N., the escarpment, or abrupt termination of a ridge of high land.
- Bum-up** [buom-uop], E. and N., adv. completely; entirely. 'He nobbot gā mā a pint o' yal, an' Ah finished it *bum-up* at yah sup' (at one draught).
- Bun** [buon], pp. to be assured, or convinced; to have a full persuasion without positive certainty. 'Ah'll be *bun fo't*' (*i. e.* I'll be bound for the certainty of what I assert) 'he'll rue weddin that lass.'
- Bunch** [buonsh], a kick; v. to kick.
- Bunch-aboot** [buonsh-uboot], E. and N., to subject to ill-usage. 'Ah's not boon to he' mah lad *bunch'd-aboot* like that; Ah'll tak him away.'
- Bunch-clot** [buonsh-tlaot], a clod-kicker, or farm-labourer; so called by town's-people.
- Bung-up** [buong-uop], E. and N., same as **Bum-up**.
- Burr** [baor'], the prickly seed of the chestnut. 'He stuck tiv it like a *burr*.'

Burr, E. and W., v. to stop a vehicle by placing a stone before the wheel. 'Tak a steean an *burr* cart wheel.'

Buryin [ber'iin], a funeral.

Buskin [buos'kin], N., a farm-servant.

Butther-bump [buoth'u-buomp], the bittern.

'When the *butther-bumps* cry,
Summer is nigh.'

Butther-fing-ers [buoth'u-fing-uz], an appellation for persons dainty of touch, or fearful of getting their hands burnt in culinary operations; also, in N., for those who drop things they are carrying in their hands.

Buzzes [buoz'iz], N., the burrs of the teazel, a sort of double-plural corruption of *burr* — *burrses*.

Cabbish [kaabish], a cabbage. 'Paid for 6 *cabishes* and some caret roots at Hull, 2s.'—Quotation in *Whitaker's Craven*, A.D. 1595.

Cadge [kaaj], v. (1) E. and N., to go round soliciting orders as a miller's man with his cart. (2) E., to go about in a lazy, desultory manner. (3) N., to beg. (4) W., to importune continuously and persistently for trifling benefits.

Cadger [kaaj'ur], (1) a miller's man who delivers flour, takes orders, &c. (2) a loose character who goes from door to door soliciting assistance.

Caff [kaaf], chaff.

Caffy, **Caff-hearted** [kaaf'i, kaaf-aat'id], E., adj. cowardly; timid. 'Ah yance went ti choch ti get wed bud Ah ton'd *caffy* about it,' I once went to church to get married, but I turned coward about it.

Cag-mag [kaag'maag], (1) N. and W., refuse, chiefly used in reference to meat. (2) E. and N., a loose character. (3) N. and W., a vulgar, disreputable old woman. 'D'ye think Ah wad be seen wiv an awd *cag-mag* like that?'

Cag-mag, v. to loaf. 'He gav up his awn thrade an noo gans *cag-maggin* aboot cunthry like neeabody.'

Cake, **Keek** [ke'h'k, ki'h'k], v. to coagulate into a concrete mass, as coals in a fire.

Call [kau'l], v. to scold; to rate with abusive language. 'Mistress 'll *call* mā black an blue when she finds it oot.'

Callen [kau'ln], p. p. of to *call*.

Callin [kau'lin], a scolding, with derisive appellations. 'Ah gat sike a *callin* as Ah nivver had i' my life; she *call'd* mā ivvery thing that she thowt bad.' 'Why nivver mind, lass, what she *calls* thā, se lang as she disn't *call* thā ower late for dinner.'

Callis [kaal'is], to harden, or coagulate into a mass; same as **Cake**, *supra*.

Callit [kaal'it], a scold; a loud-talking virago, who is continually finding fault.

'A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,

To make the shameless *callet* know herself.'

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*, pt. 3, II. ii.

Callit, v. to scold persistently, with or without cause.

Callitin-bout [kaal'itin-boo't], a quarrel, in which derisive epithets are plentifully made use of.

Callity [kaal'iti], adj. scolding; fault-finding. 'A *callity* awd deeam.'

Call-ower-rolls [kau'l-aow'ur'-raowlz], v. to call up for reprimand.

Canker'd [kaang'kud], adj. ill-tempered; fretful; splenetic; querulous.

Cannily [kaan'ili], adv. cleverly; expertly; neatly; handily.

Cannlemas [kaan'lmus], Candlemas.

Cannlemas-cracks [kaan'lmus-kraaks], N., storms which occur about the time of Candlemas.

'A *cannlemas-crack*

Lays monny a sailor on his back.'

Canny [kaan'i], adj., keen; shrewd; knowing; crafty.

Canny, adj. pleasing; winning; charming. Combined generally, but not necessarily, with diminutiveness, as the Cleveland people refer to the village of Ayton, as *canny* Yatton—dear little Ayton.

Cant [kaant], v. to move about with a jaunty step. 'Why awd woman gans *cantin* aboot like a young lass.'

Can't-help-it [kaa'nt-el-p-it], a person with an unconquerable disinclination for work, &c., is said to be troubled with a *can't-help-it*.

Canty [kaan'ti], adj. blithesome; sprightly; vivacious. A term generally made use of in reference to elderly persons.

Cap [kaap], v. (1) to surpass. 'He *capp'd* all at com at feeat-ball.' (2) to puzzle. 'It *caps* me ti knaw wheear awd mear gans teea' (where the old mare goes). When anything very extraordinary is spoken of it is said, 'Well! that *caps* Leatherstarn, and Leatherstarn *capp'd* the *divel*.' Possibly from the A.S. *caeppe*, a head-covering.

Capass [kaapaas'], E., v. to understand; to be understood. 'Thou's bad ti *capass*,' hard to understand, *i. e.* to *compass*.

Capper [kaap'ur'], (1) anything puzzling. 'It's a *capper* wheear mah knife's gone teeah' (to). (2) a surpassing feat.

Cappin [kaap'in], adj. astonishing; puzzling.

Carlins [kaa'linz], sb. pl. grey peas fried and eaten with pepper, salt, and butter on '*Carlins Sunday*,' in commemoration of the accusation of our Saviour.

Carlins Sunday [kaa'lin-suon'du], the 5th Sunday in Lent, or Passion Sunday.

Carney [kaa'ni], N. and W., cajolery; coaxing flattery. Identical with Sam Slick's *soft sawder*, a term, by the way, which is common in N. Holderness, but whether it is an importation from America, or *vice versa*, seems doubtful. It certainly has been in use in Holderness for a considerable length of time.

Carney [kaa'ni], v. to cajole; to wheedle.

Carryin-Hatchet [kaar'yin-aach-it], W., the ugliest man in a village is said to *carry the hatchet* until he meets with one uglier than himself, to whom he transmits it.

Carry-on [kaar'i-aon'], v. to complain, or find fault for a lengthened period. 'When he fan it oot, he did *carry-on* aboon a bit.'

Cars [kaa'z], sb. pl. low swampy land; in some places in Holderness below the level of high water, as the Hollym Cars.

Catchen [kaach'en], p. p. of to *catch*.

Catchin [kaach'in], adj. infectious; contagious. 'They say this new sooart o' fever (typhoid) isn't si *catchin* as teypus' (typhus).

Catch-it [kaach-it], to meet with punishment. 'Thou's gannin ti

- catch-it*, my lad, when thy fayther cums wom.'
- Cacht** [kaecht], p. p. and pt. of to *catch*; v. caught. 'And therefore oftener are *cacht*.'—*Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.
- Cat-collop** [kaat-kaol'up], N. and E., the spleen of an animal, given to the cat when a pig is killed.
- Cat-gallas** [kaat-gaal'us], three sticks placed in the form of a gallows, for boys to jump over. So called in consequence of being of a sufficient height to hang cats from.
- Cat-haws** [kaat-au'z], sb. pl. the berries or haws of the hawthorn.
- Cat-lampus** [kaat-laam'pus], W., a sudden, clumsy, scrambling fall. 'He com doon reglar *cat-lampus*.' The Americans have a similar word, *Catawampus*, meaning prostrated by misfortune; or pulled down by adversity.
- Cat-tails** [kaat-te'h'lz], sb. pl. the common bulrush.
- Caud** [kau'd], adj. cold.
- Caud-fire** [kau'd-fey'ur'], fuel placed in a fire-grate ready for lighting.
- Caud-like** [kau'd-leyk], adj. as if it were going to be cold. A weather term.
- Cauf** [kau'f], a calf.
'There was a man he had a cauf,
An that's hauf.'—*Yorks. Rhyme*.
- Cauf-bed** [kau'f-bed], the matrix of a cow.
- Cauf-hearted** [kau'f-aat'id]. adj. timid; cowardly. 'He was awlas a bit *cauf-hearted*.'
- Cauf-lickt** [kau'f-lik't], adj. *lit.* calf-licked. Said of a child whose hair has an inclination to stand upright, or incline backward from the forehead. Perhaps from an idea that the saliva of a calf would cause it to do so.
- Cauven** [kau'vn], p. p. of to *calve*. 'She's a new *cauven* un.'
- Cawil** [kau'il], a hen-coop. See **Cowil**.
- Cawk** [kau'k], W., the core of an apple, or pear. See **Crawk** and **Gawk**.
- Cawker** [kau'kur'], anything abnormally large.
- Cawsey** [kau'si], a causeway. Generally applied to a raised and paved side-walk, or one across a fold-yard, but often any foot-path.
- Cayshun** [kae'shun], need; necessity, *lit.* occasion. 'He's neeah *cayshun* to waak; he's weel eneof off.'
- Cazzan** [kaaz'n], N. and W., a dried cow's dung, formerly used for fuel.
- Cazzan-on** [kaaz'n-aon], N., to adhere by coagulation.
- Ceeasthran** [si'h'sthrun], a cistern.
- Cess** [ses], a parochial or municipal rate, as distinguished from Crown taxes.
- Cess**, a parochial dole, formerly paid weekly to farm-labourers, in the neighbourhood of Hornsea, to eke out scanty wages, when work was not plentiful. This was not looked upon as a pauper payment, but one to which the recipients had a right, and which they accepted in the same way that they would an allowance during sickness from a benefit society. This custom was general in N. Holderness after the French war, at the beginning of the century, when agriculture was in a very depressed condition.
- Cess-getherer** [ses-gedh-rur'], a rate-collector.
- Chaamer** [chaa'mur'], E., a room upstairs. 'Ah sleeps i' *chaamer*.' In N. and W., *Chaymer*.

Chack [chaak], a word used to call pigs, usually accompanied by the rattle of the pail-handle.

Chalk-back-neet [chau'k-baak-neet], N., the evening preceding the Whitsuntide fair at Bridlington, when boys and others assemble on the church-green, where the fair is held, and amuse themselves by endeavouring to *chalk* each other's backs, accompanied by shouts of uproarious merriment.

Chanelge [chaan'ulzh], E.; **Chanalze**, N.; **Challenge**, W., v. to accost a person in a case of doubtful identity. 'He didn't seeam to knaw mā, kenspeckle as Ah is, wī my blind ee, till Ah *chanely'd* him.'

Change [chaenzh], ready money; loose cash.

Channie [chaan'i], a marble returned by the victor in the game of marbles to the boy whom he sheggared (cleaned out).

Chaps [chaaps], a term used familiarly, as 'oor chaps'—our people; or contemptuously, as 'them chaps! they'r good fo' nowt.'

Chattherwaw [chaath'uwaaw], N. and W., v. to caterwaul. Frequently used in reference to unmarried men who stay out late at night, without apparent reason.

Chavvle [chaav'l], N. and E., v. to chew; to indent with the teeth; to cut, or tear in a jagged manner. 'Leeak how oor awd coo's *chavvled* mah cap.'

Chavvlement [chaav'lment], a mass of pulpy or fragmentary chewed or gnawed matter. 'What a *chavvlement* that dog's meead o' this bridle.'

Chawdhre [chau'dhur], sing. and plu. a chaldron; chaldrons. Used only as a measure of coals or lime.

Chawdy-bag [chau'di-baag], the stomach of an animal. See **Choddy-bag**.

'And add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*,' Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, IV. i.

Chaymer [che'h'mur, chaemur], N. and W., a chamber. See **Chaamer**.

Chaymerly [che'h'muli], urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

Checkery-bits [chek'ur'i-bits], sb. pl. small lumps of coal, in size between 'big-uns' and 'sleck.'

Cheer [chi'ur], health, or condition of body. 'What *cheer*, my hearty?' a mode of salutation equivalent to 'How are you?'

'Methinks your looks are sad; your *cheer* appalled.'

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*, pt. 1, I. ii.

'The devilish hag, by changes of my *cheere* (countenance), Perceived my thought,' &c.

Spenser's *Faery Queen*.

Cheety-chow [chee'ti-chaow], E., a see-saw.

Chen [chen], a churn. Also *Chon*.

Chen, v. to churn.

Chequers [chek'uz], sb. pl. pebbles. Pebbles were formerly used in reckonings or computations on *chequered* or *checkered* tables, whence the name, and also the verb to *check*, in accounts: a term which still survives in the Government Board of *Exchequer*, and in the ale-house symbol of the *Chequers*. They were also used in the ancient game of merrils, or nine men's morrice, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to *check* the advance of those of the opposite side.

Cherrap [cher'up], E., a blow. 'Ah'll gi' thā a *cherrap* ower lug,

- an then mebbly thoo'll remember next time.'
- Cherrup** [cher'up], v. to chirp.
- Cherrybum** [cher'ibuom], a cherub. Properly the Hebrew plural. The same mistake is made in Devonshire.
- Childhre** [chil'dhur'], sb. pl. children.
- 'I wot it was no *chyldre* game.'
Tournament of Tottenham.
- 'Thay are like vnto *childir* that rynnnes aftere butterflyes.'
Hampole, *Treatise on Life.*
- Chimler** [chim'lur'], a chimney.
- Chin-choppy** [chin-chaop'i], N., a blow on the mouth. Also *chin-chopper*.
- Chink** [chingk], money. Also *jink*.
- Chin-music** [chin-meu'zik], E., impertinent talk. 'Shut up an let's he' ni more o' thy *chin-music*.'
- Chinnup** [chin'up], N., a game played with hooked sticks and a ball. See **Shinnup**.
- Chip** [chip], E. and W., a quarrel. 'We've niyver had a *chip* sin we was wed.'
- Chip**, E. and W., v. to quarrel. 'We *chip'd oot*,' we quarrelled.
- Chip-up** [chip-uop'], v. to trip up.
- Chis-keeak** [chis-ki'h'k], cheese-cake.
- Chithrel** [chith'ril], E., a pig's chitterlings; the larger intestines.
- Chizzle** [chiz'l], wheat-bran.
- Choch** [chaoch], a church.
- Choch-clerk** [chaoch-tlaa'k], a parish-clerk. 'He knows his nominy as weel as a *choch-clerk*,'—he knows his speech as well as a parish-clerk.
- Chock-full** [chaok-fuol], adj. choke-full. See **Chuck-full**.
- Choddy-bag** [chaod'i-baag'], E. See **Chawdy-bag**.
- Chollous** [chaol'us], adj. irritable; churlish. 'Oh, he's a nasty *chollous* soot of a chap is oor maisther.' In N. bitterly cold; used in reference to the wind.
- Chooosed** [choo'zd], p. t. of to choose.
- Choppin-clog** [chaop'in-tlaog], a log of wood on which sticks are chopped. Also a butcher's block.
- Chops** [chaops], sb. pl. the jaws. 'Ah'll slap thy *chops* fo' tha.'
- Chor** [chaor'], W., v. to chew. See **Chow** and **Chowp**.
- Choslip** [chaoz'lup], E., rennet. Used for colouring cheese.
- Chow** [chaow], a quid of tobacco. Also, v. to chew.
- Chowp** [chaowp], N., v. to chew.
- Chowp-heead** [chaowp-i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Choz** [chaoz], p. t. of to choose.
- Chub** [chuob], E., a block of wood for burning in a grate. 'Sall we hev a *chub* on, or mun Ah fetch sum cooals?'
- Chuck** [chuok], a word used to call poultry.
- Chuck-full** [chuok-fuol], adj. choke-full. See **Chock-full**.
- Chucky** [chuok'i], a child's name for a chicken.
- Chuffy** [chuof'i], N., adj. saucy; also, full-faced.
- Chump** [chuomp], E., a larger block of wood than a 'chub.' In N. the stump of a tree after being dug up. 'Ah fun (found) a big *chump*; Ah's boon ti saw it inti chubs.'
- Chump-heead** [chuomp-i'h'd; ee'd in E.], a blockhead.

- Chunk** [chuongk], a thick slice of bread, or cheese. Often *Junk*.
- Chunther** [tchuon-thur'], v. to grumble.
- Chuntherin** [chuon-thur'in], grumbling; muttering; discontent. 'We sall hé sum *chuntherin* noo.'
- Cindher-up** [sin-dhur'-uop], to clear away the ashes from under the fire-grate.
- Clack** [tlaak], gossip; persistent talk. 'Hod yer *clack*,' be silent. 'Haud yer *clacks*,' Greene, 'James the 4th.'
- Clackin-aboot** [tlaak'in-uboo't], (1) going about noisily, with pattens, on a brick or stone floor. (2) retailing gossip.
- Clag** [tlaag], v. to clog, or adhere to. 'His beeats (boots) is all *clag'd* wi snaw.'
- Claggy** [tlaag'i], adj. sticky. Usually said of a road after rain. Also, heavy and dragging, as a woman's petticoats when thickly besmeared with mud.
- Claim** [tli-h'm, tle-h'm, tlae'm], v. to besmear; to plaster over. 'He com in all *claimed* ower wi muck.' Also, to stick up, as a posting-bill against a wall. 'Toon was *claim'd* all ower wi' lection peepers.'
- Claimen** [tle-h'mn], p. p. of to *claim*.
- Clam** [tlaam], pret. of v. to *climb*; climbed. Also *Clum*.
- Clammed** [tlaamd], E., adj. parched with thirst. 'Ah've been threshing an Ah's ommost *clammed* up.'
- Clammer-up** [tlaam-ur'-uop], to climb up.
- Clamp** [tlaamp], an iron plate used in grates to economise the consumption of coal.
- Clap-bene** [tlaap-ben'i], E., v. (used only in the imperative) to clap hands. 'Clap-bene for a penny.'
- Clap-ees-on** [tlaap-ee'z-aon], to see or meet with a person. 'Ah nivver *clapt ees* on him all day.'
- Clap-to** [tlaap-ti'h'], v. to close with violence, as a door or window-shutter, by the wind.
- Clart** [tlaa't], (1) stickiness. (2) feigned affection. A father will say jokingly to his child: 'It's neea use thoo kissin' mä, thoo disn't luv mä: it's all *clart*.'
- Clart**, v. (1) to stick, or daub. (2) to feign affection. (3) to trifle, or bungle over work. 'Ah can't *bide* ti see em *clartin* aboot, Ah'd rayther deeah wahk mysen.'
- Clartin-an-clowin** [tlaa'tin-un-claow'in], N., perpetually and fussily cleaning and rectifying and making re-arrangements. Also, turning things over in a disorderly manner in search for a lost article.
- Clartment** [tlaa'tment], (1) stickiness. (2) simulated affection. (3) needless ceremony; ostentatious display of love.
- Clart-pooak** [tlaa't-puo'h'k], one who makes hypocritical professions of affection.
- Clarty** [tlaa'ti], adj. (1) sticky. (2) muddy; as a road, &c.
- Clashin** [tlaashin], a jolting, as of a vehicle.
- Clatther** [tlaath-ur'], v. (1) to clatter. (2) to talk noisily. (3) to work in a noisy manner. (4) to strike, or beat. 'Ah'll *clatther* thy heead fo' tha' if thoo disn't mind, that Ah will.'
- And some of them bark, *clatter*, and carp
Of that heresy called Wiclevista.
Skelton's *Colin Clout*.
- Claum-aboot** [tlaum-uboo't], v. to hang about a person, caressingly, or with bear-like embraces.

Claum, or **Claum ower** [tlaum], v. (1) to gather up articles in an untidy way. (2) to handle anything with dirty fingers.

Cleanin [tlee'nin], E., the after-birth, in the case of a cow. See **Coo-clensins**.

Clean-like [tlee'n-ley'k], adj. smart-looking; well-proportioned.

Cleansen [klen'zun], p. p. of to *cleanse*.

Cled [tled], pp. clothed. 'Weel fed and *cled*.'

Cleean [tli'h'n], N. and W.; **Clean** [tlee'n], E., adj. as adv. altogether; completely. 'Ah *cleean* forgat it.' 'Mi brass (money) is *cleean* gone.'

Cleean-Muck [tli'h'n-muok], earthy dirt, *i. e.* dirt not of an offensive or odorous nature. 'It's nobbut a bit o' *cleean-muck*, an that wecant hot (hurt) neeabody.'

Cleated-on [tli'h'tid-aon], adhering firmly by coagulation.

Cleg [tleg], N. and W., a gad-fly. Horses are said to be '*cleggin*' when galloping about the field tormented by gad-flies. See **Gleg**. Icel. *kleggi*, a horse-fly.

Cletch [tlech], a brood of poultry; hence a family, or tribe of any kind. 'He cums of a bad *cletch*.'

Clew [tliw, tloo'], a lock for retaining water in a river or canal.

Clew, a ball of twine, worsted, &c.

Click [tlik], (1) a quick, rude snatch. (2) a slip, or sudden catch. 'Summut ga sike a *click* i my heead, an teathwark stopped in a minute.'

Click, v. to snatch at, or suddenly take hold of anything. 'Click hod,' seize hold.

Clickin [tlik'in], (1) a ticking, or beating. (2) a rude snatching.

'Neea *clickins*' is said by boys who do not wish their companions to have a share or to participate in anything found.

Clink [tlingk], N. and E., a quick blow; a filip. 'Ah'll gie tha a *clink* ower lug.' I'll give you a box on the ear.

Clink, N. and E., v. (1) to give a smart stroke. (2) to mass together by burning, as coals or bricks.

Clinker [tling'kur'], (1) a smart blow. (2) anything very large or superior in quality. 'My wod bud that taty's a *clinker*.'

Clinkin [tling'kin], E. and N., adj. superlatively large or good.

Clip-o-th'lug [tliip-u-dhu-luog], W., a box on the ear.

Clipper [tliip'ur'], anything of superior quality.

Clippers [tliip'uz], E., sb. pl. scissors.

Clippin [tliip'in], sheep-shearing. Also, adj., of superior description.

Clippin-chiskeeaks [tliip-in-chis-ki'h'ks], cheese-cakes made for sheep-shearing.

Clivs [tliivz], sb. pl. cliffs. Note, however, the singular is *cliff*, not *cliv*.

Clocks [tlaocks], sb. pl. the heads of the dandelion flower when in seed.

Clocks, sb. pl. house-beetles. See **Rain-clocks**.

Clog [tlaog], a log of wood.

Clogg'd-up [tlaogd-uop], obstructed in the bronchial tubes, rendering breathing difficult.

Clooaas [tluo'h's], adj. (1) sultry. (2) greedy; miserly. (3) reticent; taciturn.

Cloot [tloot'], a blow. 'Give him a *cloot* ower heead.'

Cloot [tloot'], a cloth. From A.S. *clūt*, a fragment or patch.

Female attire is also denominated *cloots* occasionally, as, 'Get thy *cloots* on.' A Holderness swain, who was overheard enquiring into the accomplishments of his sweetheart, asked amongst other things, 'Can thā set a *cloot* on a shet (shirt) without puckerin?' 'Patched *cloutes* and ragges,' —*Ascham*.

Cloot [tloo't], v. to beat, originally, perhaps, with a piece of cloth. 'Ah'll *cloot* thy heead fo' tha.' 'If I her childe, she would *clowte* my cote.'—*Mystery Play*, Epousal of Joseph and Mary.

Clooten [tloo'tn], p. p. of to *cloot*.

Clot [tlaot], a clod of earth. 'Dry as a *clot* of clay.'—*Harpalus*, a Passion-Play. In Hold. a *clot* (of *blood*) is never used, excepting in N.

Clov [tlaov], p. t. of to *cleave to*.

Clovven, or **Clooven** [tlaov'n], p. p. of to *cleave to*.

Clow [tlaow], E., v. to clean in a bustling fashion. 'Mah wife's been *clowin* an' cleanin for a month.'

Clowin [tlaow'in], E., cleaning.

Clubstart [tluob'staart], a species of pole-cat.

Clump [tluomp], a log of wood.

Clunt [tluont], E. and W., a heavy, noisy tread. 'What *clunts* (or what a *cluntering*) thou maks when thou gans across fleear' (floor).

Clunt [tluont], E. and W., v. to walk in a heavy, noisy manner.

Clunther, v. Same as **Clunt**. 'He com *cluntherin* doon-stairs, as if it was a waggon an osses.'

Clustherment [tzuos'thument], a cluster; an aggregation.

Cluther [tluodh'ur'], v. to gather, or assemble together in a crowd. 'Ranthers (Primitive Metho-

dists) com doon rooad an *foocks* seean began ti *cluther* roond em.'

Clutherbuck [tluodh'rubuok], E., a stout, ungainly woman.

Cob [kaob], N., a blow on the posterior given with the knee; v. to strike posteriorly with the knee.

Cobbin-match [kaob'in-maach], N., a school game in which two boys are held by the legs and arms and bumped against a tree; he who holds out the longest being the victor.

Cobble [kaob'l], a paving-stone; a large-sized stone of any kind.

Cobble, v. to throw stones. 'Fayther says you'r ti give ower *cobblin*.'

Cobble-threes [kaob'l-three'z], sb. pl. double swingle-trees on a plough, or waggon.

Cobblin, stone-throwing.

Cobby [kaob'i], adj. neat; symmetrical. Generally joined to a diminutive, as, 'A *cobby* lahtle chap.' Also, in E., brisk.

Cock [kaok], this fowl is supposed to have a foreknowledge of death. Within the last dozen years a Holderness farmer, conversing with a sceptic, exclaimed, 'Then dis thoo meean ti say oor awd *cock* disn'tknaw when there's boon ti be a deeth i famaly!'

Cock up, v. to hold up. '*Cock* up thy chin.'

Cockerel [kaok'ur'il], a young cock.

Cock-ee'd [kaok-aayd], adj. squinting, or cross-eyed.

Cockle [kaok'l], v. to shake through standing insecurely. 'It'll *cockle* ower if thā disn't mind.'

Cockle, W., v. to shrink up.

Cocklety, same as **Cockly**.

Cock-loft, a garret in the roof.

Cockly [kaok'li], adj. ready to fall.

Cockmadaw [kaok'mudau], a little, strutting, conceited person.

Cock-o'-middin [kaok-u-mid'in], chief or head person; a bully.

Cock-seer [kaok'si'h'r], cock-sure; perfectly certain.

Cock-sthride (or **sthraade**) [kaok'-sthraayd], a cock-stride. Used only in reference to the lengthening of the days in early spring, when it is said, 'days is a *cock-sthraade* langer noo.'

Cockt [kaokt], pp. irritated by a trifling matter.

Coddle [kaod'l], v. to pamper by self-indulgences; to take needless remedies for slight ailments.

Coddle, v. to cook certain kinds of food in the oven in place of boiling.

Coddl'd-up [kaod'ld-uop], shrunk-en; withered; wrinkled by contraction; also, lying in bed with drawn-up limbs.

Codgy [kaoj'i], adj. little.

Coffins an Posses (purses) [kaof-ins-un-paos'iz], cinders which fly out of the fire, elongated and hollowed, or bag-shaped: if the former they are supposed to foretell the death of a relative; if the latter, a windfall of fortune. In E. the prediction is given forth, not by shape, but sound; if, when struck on a hard substance, the cinder emits a faint tinkling sound, money is forthcoming; if no sound is heard,—death.

Cog [kaog], E., same as **Cob**.

Cog, Icog, N., adv. secretly; privately; in disguise. A corruption doubtless of the Lat. *incognitus*; one of the very few Holderness words derived from that language.

Cog-steean, or **Cog-stan** [kaog-sti'h'n, or stun], a boy's game.

Colloocag [kaol-uo'h'g], N., v. to colleague; to conspire.

Collop-keekaks [kaol'up-ki'h'ks], sb. pl. cakes made of two layers of paste with bacon, or ham between. In E. and N., generally called *Beeacon-keekaks*.

Collop-Munda [kaol'up-muon'-du], the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, so called because it was the last day of flesh-eating before Lent, when fresh meat was cut in *collops* and salted to hang till Lent was over. In many places the usual dish for dinner, on that day, consists still of eggs and bacon.

Collops [kaol'ups], sb. pl. slices of bacon.

'I have no salt bacon;

Ne no cokeneyes, bi crist, *collops* to maken.'

Piers Plowman, A. vii. 272.

Colly-wobbles [kaol'i-waob'lz], sb. pl. dysentery, accompanied with stomach-ache.

Combrill [kau'mril], the notched rail on which carcasses are hung by butchers.

Come, or **Cum** [kuom], when come. 'Ah sall be fifty-four *cum* Sunday.'

Come-thy-ways [kuom-dhi-wae'z], come here. Generally said to children, and in an affectionate or pitying tone.

Comin-aboil [kuom'in-u-baoyl], on the point of boiling. 'Noo put sum teeä intî pot, kettle's just *comin-a-boil*.'

Common-ooatin [kaom'un-uo'-h'tin], doing team-work on the highways in lieu of, or as a set-off against, the rates

Conk [kaongk], W., the head.

Conkers [kaong'kuz], sb. pl. small snail-shells. In the boy's game of *conkers* the apexes of two shells are pressed together until one is broken, the owner of the other being the victor. In W. the game is more generally called 'playin at sneel-shells.'

Conny [kaon'i], adj. little, as, 'What a *conny* bit thoo's gin mǎ.' More frequently used in combination with symmetry of form, prettiness, and innocence, as, 'A *conny* lahtle bayn.'

Consahn [kaonsaa'n], (1) an estate, or property. 'Ah've bowt a nice *consahn* at Hedon.' (2) affair. 'It's a queer *consahn* that of awd Smith and his men.'

Consait [kaonsae't], v. to fancy; to imagine; to form an opinion; frequently used with the affix, 'ti. mysen,' as, 'Ah awlas *consaits* ti mysen that Ah can beeld a stack as weel as onny man i' parish.'

Conthradictious [kaonthrudikshus], adj. Same as **Conthrary**.

Conthrary [kaonthrae'ri], adj. disputatious; adverse; discordant; given to opposition; perverse; wayward.

Conthrary, v. to contradict; to oppose waywardly. 'Deean't *conthrary* him; he'll nobbut flee intiv a passion.'

Conthravaase [kaonthruvaa's], v. to hold a conversation, or argument.

Coo [koo'], a cow.

Cooachy-lady [koo'h'chi-le'h'di], N., the lady-bird. See **Cushy-coo-lady**.

Coo-clap [koo'tlaap], cow's dung. Formerly this was taken up in the hands whilst soft by the servant girls at farm-houses, and 'clapped' (thrown) against the wall, where it adhered till dry;

it was then used for fuel, each piece being called a 'cazzan.'

Coo-clensins [koo'tlenzinz], sb. pl. the after-birth of a cow. Same as **Cleanin**.

Cool [koo'l], a swelling on the head caused by a blow.

Coontin [koo'n-tin], arithmetic. 'Ah deean't knaw nowt aboot *coontin* mysen, bud Ah want you ti larn Tom it.' Also, accounting for, or explaining. 'There's neeah *coontin* fo't.'

Coopin, E. and N.; **Cowpin** [koo'pin, kaow'pin], N. and W., narrow, oblong corn-stacks built in detachments—a shape much used in Lincolnshire—to allow the wind to pass freely through and about them.

Coo-ties [kootaay'z], sb. pl. short cords of horsehair for tying together the legs of cows to prevent them kicking the pail over, when being milked.

Corn-badger [kau'n-baaj'ur'], a corn-dealer.

Cost-an-worship [kaost-un-waosh'up], E. and N. 'It's mair *cost-an-worship*,' it is more trouble than it is worth.

Cotheril [kaoth'ur'il], N. and W., a small piece of iron fitting into an aperture in the end of a bolt, &c., for holding it in its place.

Cother-up [kaoth'ur'-uop], to become shrunkened; withered, or dried up.

Cothery [kaoth'ur'i], adj. puckered. Said chiefly of sewing. 'Deean't pull thy threed ower tight, it's that at maks it si *cothery*.'

Counther-lower [koo'nthu-laow'pur'], a shopman.

Counthry-Johnny [kuon'thri-jaon'i], a rustic.

Coup [kaowp], N., v. to contend with.

Coup, v. to exchange, or barter.

Coupan-kell [kaowpun-kel], the name of a lane in Beverley, derived from the Icel. *kaupa*, to traffic, and Icel. *kelda*, a well (often *keld* as well as *kell* in North Eng.). Probably, at one time, a place of marketing by a ring.

Cove-in [kauv-in], N., to slide, or slip down. Used in reference to the sides of an excavation.

Covey [kuovi], E., a word used to call pigeons.

Cowell [kaow-il], W., a kitchen-dresser with hutches underneath for young chickens or ducks in cold weather.

Cowell, N., a hencoop. Same as **Cawil**.

Cowl [kaowl], v. to gather into a heap; to rake together.

Cowl [kaowl], E., v. to place oneself; to creep into bed. 'He cums in and *cowls* hissén doon i arm-chair without assín onny-body's leave.'

Cowl-rake [kaow'l-re'h'k], a rake for ashes. Also an instrument for raking the soot from the top of the oven.

Cowp [kaowp], v. to decide a question by chance, such as throwing up a coin, or (in E.) by measuring a space of ground with the foot.

Cowther [kaow'dhur], E., v. to crowd.

Coy [kaoy], a duck decoy.

Crab [kraab], a peevish, ill-tempered person.

Crack, Crack-on [kraak aon], v. to boast; to boast about. 'Thou needn't say nowt, thoo's nowt ti *crack-on*.'

'Each man may *crack* of that which was his own.'

Farrer's *Owen Glendower*.

Crackin [kraak-in], boasting; tall talk.

Crackjaw-wods [kraak-jau-waodz], sb. pl. words hard to pronounce. 'Deeant bother me wi' neean o yer *crackjaw-wods*, speeak plain, honest Yorrksher.'

Crackly [kraak-li], adj. brittle.

Crack-o-talk [kraak-u-tau'k], a comfortable bit of gossip between two cronies.

Crack-up [kraak-uop], to praise; to eulogize. 'He *crackt* his oss *up* finely.'

Craft [kraaft], v. to invent; devise; contrive, or plan.

Crafty [kraaft-ti], adj. skilful; ingenious. 'He's a varry *crafty* hand at joinerin.'

Crag-o'-neck, &c. [kraag-u-nek'], the hinder or back portion of the neck, &c. See **Scrag**.

Crake [kre'h'k], 'To pull a *crake* ower lugs,' to call to account for a petty misdemeanour.

Cram [kraam], v. to induce a belief in what is not true by bold assertions.

Crammle [kraaml], v. to walk feebly, or lamely. 'Poor awd man, he can hardly *crammle*.'

Cramp-steean [kraamp-sti'h'n], a certain kind of pebble carried in the pocket as a preservative against cramp.

Cramp-wod [kraamp-waod], N., a word difficult to pronounce.

Cranch, v. to grind with the teeth; to chew; to eat. 'He's gotten belly-wark wi' *cranchin* si monny apples.'

Crane [kre'h'n], an apparatus like an ordinary crane, for sup-

porting cauldrons over the fire, and fixed on a pivot, by means of which the cauldron may be swung round from the fire for the purpose of removal.

Cranky [kraang-ki], adj. (1) cross - tempered ; difficult to please. (2) infirm in body. (3) slightly deranged in mind. (4) liable to break. 'This is a *cranky* awd yat' (gate). In early English, and in the south of England at the present day, the word has an opposite signification, meaning lusty, jovial, spirited, &c.

Crap-keeak [kraap-ki-h'k], a cake made of flour and *craps* chopped very fine. In W. *Scrap-keak*.

Craps [kraaps], sb. pl. the scraps remaining after boiling down hog's fat. Craps are eaten with salt to tea, &c. In N. the refuse pieces after tallow-boiling are also called *craps*.

Cratch [kraach], (1) a standing rack for hay. (2) a frame on which sheep are killed.

Crawk [krau-k], E., the core of an apple or pear. See **Gooak**.

Crawk, E., a blow. 'He gat sike a *crawk* wī cunstable's staff.' Also, v. to strike a blow at.

Crawlin-things [krau'lin-thingz], sb. pl. vermin of the insect kind.

Cream-pot [kri-h'm-paot], N., a harvest supper of cakes and cream.

Cream-pot-keekas, N., cakes, made thick and sweet with currants and carroway seeds, and mixed with cream instead of water, and the top marked into squares.

Crecket [krek'it], a low stool.

Cree [kree-], v. to parboil wheat, rice, or other grain in the oven, particularly wheat, to be after-

wards boiled with milk on the fire to make *furmety*.

Creeak [kri-h'k], a crook, or pot-hook, pendant from the galli-bauk, on which saucepans are hung over the fire.

Creeaks [kri-h'ks], hinges of a gate. 'Let's hev a bit o' fun, lads, an gan and lift awd Tommy yat off o' *creeaks*.'

Creeapin-things [kri-h'pin-thingz], W.; **Creeapy**, N., sb. pl. vermin ; small reptiles ; crawling animals.—See Gen. i. 25.

Creel [kree-l], (1) a plate-rack. (2) a wicker basket. (3) a food-rack for sheep. (4) N., a butcher's hand-barrow.

Crewkle [kriw-kl], N., v. to make crooked.

Crimpen [krim'pn], p. p. of to *crimp*.

Crinkle [kring-kl], N., v. to wrinkle ; to shrink.

Crissen [kris'n], W. a Christian. See **Kessen**.

Crooak [kruo-h'k], N. and W., v. to die ; N. and E., to kill.

Crooak [kruo-h'k], N., v. to grumble, or complain.

Crooaker [kruo-h'kur'], W., a corpse. 'He'll seean be a *crooaker*' is said of a person at the point of death.

Croodle [kroo-dl], v. to creep into bed ; to nestle together.

Crooner [kroo-nur'], a surpassing feat, which *crowns* all the rest.

Croose [kroo's], adj. (1) N. and E., elated with success. (2) E., well-dressed ; like a dandy. 'As *croose* as a loose.' Swedish *krus*, *lit.* crisp, curly, but also used in the sense of *excitable*. See *Crouse* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glos.

- Croppen** [kraop'n], p. p. of to *creep*. 'We could he' *croppen* intiv a moose-hooal (mouse-hole) we was si frettened.'
- Cross-patch** [kraos'paach], a cross or ill-tempered child, or woman. Never applied to men.
- Cross-teean** [kraos-ti'h'n], E. and W., taken with a fit of contradiction.
- Crowdy** [kraow'di], oatmeal porridge. 'We mostlins he' *crowdy* fo' supper.' See **Skilly**.
- Crowls** [kraowlz], E., sb. pl. dirt in the wrinkles of the hand. In N. *Craws*.
- Crow-up** [kraow-uop'], E., to mix up. In N. *Row-up*.
- Cruddled** [kruod'ld], pp. curdled; congealed.
- Cruddle-up** [kruod'l-uop], to sit or lie with the limbs drawn together. Also, to lie in a close group.
- Crumpy** [kruom'pi], (1) the crisp crust of a loaf. (2) a small, irregularly-shaped apple.
- Crumpy** [kruom'pi], adj. crisp.
- Cuddie** [kuod'i], a hedge-sparrow. In N. often called *cuddie hedge-creeper*. Also, often applied contemptuously to persons.
- Cuddle** [kuod'l], (1) E., to embrace. (2) N. and W., to caress by pressing cheek to cheek.
- Cum, Cum'd** [kuom], come; came. See **Com**.
- Cum, v. to do**. 'Deeant *cum* that agean.'
- Cum, v. to give**. 'He'll *cum* tha' neeah thenks fo't.'
- Cum-aboot** [kuom-uboot'], to recover from sickness. 'He getten ower waarst on't, an Ah think he'll *cum-aboot* noo.'
- Cum-bi-chance** [kuom-bi-chaans], an illegitimate child.
- Cum'd, p. t. of to come**. 'Cum day, good day, God send Sunday,' E. and N., a saying put into the mouths of lazy people.
- Cum-fra** [kuom-frae'], the place of a person's birth. 'I ha'nt a *cum-fra*,' I have no settled abiding-place.
- Cum-off** [kuom-aof], 'This is a bonny *cum-off*,'—an awkward predicament.
- Cum-ower** [kuom-aow'ur'], to get over; to overcome opposition by coaxing or flattery.
- Cunnin** [kuon'in], adj. cunning; shrewd; wise; learned; foreseeing. A.S. *cunnan*, to know. A *cunnin* man is one who reveals secrets, foretells events, &c. 'For he taught the vn-couthe & vn-kunnyng by his prechyng.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 25.
- Cunny-hooal** [kuon'i-uo'h'l], a hole in the ground, aimed at in the game of marbles.
- Cunny-thumb** [kuon'i-thuom], a mode of bending the thumb for the propulsion of the marble in the game of marbles.
- Cunthry-hawbuck** [kuon'thri-au'buok], a rustic. So called by townspeople.
- Cush** [kuosh], a word used to call cows.
- Cushy** [kuosh'i], a child's name for a cow.
- Cushy-coo-lady** [kuosh'i-koo-lae'di], a lady-bird.
- Cushy-coo-lady, fly away home**. 'The sheep's in the meadow, the coo's in the corn.'
- or, in N. and W.,
'The house is on fire, and all the bayns gone,'—*Child's Song*.

Cut his lucky [kuot-is-luok-i], started off; went away.

Cut-off [kuot-aof-], v. to run off hastily. 'He *cut-off* yam (home) helter-skelter, at yance.'

Cutten [kuot-n], p. p. of to *cut*.

Cut y'r sticks [kuot-yu-stiks], v. imp. be off; run away.

Cuverlid [kuov-ulid], a coverlet or counterpane. In old inventories of household furniture, quilts are generally called *coverlids*.

Dab-an-thricker [daab-un-thrik-ur], a game, in which the *dab* (a wooden ball) is caused to spring upwards by a blow on the *thicker* (trigger), and is struck by a flat bottle-shaped mallet fixed to the end of a flexible wand; the distance it goes counting so many for the striker. Elsewhere the game is called *Knur and Spell*.

Dab-chick [daab-chik], a water-hen.

Dab, Dab-doon [daab-doo-n], v. to throw against; to fling down with violence. See **Dang**.

Dab-hand [daab-aand-], a clever workman; a proficient; an expert practitioner.

Dabs-doon [daabz-doo-n], immediate payment; ready money. 'Price on'ts five shillin, *dabs-doon*, an Ah weean't tak less.'

Dabsther [daab'sthur], similar in meaning to **Dab-hand**, but expressive of a higher degree of expertness.

Dacity [daas-uti], intelligence; energy; self-assurance. 'He'll niver get his taties up afoor frost cums; he hezn't *dacity* aneeaf to do nowt.'

Daddy-lang-legs [daad-i-laang-legz], the crane-fly; a long-legged, winged insect. See **Tommy Taylor**.

Daffen [daaf-n], v. to reduce to insensibility by a blow on the head.

Daffener [daaf-nur], a stunning blow. 'Hoo did tha kill it? Ah gav it a *daffener* wi'speed' (spade).

Daffenin [daaf-nin], stupefying; bewildering.

Daffy-doon-dilly [daaf-i-doon-dil-i], the daffodil.

Daft [daaft], adj. stupid; witless; slow of apprehension. '*Daft* as a deer-nail,' and '*reel daft*,' are superlative forms of *daftness*. 'As *daft* as Belasyse when he swapt Belasyse for Henknowl' (in 1380), an old Yorkshire simile.

Daft-like, adj. foolish; dull-witted.

Dafty [daaf-ti], a slow-witted person; an idiot.

Dag [daag], v. to sprinkle. '*Dag* cawsey (causeway, or path), afoor thoo sweeps it!'

Damp [daamp], moist, rainy weather. 'It's a damp mawnin.'

Damsil [daam-zil], E., the damson, a variety of the *prunus domestica*.

Dandher [daan'dhur], v. to shake, or tremble. 'He com doon wi sike a bump that fleear reg'lar *dandher'd* ageean.' 'Let's cum te fire, Ah's *dandherin* wi cawd.'

Dandher, a quick, heavy blow. 'Ah gav him a left-handed *dandher* an doon he went.'

Dandhers, a shivering fit. 'Summat's matther wi' mā; Ah deean't know what it is, bud Ah've had *dandhers* all neet.'

Dandy-oss [daan'di-aos], a velocipede.

Dang [daang], v. to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. In N. more often *Deng*.

Dang-it! [daang'it], an expletive of surprise; also, of determination. '*Dang-it!* thoo disn't mean to say he lick't him?' '*Dang-it* (or *Bedang'd*)! Ah'll gan, whativver cums on't.'

Dark [daa'k], N., v. to listen.

Darken [daa'kn], E. and N., v. to listen, or hearken. 'There she set (sat) *darknin* wiv all her might.'

Darklins [daa'klin], N. and E., the twilight.

Dast [daast], E., durst, p. t. of to *dare*. 'He wad a geean (gone) tiv his hoos if he *dast* a feeac'd him.' See **Dost** and **Dozen't**.

Daub [dau'b], E. and W., hypocritical affection.

Daub, E. and W., v. to flatter, or besmear with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage. In N. to cheat; to deceive.

Daubed [dau'bd], E., pp. dressed tawdrily. 'Did yā ivver see a lass se *daub'd* as Bess was this mawnin?'

Daubed. Thoo be daub'd [dhoo-bi-dau'bd], a mild imprecation.

Dauby [dau'bi], adj. (1) sticky; clammy. (2) feignedly affectionate. (3) gaudily dressed, without taste.

Daudified [dau'difaayd], adj. shabbily or tawdrily dressed.

Daundherin-aboot [dau'ndhrin-aboo't], strolling about listlessly; wandering in mind; talking incoherently, or witlessly.

Dauzy [dau'zi], E. and W., adj. doltish; hazy in thought; lacking in perception. 'He's aboot *dauziest* chap Ah ivver see'd; he can't understan reetly nowt yan tells him.'

Davy. Ah'll tak my davy [aal-taak-mi-dae'vi], an asseveration of the truth of an assertion, *i. e.* I'll take an affidavit of its truth.

Dawdy [dau'di], adj. dowdy; slovenly.

Dawful [dau'fuol], adj. doleful; lamentable; woe-begone.

Dawk-oot [dau'k-oot], v. to dress showily, or in gaudy colours. 'She's *dawk'd* her-sen oot like a peea-cock.'

Dawl [dau'l], v. to tire; to loathe; to be satiated. 'Ah can't eat ne mair, Ah's fair *dall'd*.' 'Ah's regler *dall'd* wiv his fond (foolish) talk.'

Day-by-length [dae-bi-lenth'], E., adv. all day long. 'Ah nivver see'd sike a frakshus bayn; she'll roar (cry) *day-by-length*.'

Daytle [dae'tl], N. and E., adj. by the day; working by the *day-tale*. Also, N., laborious; as, 'It's *daytle* waak (work) this is.'

Daytle-chaps, N. and E., sb. pl. day-labourers.

Dazed [dae'zd], pp. bewildered; stupefied; lost in amazement; dazzled, of which word it is probably a corruption. *Dazement* (N. *deezment*), *o' caud*,—a dull, stupefying cold in the head.

Dazzent [daaz'nt], E., durst or dared not. 'He *dazzent* gan thruff chotch (church) yard at neet, fretten'd *o'* seein a ghooast.' See **Dossent**.

Dead-bell [ded-bell], the funeral, or death-bell. 'A younge man, a chanone of Parys, laye sicko unto *dede*.'—Hampole, '*De imperfecta contricione*,' pt. 6, l. 2. In N. *Death-Bell*.

Deal [di'h'l], a considerable quantity, as, 'There's a *deal* *o'* wath-er i' pownd just noo.'

Deead [di'h'd], N. and W.; **Deed**, E., death. 'Ah was ommost flay'd tî deead; Ah thowt it was summat fre t'other wold' (world).

Deead-bet [di'h'd-bet], adv. thoroughly exhausted by fatigue; incapable of accomplishment.

Deead-oss. Waakin-a-deead-oss [waa'kin-u-di'h'd-oss], labouring without wages, in liquidation of a debt.

Deeaf [di'h'f], adj. deaf; blasted ears of wheat; nuts without kernels.

Deeaf, v. to deafen with noise.

Deeah-nowt [di'h'-naow't], a do-nothing, or lazy fellow.

Deeah-that [di'h'-thaat], an emphatic form of assurance. 'Ah love thâ my lass, weel; Ah *deeah-that*.'

Deeam [di'h'm], a dame; an elderly woman; a wife. 'Ah wed mah awd *deeam* thotty year back, cum Cannlemas.'

Deean't [di'h'nt], do not.

Deeap [di'h'p], N. and W.; **Deep**, E., adj. cunning; crafty; subtle. A sharp, unscrupulous practitioner in law is said to be 'a *deeap-un*.'

Deear [di'h'r], a door. A country-woman visiting Hull and wishing to go to the Rein-Deer Inn, being anxious to speak correctly, asked to be directed to the Rein-door.

Deear-i-me [di'h'r'-aay-mee], int. an exclamation of astonishment. 'The *deear-i-mee*! thoo didn't say seeah?'

Deeath-watch [di'h'th-waach], an insect which emits a ticking-sound at the head of a bed, prognosticating, it is still popularly supposed, in Holderness, the

proximate death of the occupant of the bed.

Deeazins [di'h'zinz], N., a severe cold, especially in the head.

Deed [dee'd], proceedings; goings on. 'Ther was fiddlin an dancin an luv-makkin i' corners—sike *deed* as Ah ni'vver see'd i' my boan (born) days.'

Deein-on [dee-in-aon], doing. 'Noo then! what is thâ *deein-on*? Ah warand mā thoo's i' sum sooot o' mischeef!'

Deft [deft], N. and W., adj. handy; clever; expert in work of any kind. 'He's a *deft* hand wiv a curry-cooam, or onnything at consahns a oss.'

Delve [dely], v. to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow. Early Eng. *delve*, to dig, or indent the earth.

Demnick [dem'ik], E. and N., the potato disease; v. to take the disease: only used in reference to the potato. 'Deeant let em stop onny lang-er i' grund, or they'll all *demnick*.' See **Dimmock**, W. (and E. occasionally). A corruption of epidemic.

Deng [deng], or **Ding** [ding], v. to throw anything passionately, or with violence.

Deng-it [deng-it], int. an expletive of rage, or annoyance: same as **Dang-it**.

Despad [des'pad], adv. very; desperately: 'He's *despad* bad,' he is very ill.

Dess-aboon-dess [des-ú-boo'n-des], N., in layers; row above row, as plates in a rack.

Dess-up [des-uop], N., v. to pile up, as in a measure, above the edge.

Dhrade [dhrae'd], N., p. t. of *dhread*.

Dhrag [dhraag], v. to incommode, or trouble by connection. An

- elder child will object to having a younger one *dhraggin* after it.
- Dhraggle** [dhraag'l], v. to trail: a word generally used in reference to trailing in the dirt.
- Dhraggle-tail** [dhraag'l-tael], a slovenly woman, who allows her dress to trail in the dirt.
- Dhrape-coo** [dhrae'p-koo], a milkless cow.
- Dhraught** [dhraaft], E. and W., a team of horses. 'Could yâ lend us a *dhraught* to fetch a leead o' gravel?'
- Dhraught-oss** [dhraaft-aos], a cart-horse.
- Dhrave** [dhre'h'v], p. t. of to *drive*.
- Dhrawl** [dhrau'l], to speak with slow or prolonged utterance.
- Dhree** [dhree'], adj. dreary; tedious; wearisome.
- Dhreedaden** [dhri'h'dn], p. p. of to *dread*.
- Dhreean** [dhri'h'n], N. and W.; **Dhreen**, E., a drain or canal cut for carrying off superfluous water, sometimes, as in that of Marfleet, attaining the size of a river.
- Dhreean**, N., to speak drawlingly.
- Dhreeap** [dhri'h'p], N. and W.; **Dhreep**, E., v. to drip.
- Dhreeapin-wet** [dhri'h'pin-wet], N. and W., saturated or dripping with water.
- Dhreep'd** [dhree'pt], E., wet through. 'Ah's fair *dhreep'd*.'
- Dhribs - an - dhrabs** [dhribz-un-dhraabz], W., in small quantities; in driblets. 'Ah gets it sartanly, but nobbut bî *dhribs an dhrabs*.' See **Nibs and Nabs**.
- Dhrink**, [dhringk], intoxicating liquor.
- Dhrink**, v. to indulge in intoxicating liquor. 'Ah've heea'd (heard) say at he's gin tî *dhrink*.'
- Dhrissin** [dhri'sin], a dressing, *i. e.* a flogging. 'Ah'll gî' thâ a good *dhrissin*, if thoo dis that ageean.'
- Dhrite** [dhrey't], v. to speak hesitatingly or slowly, with a peculiar squeaking accent, slightly different from *dhrawlin*. 'Deeant *dhrawl an dhrite* seeah,' is said to children.
- Dhrivin-bands** [dhraay'vin-baan-dz], sb. pl. the long reins used by a ploughman for guiding his horses.
- Dhroll-on** [dhrael-aon'], v. to drawl on; to delay, or procrastinate; to do anything perfunctorily. 'Them lawyer chaps 'll *dhroll-on* till they get all brass' (the money involved in a law-suit) 'thersens.'
- Dhroond** [dhroo'nd], v. to drown; p. t. *dhroonded*.
- Dhroond-it** [dhroo'nd-it], to spoil liquor by putting in too much water.
- Dhroond-minler** [dhroo'nd-min-lur'], drown miller, *i. e.* to put too much water into the flour when making bread.
- Dhrop-it** [dhraop-it], v. imp. cease; discontinue. A term generally used by one person to another who is annoying him or doing something wrong.
- Dhrop o' - dhrink** [dhraop-u-dhringk], a person slightly intoxicated is said to have had a *dhrop-o'-dhrink*.
- Dhrop-on** [dhraop-aon], v. to upbraid, reproach, or censure, suddenly and at once. 'Ah let him gan on an say all he had to say, and then Ah *dhrop't on* him and tell'd him what Ah thowt aboot him.' Also, to meet accidentally. 'Ah *dhroopt on* him as he was tonnin corner o' leean.'
- Dhroppy** [dhraop'i], adj. rainy, showery.

Dhrovven [dhraov'n], p. p. of to *drive*.

Dhrowty [dhraow-ti], lacking rain; parched, used in reference to the weather. 'Seeseason's been si *dhrowty* that we've hardlins gettin fother eneeaf for beecas' (food enough for the cattle). Also, E. and W., subject to draughts or currents of air.

Dhrunken [dhruong'kn], p. p. of to *drink*.

Dhruv [dhruov], N. and W., p. t. of to *drive*.

Dhry [dhraa'y], adj. and adv. thirsty. 'Ah's as *dry* as a chip.'

Dhry; a cow when she ceases to yield milk is said to be *dhry*.

Dhry-job [dhraa'y-jaob], thirst-inducing labour. Also, work done for a person who 'stands' no beer. 'It's nobbut a *dhry-job* waakin for oor paason, Ah can tell yà: you niver see a dhrop of owt bud what he hez hissen.'

Dicksenary [dik'suner'i], a dictionary. A woman desiring to speak politely to the schoolmaster, and thinking *Dick* too familiar, asked if it waan't time Tom was put in *Richard Snarry*.

Didher [didh'ur'], E. and W., v. to vibrate; to tremble; to shake with cold.

Didherment [didh'u'ment], E. and W., a fit of tremulousness.

Didhery [didh'ur'i], E. and W., adj. tremulous; unstable; vibratory.

Differ [dif'ur'], E., v. to quarrel; N. and W., to dispute with slight acerbity of language.

Different-fre-bi [dif'runt-fre-bi], E. and N., different from. 'Mah ribbind's (ribbon) *different-fre-bi* thahn.'

Differin-bout [dif'ur'in-boo't], a quarrel.

Dig [dig], a mattock; a navvy's pick.

Dig, v. to turn up or loosen the earth with a pick. Digging with a spade is termed *Gravin*.

Dig-intiv [dig-in-tiv], v. to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy. '*Dig-intiv* it, lads, and you'll seean get it deean.'

Dike [dey'k], a ditch. In N., a pond.

Diker [dey'kur'], N. and W., a farm-labourer whose chief occupation is digging ditches, and who is confined to one locality, or farm. Bankers, a more robust and muscular class of men, are diggers of drains, and go anywhere where drains are required to be cut. From this class has sprung the modern navvy.

Dikin-beeats [dey kin-bi'h'ts], sb. pl. stout leather boots, reaching up the thigh, and waterproof; used for wading in the water and mud when diking.

Dill [dil], v. to assuage pain.

Diller [dil'ur'], a schoolboy, dull and stupid at learning.

'*Diller* a dollar,

A ten o'clock scholar,

What maks yě cum se soon?

You us'd tī cum at ten o'clock,

Bud neo you cum at noon.'

School-boy rhyme addressed to one who is late at school.

Dilly-dally [dil-i-daal'i], v. to procrastinate; to work lazily or carelessly; to expend more time than is necessary on a job.

Dimmock [dim'uk], W., the potato-disease. See **Demnick**, E. and N.

Ding [ding], v. to reiterate an assertion or argument so as to force it into the understanding of a person of dull comprehension.

'Ah was a lang time afoor Ah could mak him undherstand it, bud at last Ah *ding'd* it intiv him.'

Ding [ding]. See **Deng**.

Ding-oot [ding-oot], E., to extinguish a fire, or light. 'Kettle's tumbld ower and *ding'd* fire oot.'

Dip [dip], gravy or sauce, in which bread, &c., is dipped at each mouthful. A common dish for dinner is a large suet-dumpling called a *dippy-dumpling*, in which a hole is cut and filled with a mixture of treacle and melted-butter, in which all round the table dip their pieces of dumpling. 'Dip an hot keeaks' is a favourite dish for breakfast. In this case, however, the dip is invariably gravy of some kind.

Dippers [dip'uz], a slang name for the sect of Baptists.

Disghist [disjist], v. to digest, N. *disgest*.

Disgenerate [dis'jin'ur'aet], v. to degenerate.

Dish o' tea [dish-u-tee], a cup of tea.

Dismals [diz'mulz], despondency; a fit of depression of spirits.

Disn't [diz'nt], does not.

Div [div], v. to do. This form is only made use of in the 1st per. sing. 'What *div* Ah know about it?' The 2nd and 3rd per. sing. are *Diz*, and the three persons plural *Dɜ*.

Divvel [div'l], the devil.

Diz [diz], v. does. See **Div**.

Dizzy [diz'i], adj. giddy; vertiginous; infatuated.

Dizzy-heeaded-feeal [diz-i-i'h'did-fi'h'l], a blundering, infatuated fool, who stumbles almost unconsciously into peril.

D'liryum-thrimlins [dlir'·yum-thrim·linz], delirium-tremens—

the maddening effects of drunkenness. In N. *Blue Divvels*.

Dock [daok], v. to clip the unclean wool from the hinder part of a sheep.

Docken [daok'n], E. and W.; **Dockin**, N., the common dock-weed.

Dockins [daok'inz], the clippings of besmeared wool from a sheep.

Dodge-on [daoj-aon], N. and E., v. to go along, making the best of an affliction. A person to whom has happened an accident or who has suffered a pecuniary loss will say, 'Hëy! it a bad job, but Ah mun *dodge-on* somehow or other.'

Dodher [daodh'ur], v. to shiver with cold, or to walk falteringly with old age. 'It's plaguy cawd! Ah's all of a *dodher*.' Thoresby, the Leeds Antiquary, in his Diary, complains of having 'a quivering and *dothering* in his body.' It is also frequently used contemptuously, as, 'Thoo *dodherin* awd thing.'

Doff [daof], v. to do off; to put off clothing.

Dog-chowp [daog-chawp], N. and W., the hip of the rose. See **Dog-job**.

Dog-daisy [daog-dae'zi], the common field-daisy.

Dog'd-oot [daogd-oot], E. and N., synonymous with **Dog-tired**.

Dog-job [daog-jaob], E., same as **Dog-chowp**.

Dog-knawper [daog-nau'pur], W., the beadle of a church: so called from one of his duties—that of driving stray dogs out of the church during service-time.

Dog-lowp [daog-laowp], N., a narrow space left between two contiguous houses, to allow for eaves-droppings.

Dog-oot-ov, N., to obtain by persistent importunity. 'He didn't want tî gi mǎ't, bud Ah *dog'd it oot'n him.*'

Dog-tired [daog-tey'ud], excessively fatigued; worn out with walking or labour. 'Ah sall sleep weel tî neet, for Ah's *dog-tired.*'

Doit [daoy't], N. and W., anything diminutive; a pigmy; used generally duplicatively for the sake of emphasis, a common mode in Holderness, as, 'What a laattle (little) *doit* of a fella he is.'

Doited [daoy'tid], N. and W., pp. demented; imbecile. 'He must be *doited* te gan on seeah.'

Doity [daoy'ti], N. and W., a simpleton. 'What a *doity* thoo must be tî let him get thî brass (money) fre thǎ i' that way.'

Dolly-tub [daol'i-tuob], a barrel-shaped machine for washing clothes which are stirred about with a pronged-instrument, called a *dolly-stick*.

Don [daon], v. to *do on* clothing; i. e. to dress.

Donnat [daon'ut], N., a do-naught; an idle, worthless woman.

Doo [doo'], N. and W., a dove.

Doovan, [duo'h'vn], N., a short, light sleep.

Doon [doo'n], E., on the road to. 'Let's gan *doon* Pathrington'—Let us go on the Patrington-road. The same expression is used even if the road is up-hill. Also, N. and W. as well, in the neighbourhood of, as, 'He lives *doon* Hornsea way.'

Doon-ÿ-mooth [doo'n-i-moo'th], pp. dispirited; lamenting over a misfortune.

Doose [doo's], v. to saturate, or drench with water. This word is sometimes pronounced **Dowse** [daow's].

Doothrup [doo'thrup], Douthorpe, a Holderness village.

Dos [doo'z], N., doings; actions; dealings. 'Let's hǎ fair *dos* (dealings) an then we sal get on.'

Doss [daos], E. and N., v. to shake out (hay or straw). See **Doz**, N.

Dot [daot], dirt. 'The's nowt outside bud wet and *dot*' (rain and mud).

Dotty [daot'i], adj. dirty; also mean; dishonourable; paltry. 'It was a *dotty* thrick on him tî cheeat a poor widdǎ i' that way, bud he's a *dotty* fella altegether.'

Double-keek [duob'l-ki'h'k, or kaek], a cake made of two layers of pastry with currants or jam between.

Douled [daowld], N., flat or stale, as applied to malt-liquors, &c.

Dow [daow], N. and E., v. to succeed in business; to dwell. 'He nivver seem'd te *dow* i' that shop.' 'He neeather dees nor *dows*' is a variation of the meaning, i. e. he neither dies nor recovers, but remains in the same state of illness.

Dowled [daowld], E., pp. exhausted by exertion; fatigued; tired out. See **Dawl**.

Dowly [daow'li], adj. dispirited; dismal; downcast; also lonely, with reference to a place. 'Ah'd a *dowly* time on't when Ah was se badly' (ill). 'It's a varry *dowly* spot wheear he lives.'

Down-dinner [daow'n-din'ur], N., a mid-day meal in the field.

Dows-fo'-nowt [daowz-fu-nowt], N. 'That (argument or assertion) *dows-fo'-nowt*,' i. e. is worthless, inapplicable, or not to the point.

Dowther [daow'thur], a daughter. 'Laban answered to him, my

- dowytters* and son.'—*Wycliffe's Bible*.
- Doz** [daoʒ], N., v. to shake out of the ear (of corn) by reason of over-ripeness. 'Hauſ o' that wheeat 'll *doz* oot afoor we get it heeam.' See **Doss**, E.
- Dozzent** [daoʒ·nt], dare not. Used also as p. t.
- Dubbler** [duob·lur], N., a large dish.
- Duckey** [duok·i], a drink; a term used by or to a child.
- Duds** [duodʒ], sb. pl. clothes; apparel. Almost obsolete.
- Duffy** [duofi], N. and E., a simpton.
- Duggen** [duog·n], p. p. of to *dig*.
- Dulbart** [duol·but], E.; **Dulbat**, N.; **Dulbad**, W., a dunce; a boy *dull* at learning.
- Dull** [duol], adj. low-spirited; sad. Also, lonely; dreary; secluded. 'Ah felt varry *dull* efther he went away.' 'It's a varry *dull* spot wheear he's gone ti live.'
- Dumps**, I' the [duomps], cast down; disheartened; gloomy; depressed in spirit. In Shakespeare's time it appears to have had an opposite meaning, as in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act IV. sc. v.: 'O play me some *merry dump* to comfort me.'
- Dundher-heead** [duon·dhur·i·h'd], a blockhead.
- Dundher-knowl** [duon·dhu·naowl], the same as **Dundher-heead**.
- Easins** [ee·zinz], E.; **Easins**, N. and W., the eaves of a house; also, the legal right of rain dropping from the eaves.
- Ebb** [eb], N., v. to gather fish-bait: so termed on account of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing.
- Edge** [ej], a sharp appetite. 'Leeak hoo he digs inti pie; he's gotten a good *edge* on.'
- Edgy** [ej·i], adj. eager; anxious.
- Ee** [ee], the eye. Pl. *een* and *ees*. 'With two blered *eyen*.'—*Piers Plowman*, B. v. 191.
- Eeavil-ee** [i·h·vil·ee], N. and W., the evil eye cast by witches on persons or animals they desire to bewitch: the belief in which still lingers in Holderness.
- E'en** [ee·n], evening.
- Efther-a-bit** [ef·thur·u·bit], shortly; after a while. *Lit.* after a bit of time.
- Eftherclap** [ef·thutlaap], N. and W., ulterior consequences.
- Efther-cummers** [ef·thu·kuom·uz], E. and W., visitors; strangers.
- Efthermath** [ef·thu·maath], the second growth of grass.
- Egg-an-collop Munda** [eg·un·kaol·up·Muon·du], same as **Collop-Munda**.
- Eggin** [eg·in], inciting, persuading. 'Thoo taks a deecal o' *egg-in* to get tha started.'
- Egg-on** [eg·aon], to urge; incite; stimulate. A.S. *eggian*, to sharpen or instigate.
- Eh mon, or mun** [ae·mun], an exclamation precluding startling or pleasing news. '*Eh mon!* maister's gin mā a shillin to spend at fair.'
- Eldin** [el·din], E., fuel.
- Em** [um], pron. them. *Hem* is commonly used by Wyclif, Chaucer, &c.
- Enden** [en·dn], p. p. of to *end*.
- End-on** [end·aon], straightforward with speed. 'He was gan·nin alang *end-on*, helther skelther.'
- Eneef** [uni·h·f], adv. enough.

Eneef, adj. sufficiently cooked.

Enough [uneu-], same as **Eneef**.

Enthry [en'thri], N. and W., a porch or entrance to a house. A short *cul-de-sac*, lane, or alley, in a town.

Esh [esh], to flog. So termed from the twig of the ash, used for that purpose.

Even-doon [ee-vn-doo'n], quite; entirely. 'He's *even-doon* fond, is that lad.'

Ewt [iwt], N., p. p. of to *owe*.

Fä [fu], prep. for. 'Is that *fä* me?'

Fadge [faaj], N., a jog-trot; v. to trot gently. 'Decant canther, bud just *fadge*.' Also, to walk with difficulty through corpulency.

Faggot [faag'ut], a vile, disreputable, disagreeable woman is termed an awd *faggot*.

Fair [fe'h'r'], adv. completely; entirely. 'It *fair* becats me to know hoo they live.'

Fair-awney [fe'h'r'-au'ni], N., fair-play. 'Noo! neeah checatin; let's hē *fair awney*.'

Fairish [fe'h'r'ish], adv. moderately well in health. 'Hoo is thā? Oh! *fairish*.' Also, fairly advanced; making progress. 'Ah's gettin on *fairish* wi' job.'

Faldheral [faal'dhur'aal], a tawdry garment; a piece of worthless finery.

Faldheral, N., a falsehood.

Faldherals, women's frippery. 'Noo then, get thy *faldherals* on, an let's be off te mahket.'

Fallap [faal'up], v. to flap or blow about, as linen hanging to dry, on a windy day, or the sail of a ship in a storm.

Fan, or **Fand** [faan], p. t. of to *find*. 'It waan't lang afoor Ah *fan* meant (meaning) on't.'

Fancical [faan'sikl], adj. fanciful; capricious; whimsical.

Fanticsles [faan-tikulz], N. and W., sb. pl. freckles.

Far-aneef [faa'r'-uni'h'f], at a distance. 'Ah wish thoo'd been *far-aneef* and then thoo wadn't hē brokken that pitcher.'

Fare [faer'], v. to thrive; to subsist; to live upon. 'He'll *fare* vary weel o' that wage.'

Fash [faash], E., the long hair of a horse's legs. Also, adj. hairy. 'His legs is vary *fash*.'

Fash, E., v. to strive eagerly; to take trouble in the execution of anything. 'Decant *fash* thysen about it.'

Fassans-tuesdä [faas'unz-teu-zdu], N., Shrove-Tuesday.

Fasten [faas'n], p. p. of to *fast*.

Fat-heead [faat-i'h'd], N. and W.; [faat-ee'd], E., a stupid dolt.

Fat-hen [faat-en'], goose-grass (*chenopodium*).

Faud [fau'd], a fold for cattle.

Faud-gaath [fau'd-gaa'ath], the fold-yard of a farmstead; an enclosed straw-yard where cattle are folded in winter.

Fauf [fau'f], N. and E., fallow-land; nearly obsolete in E. Holderness.

Fause [fau's], E., adj. proud; vain; boastful. 'Ah'sthink you'r fine and *fause* noo you've gotten a gran'son.' This word is never used in N. or E. in the sense of 'false,' or 'cunning,' as given by Ray.

Faut [fau't], a fault.

Fauther [fau'thur'], E., v. to dress barley. 'She' (a machine) 'both windhers (winnows) an *fauthers* it.'

Fayther [fe'h'dhur], father.

'*Faytherless* and murtherless;
born wi'-oot a skin.

Spak when it com intī wold,
bud niver *spak* sin.'

Holderness Conundrum.

Feeacen [fi'h'sn], p. p. of to *face*.

Feeahd [fi'h'd], afraid. See
Flaid.

Feeallie [fi'h'li], E. and W., a
kind or patronizing way of ad-
dressing an imbecile person.
'What hez thā fun noo, *feeallie*,
at thoo's pickin up?'

Feeast [fi'h'st], N., a festered or
suppurated wound or sore.

Feeat-ball [fi'h't-bau'l], the game
of foot-ball. It was formerly
customary at Beverley to have a
great game, on the Freeman's
pasture of Westwood, on the
Sunday preceding the races, to
which came the farm-lads for
miles round. About 50 years
ago the magistrates determined
to put down this desecration of
the Sabbath, and issued notices
forbidding the sport, at the same
time swearing in a large body of
special constables; nevertheless
the foot-ballers assembled as
usual, only in greater numbers,
and the ball was thrown on the
turf, when a general fight took
place between them and the con-
stables, resulting eventually in
the victory of the latter, and
since then the Sunday football
playing has not been repeated.

Feeat-fooak [fi'h't-fuo'h'k], pe-
destrians.

Feeat-it [fi'h't-it], to go on foot;
to walk. 'Ah went tī Hedon
last Sunda, an *feeated-it* all way
there an back.'

Feeden [fee'dn], p. p. of to *feed*.

Feedin [fee'din], adj. nourishing.
'Whotmecal's (oatmeal's) a varry
feedin thing.'

Feelen [fee'lu], p. p. of to *feel*.

Felfer [fel'fur'], the fieldfare.

Fell [fel], N. and E., a knock-
down blow. 'If thoo disn't 'mind
(take care) Ah sal be givin thā
a *fell* inoo' (soon).

Felve [felv], one of the curved
pieces of wood forming the rim
of a wheel; a fellow.

Fend [fend], energy or persever-
ance in making a livelihood. 'He
disn't seem to mak a bit o' *fend*,'—
he does not appear to make any
effort to succeed.

Fend, v. to procure sustenance.
'Ah *fends* fo' mysen,'—I get my
own living, or maintain myself.

Fendable [fen'duobl], adj. in-
dustrious; able to make a living;
apt in contriving.

Fend-off [fend-aof], v. to parry;
to ward off; to guard against;
to avert.

Fest [fest] hiring or earnest-
money, given to make *fast*, or
ratify an engagement. A.S.
fæstnian, to fasten. Dan. *fæste*-
penge, the *festing*-penny.

Fetch [fech'], to *fetch* in respira-
tion is to breathe with difficulty.

Fetch, v. to give or deliver (a
blow). 'Ah *fetch'd* him a crack
owad heead an that sattl'd him.'

Fettle [fet'l], E. and W., con-
dition. 'Jack's gannin tī run a
race wi' Bob next Sunda; an he
seems to be i good *fettle* fo't.'
See **Fittle**.

Fettle, v. (1) to prepare; to ar-
range; to make fit; to put in
order. Identical with the Ameri-
can word—to fix. 'Machine's
geean wrang an gotten oot of
odher, but Ah'll seean *fettle* it.'

'Yett neither Robin Hood nor
Sir Guy,

Them *fettled* to flye away.'

*Ballad of Robin Hood and Sir
Guy of Gisborn.*

(2) to finish or complete a thing. 'Ah mud (might) as weel *fettle* it off and bë deean wiv it.' (3) to conquer in a fight, or argument. 'We had a set-to and Ah seean *fettl'd* him off.' (4) E., to settle, or put an end to ill-feeling. 'Ah'll bring thä a fairin an that'll *fettle* thä.'

Few [feu; fiw], adj. a small quantity, as, 'a *few* broth;' 'a *few* porridge;' 'a good *few*,' a considerable, indeterminate quantity.

Fey [fey], v. to winnow the chaff from the grain.

Feyn-an-glad [fey'n-un-dlaad], exceedingly pleased. In N. and E. *fine*, or *fahn*.

Fezzle-on [fez'l-aon], N., v. to fall to with a good will. 'Ah was varry hungry, an Ah *fezzled-on* at yance.'

Fezzon-on [fez'n-aon], E. and N., almost identical with **Fezzle-on** (N.). Also, to snatch at; to attack boldly. 'That's a shaap leekin dog thoo's gotten; wad he *fezzon-on* a rat?' *Lit.* fasten on.

Fick [fik], a kicking or convulsive motion of the leg in dying. 'He just gä three *ficks* and then dee'd' (died).

Fick, v. to kick impotently in a struggle with a superior power. 'Ah'll *fick* whahl Ah dee afoor Ah let him get it fre mä.'

Fidge [fij], N. and W., v. to move about restlessly, uneasily; to become excited by irritation; to fidget. 'Can't thä sit still an not *fidge* about i' that way?'

Fidge-fadge [fij-faj], a slow, easy pace in walking or riding; v. to go along dilatorily, or sluggishly; something between running and walking.

Figger [fig'ur'], the appearance presented by a person tawdrily dressed, or in bad taste, or disfigured by accident. 'What a *figger* thoo is wi thy black ee and that clout tied aboot thy heead!' Also, E., a tiresome child. 'Thoo lahtle *figger*, thoo! let cat aleean and deean pull her tail, or she'll scrat thä.'

File [faayl], 'a deep awd *file*,'—one who attains his ends by cunning or shrewdness.

Fill-dyke [fil-dey'k], the month of February.

'February, *fill-dyke*;
Fill with either black or white.
March muck it oot
With a besom and a clout.'

Fillen [fil'n], p. p. of to *fill*.

Fine [faay'n], adj. as adv. very; exceedingly. 'Ah's *fine* an hung-ry,' E. 'He's *fine* an fause ower his new oss,—he's very proud of his new horse.

Fine-ti-deeah [faay'n-ti-di'h], excitement; uproar; rejoicings; explosions of wrath or anger. 'Ther was a *fine-ti-deeah* (do) when they com whom (home) fre their weddin thrip.' 'Thoo hez deean it noo: let all yal run oot o' barrel; weean ther be *fine te-deeah* when thy fayther comes yam.'

Fing-er-an-toes [fing'ur-un-tuo'h'z], a disease in turnips in which the bulb grows forked in shape. Spencer, the entomologist of Hull, in 1812, published 'Observations on the Disease in Turnips, termed in Holderness *Fingers and Toes*.'

Finnik [fin'ik], E. and W.; **Fin-nock**, N., v. to trifle or dawdle about a job; to execute work in a fastidious manner, wasting time over minute and unnecessary details.

- Fire-eldin** [fey'ur'-el'din], N., wood used for lighting fires.
- Fire-fang'd** [fey'u-faangd], N. and W., spoilt in cooking, as by the gravy getting burnt, or by a piece of wood being left in the oven which imparts a scorched or *fiery* flavour to the food.
- Fit** [fit], adj. ready; completed. 'Is thā *fit*?—are you dressed and prepared for going? 'Is taties *fit*?—are the potatoes ready or sufficiently cooked?'
- Fit**, v. to suit; to satisfy; to be sufficient for. 'That'll just *fit* Tom,'—that will be precisely what Tom requires.
- Fittle** [fit'l], N. and E., v. same as **Fettle**.
- Fiz-gig** [fiz-gig], a female, who although not disreputable or immoral, has some objectionable peculiarities, such as tale-bearing, gossiping, accompanied by scandal, &c. 'Oh hor! Ah wadn't beleev a wod sike an awd *fiz-gig* as that says.'
- Fiz-gig**, E. and N., v. to do anything in a slow, tedious, or unskilful manner.
- Flacker** [flaak'ur'], a flutter; a rustle as of birds' wings.
- Flacker** v. to flutter. 'Ther was a lot o' bods altegaither, an didn't they *flacker*, mun, when Ah let gun off amang em?'
- Flacket** [flaak'it], a small cask-shaped vessel for holding beer, and carried slung over the shoulder, for use in the harvest-field, &c.
- Flags** [flaagz], sb. pl. the flagstone, side-pavements of a street.
- Fla-krake** [flae-kre'h'k], a scarecrow. Norse, *kráka*, a crow. Icel. *flæja*, to put to flight.
- Flam** [flaam], E. and W., a cheat; a subterfuge; a shift; a shuffling pretext. Also, cajolery; flattery.
- Flam**, N. and E., a broad-brimmed hat. 'Sun's sī parlus hot, Ah'll put mī *flam* on.'
- Flammock** [flaam'uk], E. and W., v. to go in a rough, untidy, or slovenly manner. 'Ah deean't know hoo thoo hez brass (daring) to gan *flammockin* aboot seeah.'
- Flang** [flaang], p. t. of to *fling*.
- Flange** [flaan'zh], E., the brim of a hat.
- Flannin** [flaan'in], flannel.
- Flap** [flaap], v. to close or shut with violence. 'Shut deear or it'll *flap* teea, ther's sike a wind.' 'Gan an fassen back shuth-ers, they're *fluppín* aboot like onnything.'
- Flat** [flaat], E., a flat-iron for ironing linen. 'Put us a *flat* ŷ fire.'
- Flay** [flae'], to frighten; to make afraid.
'And assayles men night and day
With the left hand them to *flay*.'
l. 1267, Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*.
- Flay'd** [fle'h'd, flae'd], adj. afraid; representing a less degree of fear than terror. In the West Riding they have the expressive word *flay*-some, fearful.
- Fleck't** [flekt], adj. mottled; dappled.
- Flee** [flee'], a fly.
- Flee**, v. to fly.
- Fleer** [fli'h'r'], v. to knock down on the floor. 'If thoo says that ageean Ah'll *fleer* thā.'
- Fleer**, W., v. to deride; to mock. In N. and W., to defeat in an argument.
- Fleety** [flee'ti], or **Flighty** [fley-ti], adj. slightly deranged in intellect. 'Oh, Bob! he's a bit *fleety*; you mooant tak onny nooatice o' what he says.'

Flick [flik], a flitch (of bacon).

'Sometimes a bacon *fllick*,
That is three inches thick.'

Skelton's *Colin Clout*.

Flig'd [figd], pret. fledged.

Flig'd-an-flown [figd-un-flaown], an expression made use of to imply the flight from the nest of young birds. Also, figuratively, of one who has absconded.

Flighty. See **Fleety**.

Fling [fling], v. to throw off.

'Can thā sit *fling*? ' i. e. Can you retain your seat when thrown from your horse? is asked of a young horseman when learning to ride. A sample of Holderness humour.

Fling. 'He mun tak his *fling*' is said of one who rejects the advice of his friends, and persists in an evil course of life.

Fling, E., adj. perpendicularly parallel. 'Why this yat-pōst isn't *fling* wī t'other.'

Flip [flip], impertinence. 'Give us neean o' thī *flip*, or thoo'll be all waas fo't.'

Flipe [fley'p], the brim of a hat.

Flit [flit], v. to pass away; to remove from one house to another. Dan. *flytte*, to change the place of dwelling.

Flite [fley't], E. and W., to scold, or reprimand. A.S. *flitan*, to contend.

Fluff [fluof], light, feathery, or downy particles.

Fluke [floo'k], a species of potato.

Flummaty-gumtion [fluom'uti-guom'p'shun], an agitated state of mind; also, a violent perspiration.

Flummox [fluom'uks], v. to overcome; to defeat in an argument; to confound, or perplex an antagonist. 'He bother'd mā a lang while wīv his crack-jaw

wods, bud at last Ah *flummox'd* him wī plain sthrait-forrad Yōrk-shur.'

Flummox'd, p. p. of to *flummox*, to be reduced to a state of perplexity. 'He gat mā pinn'd iv a corner, wiv his hand o' mī weeasan, ommost thropplin mā, an Ah was *flummox'd* to knaw what te deeah, when Ah up wī my knee an gav him sike a brod iv his guts as knock't all wind oot on him, an seeah Ah *flummox'd* him.'

Flungen [fluong'u'n], p. p. of to *fling*.

Flush [fluosh], adj. opulent; abundant in money. 'Ah deean't knaw wheear his money cums fra, bud he seems varry *flush*.'

Flusthad [fluos'thud], pp. agitated; excited; hurried; heated with passion. 'Deeant *flusther* thysen seeah;' otherwise, 'Deeant put thysen i' sike a *flusther*.'

Flusther [fluos'thur]; **Flusthration** [fluos'thrae'shun], a flutter; a perplexity; an excited state of mind.

Fly-by-sky [flaay-bi-skaay], E., a giddy, thoughtless, unstable female; also, an over-dressed woman.

Fog [faog], autumn-grown grass, after the hay-harvest.

Foggy, or **Foggy-fost** [faogi-faost], N. and W., the first innings in a game.

Fogo [faug'gau], N. and W., an unpleasant smell; a stench. 'To kick up a *fogo*' is to raise an offensive odour. The Sussex word *hogo* has the same meaning.

Foist [faoyst]; **Foisty** [faoy'sti], adj. musty; stale.

Fond [faond], adj. foolish; silly; idiotic in a lesser degree. Harmless idiots are called '*Fond* Jack, *Fond* Jim,' &c. 'As *fond* as a besom,' and 'as *fond* as a yat,'

are common Holderness similes. 'A rod in a *fonde* (foolish) man's hand.'—Ascham's *Scholemaster*. 'Fonde and filthy talk.'—*Ib*.

Fond-brassant [faond-braaz'nt], adj. and adv. brazen-faced; impudent; lacking the sense of shame, accompanied by shallowness of brain. 'Smith lad, d'ye meean? he's reeal *fond-brassant*; he's sham'd o' nowt, and he's a feal inti bahgan.'

Fondness [faond'nus], foolishness.

Fond-pleeaf [faond-pli'h'f], N. and W. On Plough-Monday, farming lads, fantastically dressed, one as a pantomime-clown, another in female garb, called *Besom-Bet*, go round the towns and villages, dragging along a plough, from which the plough-share has been removed, stopping occasionally to perform a rude morrice-dance round their implement of labour, the clown exhibiting uncouth antics and uttering rustic jokes, when the inhabitants say, 'Here's *fond-pleeaf* cum,' and give them halfpence, which is spent in a carouse in the evening. See **Plouc-lads**.

Fondy [faon'di], a simpleton. 'Noo then, *fondy*, keep thi rattle-thrap cart o' reet side o' rooad.'

Fondy, W. and E., a good-natured, kind, almost affectionate appellation, when addressing a harmless, half-witted person.

Fooace-put [fuoh's-puot], a compulsion; an urgent exigency; an inevitable necessity. 'Hoo is it 'at he com to wed a lass like hor? Why it seeams it was a *fooace-put*; there was summat i' back-grund, bud Ah deean't know what it was.'

Fooakest [fuoh'h'kest], v. to predict or foretell. Used chiefly in reference to coming weather.

Also, to make provision beforehand.

Fooal-feeat [fuoh'l-fi'h't], the herb colt's-foot (*tussilago*), *lit.* foal-foot.

Foocamad [fuoh'mud], a pole-cat. Mid. Eng. *foumart*.

Foosk [fuoh'ks], sb. pl. folks; the members of a household, as distinguished from people generally. 'It's oor *foosks*' weshin day, at yam (home) to-day, seeah Ah's tonn'd oot o' deears, te be oot o' way.'

Foondhad [foondhud], N., pp. dying of cold. 'Let's cum ti feyr; Ah's ommost *foondhad*.'

Foondher [foondhur], N., v. to freeze; to perish with cold. Gaelic, *funntain*, excessive cold.—MacLeod's *Gaelic Dict.*

Foor-eldhers [fuoh'r-elldhuz], sb. pl. ancestors.

Foor-end [fuoh'r-end], the spring-time or fore-end of the year; also, the fore-part of anything.

Foot [fuot], a measure of length, both sing. and pl. 'That three (tree), Ah sud say, was fotty (40) *foot* high.'

Forkin-robin [faor'kin-raob'in], an earwig.

Forrage [faor'ij], v. to make diligent search; to investigate thoroughly. 'Ah'll *forrage* it oot an get ti boddom on't.'

Fo' saatan [fu-saa'tn], adv. for certain; assuredly; with positive knowledge. 'Ah think seeah, bud Ah deean't know *fo' saatan*.'

Fo'seeak [fusi'h'k], v. to forsake.

Fost-end [faost-end], the beginning.

Fother [faodhur'], fodder; cattle food.

Fother-up [faodhur'-uop], v. to place food for horses or cattle in

the stable-racks the last thing at night.

Fotnit [faot'nit]; **Fotnith** [faot'nith], a fortnight.

Foughten [faow'tn], p. p. of to *fight*.

Fowt [faow't], a fool.

Fowt, p. t. of to *fight*.

Foxy [faoksi], adv. having an offensive smell like a fox.

Foy [faoy], N., the act of rendering assistance, in taking charge of a vessel in distress.

Fra [fre], prep. from. Only used in this form terminally. 'Whareso I be, whareso I sytt, whatso I doo, the mynd of the Sauoyre of the name of Ihesu departis noghte *fra* my mynde.'—Rich. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 2. See **Frev** and **Fre**.

Frail [fre'h'l], E. and N., a flail.

Frame [fre'h'm], v. to arrange the mode of doing anything; to display capability of execution. 'Dis thā think he'll manish it? Ah deean't know, mebbey he will; he *frames* weel eneeaf.'

Framen [fre'h'mu'n], p. p. of to *frame*.

Frammation [fre'h'mae'shun], E. and N., contrivance; design; plan; device.

Fraze [frae'z], p. t. of to *freeze*.

Fre [fre], prep. from. See **Frev**.

Freten'd [free'tu'nd], adv. afraid; frightened.

Fresh [fresh], adj. half tipsy. 'He waant reglar dhrunk, bud just *fresh*.'

Fresh-wather [fresh-waath'ur'], spring- as distinguished from rain-water.

Fre-ther [frethur'], N. and W., adv. from there, or that place. 'A Bollicton (Burlington) chap, is he? Ah thowt he com *fre-ther*.'

Frev [frev], prep. from. Used before vowels only; as *fre* is before consonants, and *fra* at the end of a sentence.

Fridge [fri:j], v. to chafe; to ex-coriate; to wear by friction.

Frigary [frig'ur'i], N., a whim; caprice, or fit of ill-temper. 'Mind what you're aboot, lads; maysther's iv yan o' his *frigaries* te-day.'

Friggle [frig'l], N. and W., v. to do anything in a niggling, slow, or awkward way.

Froff [fraof], froth. 'Noo Ah'll stan' a pint o' yall (ale) fo' thā, as thoo's deean that job weel, an Ah'll just tak *froff* off fo' thā,' said one who had employed another on some work, and in drinking left about a third of the liquor at the bottom of the pot.

Frooange [froo'unzh], N., a stroll, or ramble; v. to stroll, or make an excursion.

Froozy [froo'zi], adj. a term applied to a fat, slovenly, and dirty woman.

Frozen [frazo'z'n], pp. frozen.

Frumlin [fruum'lin], adj. unhandy. 'He's nobbot a *frumlin* hand.'

Frummaty [fruum'uti], a preparation of wheat, which is 'cree'd' in the oven, boiled in milk and spiced, and eaten on Christmas eve; also, in E., on New Year's eve.

Frummaty-sweat [fruum'uti-swih't], a state of fear, trepidation, anxiety, apprehension, or dread. 'He's let hoss stummle, an she's brokken her knees, an he's in a reglar *frummaty-sweat* aboot what maisther'll say when he knows.'

Frummle [fruum'l], v. to work without aptitude.

- Frummle**, v. to crease a smooth surface; to crush up, as a sheet of paper in the hand.
- Frummlement** [fruon'l-ment], a confused mass; a conglomeration.
- Fry** [fraa'y], the viscera of a pig, or other animal, generally cooked in a frying-pan. A favourite dish in Holderness.
- Fuff** [fuof], N. and E., the noise caused by the sudden escape of air from a barrel of fermented liquor.
- Fuff**, N. and E., v. to make the sound of escaping air.
- Fuffy** [fuof'i], N. and E., adj. light; puffed up. See **Nuggy**.
- Full-as-a-tick** [fuol-uz-u-tik], filled to repletion—referring to the stomach.
- Full-as-it-could-cram** [fuol-uz-it-kuod-craam], completely full.
- Full-bang** [fuol-baang], adv. headlong; with determined energy. 'Ah meead up mī mahnd tī deeah it, an then went at it *full-bang*.' See **Full-dhrive** and **Full-slap**.
- Full-dhrive** [fuol-dhraay'v], adv. same as **Full-bang**, but used more generally in reference to progression, walking, or riding.
- Fullock** [fuol'uk], violent energy; abrupt force; a sudden determined rush. 'Oss went at yat (gate) wiv a reglar *fullock*, an it brast (burst) reet off crewks.'
- Fullock**, v. to jerk; in the game of marbles, to dart the marble forward instead of impelling it by the knuckle.
- Full-pelt** [fuol-pelt], W., adv. at full speed. 'He started off *full-pelt*.'
- Full-slap** [fuol-slaap], adv. same as **Full-bang** and **Full-dhrive**.
- Full-sthritch** [fuol-sthrich], adv. at the utmost speed, that is, with the greatest *stretch* of limb.
- Full-tī-bung** [fuol-tu-buong], N. and W., pp. drunk; completely intoxicated.
- Fully**, v. to make plaits, or 'gathers.' 'Thoo's *fullyin* that goon body a deaal ower mich.'
- Fummle** [fuom'l], v. to do anything awkwardly; to attempt anything without the ability to execute it. 'Poor awd man! he's past waak; he cums intī shop bud can nobbot *fummle* aboot, wi'oot deein onny good.'
- Fun** [fuon]. v. to find: used in all persons of the past tense of the ind. mood, although *fun* is more generally employed in the past.
- Funkas** [fuong'kus], E., a donkey. In W. Holderness, *Bunkas* is occasionally used, but very rarely. See **Fuzzack**.
- Fur** [faor'], a furrow in a ploughed field.
- Fur**, W., adv. for. 'Hoo *fur* is't tī Awbruff?'—what distance is it to Aldborough?
- Furrer** [fur'ur], W.; **Farer**, N., adv. farther. 'Ah went *furrer* nor (than) he did.'
- Furrest** [fur'ist], N. and W., farthest.
- Fushan** [fuosh'n]; **Fustin**, N., *fustian*.
'Oh my awd *fushan* britches
They are worn oot o' stitches,
An they hing a danglin a doon-a.'
Holderness Song.
- In an inventory of the chattels of Sir Thos. Boynton of Barmston, Holderness, made in 1581, occurs: 'Item, a paire of *fuschan* blankets.'
- Fussy** [fuos'i], E. and W., adj. conceited; self-important. 'Did yā ivver i' y'r life see onnybody sī *fussy* as awd Giles aboot his new paintid waggon?'

- Fussy-bags** [fuos-i-baagz], an officious person; amischief-maker.
- Fusty** [fuos'ti], adj. musty; fetid; stale: generally applied to malt-liquors, or vessels containing them. Also, flour, when kept too long.
- Fuzzack** [fuoz'uk], a donkey. See **Funkas**.
- Fuzzy** [fuoz'i], adj. spongy; plastic; impressible.
- Gä** [gaa], v. p. t. of to give. 'He *gä* mä summut ti tak an it meead me weel.' Used only before consonants. See **Gav**.
- Gaath** [gaa'ath], a yard, or inclosure. As, *faud-gaath*, fold-yard; *staggath*, stack-yard, &c.; sometimes pronounced short, as in the latter illustration, but only in compound words.
- Gab** [gaab], N., saucy, impertinent talk.
- Gad** [gaad], N., as much corn as a large rake (a *sweethe-rake*) gathers at one dragging.
- Gaffer** [gaaf'ur], E., master, or superintendent of workmen. This word is scarcely known in W., but when used implies a venerable old man of a humble position in life. Qy. an abbreviation of grandfather.
- Gahin** [gaa'yn], pp. going. 'Ah's *gahin* yam.'
- Gain** [ge'h'n, gae'n], adj. and adv. handy. 'Gainest rooad's ower hill,' 'It's varry *gain* for deein owt o' that sooart.' See **Nighest**.
- Gain-hand** [gae'n-aand], adv. near by. We have also, *gainer-hand*, and *gainest-hand*.
- Gair** [ge'h'r], N. When a field is not rectangular, the piece left after ploughing the rectangle is termed a *gair*, or *gussit*. Icel. *geirr*, a spear, hence a pointed piece called a *gore* in Norfolk, from A.S. *gár*, a spear; cf. a *gore* in a dress—an insertion in the shape of an elongated triangle.
- Gallibauk** [gaal'ibauk], a transverse bar in the chimney, or over the fire-place, from which the 'reckons' and pothooks are suspended.
- Galli-handed** [gaal'i-aan'did], N., adj. left-handed.
- Gallimawfry** [gaal'imau'fri], N. and E., a gathering, or set of persons or things. Generally used in an unfavourable sense. 'Ah'll pack all *gallimawfry* on em off.' Also, foolish talk.
- Gallivantin** [gaal'ivaan'tin], pres. p. going about in the pursuit of pleasure or gaiety; gossiping.
- Galloway** [gaal'uwae], a pony.
- Gallowses** [gaal'us'iz], sb. pl. braces or suspenders. Sam Slick, in *The Attaché*, speaks of mending his *gallowses*.
- Galtherblash** [gaal'dhublaash], E., silly talk. See **Baldherdash**.
- Gam**, adv. plucky; energetic; combined with readiness of will. 'Is thä *gam* for gannin pooachin ti neet?'
- Game-paw** [ge'h'm-pau], E. and N., a lame leg.
- Gammy** [gaam'i], E. and N., grandmother.
- Gan** [gaan], v. to go. A.S. *gán* and *gangan*.
- Gangen** [gaang'un], p. p. of to go.
- Ganners** [gaan'uz], sb. pl. goers. 'Comers and *ganners*.'
- Gannins-on** [gaan'inz-aon], sb. pl. doings; acts. 'There's been some feyn *gannins-on* amang em.'
- Gan-wiv** [gaan-wiv], to pay addresses to, or go with one of the opposite sex in the way of courtship.
- Gapesawman** [gaepsau'mun],

E., a boisterous person; a noisy simpleton.

Gapesome [gi'h'psu'm], E., adj. inclined to yawn. 'Ah mun off tī bed, Ah feels varry *gapesome*.'

Garners [gaa'nuz], E., sb. pl. that part of the tower of a church from which the spire springs. In several churches in E. H. there is a narrow walking-space protected by a low parapet round the base of the spire.

Garnish [gaa'nish], W., a fee formerly paid by prisoners, on entering, to the gaoler, which seems to have been shared with the other prisoners.

'Then in com the gaoler and thus he did say,

"Noo, my lad, as thoo's munney, forthy *garnish* thou mun pay."

Holderness Song.

Garth. See **Gaath**.

Gaskins [gaas'kinz], N., sb. pl. the thighs of a horse.

Gate [ge'h't, gi'h't, gaet], (1) a way, or street. A.S. *geat*. In York, Beverley, Hull, &c., many of the streets are called *gates*, as Goodram-gate, in York—Guthrum's street. (2) A right of pasturage, either held as a free-man's right or by payment. (3) W., mode; method; way. 'Gang yer *gate*'—do as you please, or in your own way.

Gaufre-irons, a bivalved iron mould with long handles, in which *gaufres* are baked on the fire.

Gaufres [gau'furz], W., *lit.* wafers, cakes made of batter, with chevroned surface.

Gav, p. t. of to *give*. See **Gä**.

Gavel [gae'vl], W., an obsolete word, signifying tribute or rent, from A.S. *gefol*. A street in Beverley is called Toll-Gavel, where probably the town dues or passing tolls were received

Gavlac [gaäv'luk], E. and N., a crowbar.

Gawby [gau'bi], a simpleton.

Gawby, adj. foolish. 'She's varry *gawby*.'

Gawk [gau'k], N. and W., the core of an apple. See **Cawk** and **Crawk**.

Gawky [gau'ki], a stupid, awkward fellow. 'What is thā starin at noo, thoo greeat *gawky* ?'

Gawky, adj. awkward; stupid; uncouth; clownish.

Gawm [gau'm], E., sense; wit; tact. 'He hezn't a bit o' *gawm* aboot him.' This word has a meaning in E. precisely opposite to that in other portions of the district. See *infra*.

Gawm, N. and W., v. to stare vacantly. See **Gawve**.

Gawmin [gau'min], adj. staring; foolish.

Gawmless [gau'mlus], E., adj. without sense, or tact. 'He was that *gawmless* he let him hev it for a pund less 'n he gä fo't.'

Gawmy [gau'mi], a simpleton; In N., also, *Gomo*.

Gawp [gau'p], v. to stare about clownishly.

Gawsak [gau'suk], E., v. to gossip; to trifle. 'She's been *gawsakin* aboot all day.'

Gawshack [gau'shuk], E., a simpleton; also, a goshawk.

Gawvandhra [gau'vaan'dhru], N. and E., a staring simpleton. See **Gawvison**.

Gawve [gau'v], v. to stare vacantly or foolishly; to act in a blundering manner. 'Leeak hoo he *gawves* aboot.'

Gawvin [gau'vin], adj. blundering; staring.

Gawvison [gau'vis'u'n], a half-witted person; a gaping clown.

Gawvy [gau'vi], same as **Gaw-vison**.

Gear [gi'h'r'], E., v. to put the harness on a horse. 'It's aboot time we was off tî *gear*.'

Gearin [gi'h'rin], harness; also, the leather strap-work of a mill.

Gee [jee'], a word of command to a horse to turn to the right, as *hawve* is to the left.

Geean [gi'h'n], p. p. of to *go*.

Geeapsimon [gi'h'p-saay'mun], N. See **Gapesawman**.

Geeapy [gi'h'pi], adj. same as **Gapesome**.

Geeavle [gi'h'vl], N., a gable. In E. and W. *geeable*.

Geen [gee'n], E., pp. given. See **Gin**.

Gen [gen], v. (1) to fret; to repine peevishly. (2) to grin. 'Ah nivver heea'd sike a bayn te *gen* as that is.'

Gendher [jen'dhur'], the green matter floating on stagnant water in summer. See **Duckmeat**.

Gennin [gen'in], repining; crying; fretting.

Genny [gen'i], adj. peevish; fretful; and in the case of children, apt to cry for trifling troubles. 'He's as *genny* as a bear wiv a sore lug.'

Genny-gibs [gen'i-gibz], a murmuring, discontented, peevish person.

Ger [ger], v. get. Used when the next word begins with a vowel, as, '*Ger* oot,' said to a dog.

Ges [ges], grass. Also *Gress*.

Gether [gedh'ur'], v. (1) to gather; (2) to collect together sufficient corn for a sheaf, which is 'bound' by a person following. 'Mî fayther maws (mows), my muther

gethers, Ah maks bands, an oor Jack binds.'

Getherin [gedh'ur'in], (1) the operation of collecting corn into sheaves; (2) a church collection; (3) an ulcerous swelling.

Gethers [gedh'uz], the plaits of a woman's dress.

Getten [get'n], pp. got; begotten.

Gew-gaw [geu'gyaaw], a Jew's (jaw's) harp; sometimes called a mouth-organ.

Gheeast, Ghooast [gi'h'st, guo'h'st], a ghost.

Gî [gi], v. give. Used only before consonants.

Gib, Geb [gib, geb], the hooked end of a stick.

Gibby-stick [gib'i-stik], N. and E., a hooked stick.

Gif [gif], conj. if. '*Gif* they ass (ask) wheear Ah cum fra.'—*Holderness Song*.

Gift [gift], a white spot on a finger-nail, supposed to indicate a coming gift.

'A *gift* on the thumb is seer tî cum,

Bud yan (one) on the finger is seer tî linger.'

Holderness Proverb.

In E. H. the word *gift* is confined to the spots on the thumb, those on the fingers being called respectively, 'friend,' 'foe,' 'lover,' 'journey to go.'

Gilt [gilt], a young female pig that has not littered. A *spared gilt* is one that has been cut; an *open gilt*, one that has not been cut.

Gimmer [gim'ur'], an ewe lamb. *Gimmer-shearling*, one that has not been shorn. See **Tup**.

Gî-mooth [gi-moo'oth], v. imp. speak out; shout. 'Deean't be freeten'd, lad; *gi-mooth*!'

- Gipsey** [gip'si], N. and W., a spring of water, issuing from the earth with great force.
- Give-ageean** [giv-ugi'h'n]. Bread is said to *give-ageean* when it loses its pristine crispness, and becomes soft and moist.
- Give-ower** [giv-aow-h'r], v. imp. cease; desist.
- Gizen** [gaay-zn], E. and W., v. to leak.
- Glave** [gle'h'v], E.; **Glafe**, N., adj. smooth; slippery.
- Glazner** [glaz'nur'], a glazier.
- Glazzen** [glaz'n], v. to glaze.
- Gleeaves** [gli'h'vz], sb. pl. gloves.
- Gled** [gled], W., a kite. So called from its gliding motion in the air without apparent motion of the wings.
- Gleg** [gleg], E., a gadfly. See **Cleg**.
- Gleg**, a sly glance.
- Gleg**, v. to give a sidelong glance.
- Glent**, **Glint** [dlent, dlint], a glimpse. 'Ah just gat a *glent* on him.'
- Glib** [dlib], adj. and adv. easy; easily; freely. Used adverbially in the adjective form.
- Glim** [dlim], adj. feeble; dim; said of a light. A diminutive of *glimmer*. 'This canlle leet's varry *glim* to neet,' East H.
- Gloam** [gluo'h'm], N., v. to stare.
- Gloamin** [dluo'h'min], W., twilight; dusk. Not much used.
- Glooar** [dluo'h'r], v. to stare, or gaze intently, rudely, lasciviously, or frowningly.
- Glowpin** [dlaow'pin], W., adj. staring. Almost obsolete.
- Glumpy**, **Glum** [dluom'pi], adj. sullen; taciturn; out of temper.
- Gob** [gaob], the mouth. 'Shut thy *gob*,' 'Hod thy *gob*,' cease talking.
- Gobful** [gaob'fuol], a mouthful.
- Goblock** [gaob'luk], expectorated phlegm.
- Gobsticks** [gaob'stik], N. and E., sb. pl. wooden spoons used by farm-servants in drinking broth, &c. Possibly a corruption of *goup-stick*. See **Gowp**.
- Go-fell** [guo'h'-fel], W., an exclamation of pleased surprise. 'Go-fell! lass, thoo is feyn an smart.'
- Goggie** [gaog'i]; **Awd Goggie**, W., a hobgoblin who haunts woods and orchards, and is made use of as a protector of the fruit, children being told that if they go near such a tree 'Awd *Goggie* is seer to get em.'
- Goldey** [gaowl'di], a goldfinch; a yellow-hammer.
- Gollock** [gaol'uk], W.; **Gollin** [gaol'in], and **Gollop** [gaol'up], N.; **Golly** [gaol'i], E., an unfledged bird; generally called a 'bare *gollock*,' &c.
- Gomeril** [gom'ur'il], W., a witless person.
- Gomo** [gau'mau], N., a simpleton.
- Gooak** [guo'h'k], the core of an apple or pear. See **Cawk** and **Crawk**.
- Gooal** [guo'h'l'], a sudden gust of wind.
- Gooal**, E. and W., v. to blow suddenly and boisterously; to howl. Applied only to the wind.
- Gooave** [guo'h'v], N. and W., v. to stare about vacantly. Also, N., to do anything awkwardly.
- Good** [guod], v. to congratulate oneself by anticipation. 'Ah was *goodin* mysen 'at mī awd man wad bring mā a new goon fre toon, bud Ah was misteean.'

Good-bit-sin [guod-bit-sin], a long time ago.

Good-feast-day [guod-fi'h'st-dae], Easter Sunday. Formerly, if not still, in use about Hornsea.

Good-few [guod-feu'], an indefinite, but comparatively large, number. 'Ther' was a *good-few* foaks at chotch (church) this mawnin.'

Good-fo'-nowt [guod-fu-naowt], a worthless person.

Goodin [guod'in], E. 'Going a *goodin*' is going round to farm and other houses at Christmas time, begging money or eatables.

Goodish [guod-ish], adj. pretty good; moderately large, long, &c. 'He's been a *goodish* while i yan (one) pleece.'

Goodish-few, a considerable number.

Good-like [guod-ley'k], adj. good-looking. 'He's as *good-like* a chap as you'll find iv a day's march.'

Good-mind [guod-maaynd], a half-resolved will.

Good-piece-sen [guod-pee's-sen], a long time since.

Good-satlins [guod-sat'linz], E., ease; comfort. 'He taks *good-satlins*,' he takes his ease.

Good-tahmin [guod-taa'min], N., pp. going about soliciting Christmas-boxes in remembrance of the *good time*. See **Goodin**.

Goody [guod'i], sweets. 'Fetch us a hawporth o' *goody*.'

Gor-bleead [gaor-bli'h'd], N., adj. besmeared with blood.

Gorrom [gaor'um], E., a worm. A term used by boys.

Gote [gau't], N. See **Holdstock**.

Gowdy-gripes [gaow-di-grey'ps'], N., advantage; pecuniary gain. 'He didn't git mich *gowdy-gripes* oot o' that bahgan.'

Gowk [gaowk], a variation of **Gawk**.

Gowp [gaowp], N., v. to scoop or hollow out.

Gowpanful [gaow'paanfuol], a handful. Icel. *gaupn*, used to denote the hands held together in a bowl-likeform.—Cleasby and Vigfusson.

Gox [gaoks], By *Gox*! E. and W., int. an exclamation of wonder.

Grahmin-o'-snaw [graa'min-u-snau'], N., a slight sprinkling of snow.

Grank [grank], N., v. to murmur; to complain despondently.

Granky [granki], N., adj. (1) slightly unwell. (2) cross-tempered. (3) despondent.

Grave [gre'h'v, grae'v], v. to dig with a spade, in the way of turning up the earth for gardening purposes, in which case the word *dig* is seldom or never used, but is employed when speaking of '*diggin* a hooal,' or '*diggin* up reeats of a three' (tree).

Graven [gre'h'vn], p. p. of to *grave*.

Grease [gree's]; **Grease** [gri'h's], flattery; sycophantic adulation; simulated affection. 'She pretended to be varry luvvin, bud it's nowt bud *grease*; it's brass (money)awd woman hez te leeave at she luvs.'

Grease, v. to flatter; to fawn upon.

Grease, or Grease-horn [gri'h's-aun], a hypocritical flatterer.

Grease-horn, a horn of grease, hung beneath waggons for the purpose of lubricating the wheels on a journey.

Greecat [gri'h't], N. and W.; **Great**, E. and N., adj. intimate; on friendly terms. 'Oor lad an your's is varry *greecat* just noo.'

- Greedy-guts** [gree·di-guots], a glutton; also, an avaricious or covetous person.
- Greets** [greetz], N. and W., sb. pl. the grain of oats prepared for culinary purposes. Generally spoken of as 'whotmeeal greets.'
- Greg** [greg], W., an eructation of wind from the stomach. Children say, 'Ah let a *greg*.'
- Greg**, W., v. to belch.
- Grey-backs** [grae·baaks], sb. pl. a species of lice in the hair of children's heads. See **Louse-thrap**.
- Grime** [graaym], E. and W.; **Grahm** [graa'm], N., soot; v. to blacken.
- Grimin o' snaw**, E. and W. See **Grahmin o' snaw**.
- Grip** [grip], a narrow ditch cut across fields to carry off surplus water.
'Here we cum as teyt as nip;
We nivver fell ower bud yance iv
a *grip*.'
Holderness Harvest-Song.
- Grisely** [graay·zli], E., adj. dirty; half washed. 'You leeak (look) varry *grisely* this mornin; ha ya weshed yersen?' In N. *grisly*.
- Grizly** [griz·li], dark and lowering, or dirty (weather).
- Grob** [graob], 'a lahtle *grob*,' a diminutive child, or person of small stature.
- Grobble** [graob·l], v. (1) to pick out; to work in a bungling way with insufficient tools. 'He *grobbed* a brick oot o' wall wī nowt bud a nail.' (2) To search for, or investigate, by probing. Connected with *grub*, *grope*.
- Grobblin** [graob·lin], poking; scratching.
- Groo** [groo], N., adj. sullen; morose—in reference to persons; gloomy—in reference to the weather.
- Grossy** [graos·i], W. and E., adj. green and vigorous: applied to vegetation. In N., stout: applied to persons.
- Grov** [graov], p. t. of to *grave* (dig).
- Groven** [graov·n], p. p. of to *grave*.
- Growsome** [graow·sum], N., adj. growing. 'Growsome weather.'
- Grum** [gruom], adj. surly.
- Grummle-guts** [gruom·l-guots], a peevish grumbler. 'Nowt pleases him, he's a reglar *grummle-guts*.'
- Grumptions** [gruompshus], E., adj. irritable; sullen; inclined to grumbling.
- Grun, Grund** [gruon, gruond], the ground. Also, p. t. of to *grind*.
- Grunded** [gruon·did], p. p. of to *grind*.
- Grunstan** [gruon·stu'n], a grindstone.
- Gruntin and Greeanin** [gruon·tin-un-gri·h'nin], pp. talking in a growling, grumbling manner.
- Grut** [gruot], N., the small refuse of a limestone-quarry.
- Grut** [gruot], E., adj. great. 'What a *grut* lie.'
- Guide-thy-sen** [gaayd·dhi-sen], v. imp. behave properly; control yourself.
- Guide-stowp** [gaayd·staowp], a direction-post. In E., frequently *stoop*.
- Guidher** [gaay·dhur], a sinew, or tendon.
- Guile** [gaayl], N., a channel on the beach, which the high-tide fills, leaving a small island within.
- Guile-vat**, the tub in which malt-liquor is placed for fermentation. In N. *Garl-fat*.

Gussit [guos'it], N. See **Gair**.

Guttle [guot'l], v. to gorge; to eat voraciously. See also **Bezzle**.

Gyin [gaayn], pp. going.

Properly, H, initial, has no place in a Glossary of the Holderness Dialect, as the aspirate is unknown, excepting when it is used to give emphasis. Still it is necessary to give this unsounded letter as a prefix to many words, which otherwise would be scarcely intelligible, but it must be clearly understood that, excepting emphatically, it is silent. In E. it is never aspirated under any circumstances.

Haad-by [aa'd-baa'y], adv. hard by; near; in close proximity.

Haadlins [aa'd-linz], adv. scarcely; hardly. 'Ah can *haadlins* cram-mle (crawl) alaeng.'

Haad-o-hearin [aa'd-u-i'h'rin], hard of hearing; rather deaf.

Haad-set [aa'd-set], N. and W., scarcely able; with difficulty; hardly. 'Ah's *haad-set* ti live o' that wage.'

Haad-tell [aa'd-tel], W., v. heard say; heard by report. 'Ah'v *haad-tell* that she's neea beth-er then she sud be,'—I have heard it said that her character is not altogether irreproachable. In N. and E. *heed-tell*.

Haan't [ae'nt], have not.

Habs-an-nabs [aabz-un-naabz], E. and N. Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*.

Hacker [aak'ur], v. to stammer; to speak hesitatingly, or with embarrassment; sometimes it is duplicated. 'What is thä *hack-er* in an stammerin about? Ah can't tell at all what thoo's dhrivin at.'

Hackin-block [aak'in-blaok], a

block of wood for chopping meat upon.

Hackle [aak'l]. 'He's gotten a rare *hackle* on his back,' i. e. he is very fat.

Hack-meeat [aak-mi'h't], minced meat.

Hack-slavver [aak-slaav'ur], E., a worthless fellow. 'What can lass meean bi takkin up wi sike a *hack-slavver* as that?'

Hadn't-need [aad'u'nt-need']. This expression is used occasion-

ally to denote the non-necessity or unadvisability of doing anything, but more generally and especially when it is attended with danger, hazard, or risk. 'He *hadn't-need* let him he' brass (money), for if he diz he'll nivver see it ni mare.'

Haffer [aaf'ur], v. to speak stammeringly or hesitatingly.

Haggle [aag'l], sb. pl. hail-stones. A.S. *hagol*, hail.

Haggle, v. to hail. 'We moant (must not) gan oot just yit (at present), it's beginnin te *haggle*.'

Hag-worrum [aag-waor'um], a species of snake or adder.

Haims [e'h'mz], sb. pl. the wooden part of the collar of a cart-horse. See **Yams**.

Hain't [e'h'nt], have not. 'Fiddle? Ah deeant know if Ah can; Ah *hain't* nivver thried.' This form is never used, as in the south, for am not.

Hairiff [ae'r'uf], E.; **Hairup** [ae'r'up], W.; **Harif** [aa'r'uf], N., goose-grass; called also catchweed, cleaver, tongue-bleeder, and, by children, sweethearts.

Hake [e'h'k, ae'k], v. to wander without occupation or with evil designs.

Haleheeam [ae-li'h'm], N., an heirloom. 'Awd *credde*'s been

- a *haleheeam* i famly fo' ginera-tions.'
- Hales** [ae'lz], sb. pl. the handles of ploughs, wheel-barrows, &c.
- Halesome** [ael'sum], adj. healthy; robust.
- Halli-thesdä fair** [aali thez'du-fae'r], Holy-Thursday fair, held at Beverley.
- Hammer** [aam-ur'], E. and W., v. to stammer. Same as **Hacker**.
- Hammer**, v. to flog.
- Hammle** [aam'l], v. to walk haltingly, or feebly, through lameness or age. 'Poor awd fellow! he can haadly *hammle* alang.'
- Hammlin** [aam'lin], adj. decrepit; feeble; infirm.
- Han-breed** [aan-bri'h'd], a hand's breadth.
- Hanch** [aansh], E., v. to push against; to attempt with violence. 'Bull *hanch'd* at mä wiv his horns, bud Ah gat oot of his way.' In Norfolk, *hunch*.
- Hanch**, N., v. to snatch greedily at as a dog at a piece of meat.
- Hand-hod** [aan'd-aod], a firm hold with the hand. 'Hez thä getten a good *hand-hod*, for if thoo hezn't it'll slip away fre thä.'
- Hang-dog-leeak** [aang-daog-li'h'k], a knavish look, sufficient to cause a dog to be hung.
- Hangen** [haang'un], p. p. of to *hang*.
- Hang-gallows-leeak** [aang-gal-us-li'h'k], a villainous aspect.
- Hangment** [aang'ment] evil; calamity; adversity; injury. 'This dhry weather's playin *hangment* wi' tonnops.'
- Hangment**, N., int. an expletive of annoyance. '*Hangment* tiv it, says Ah.'
- Hanketcher** [aang-kechur'], a handkerchief. Shakespere makes use of the word *handkercher* in *King John*, Act IV. sc. i. 42.
- Hankle** [aang'k'l], v. to twist; to become entangled.
- Hankle**, v. to associate with; to enter into a matrimonial engagement. 'Ah's varry sorry she's gotten *hankled* wi' sike a slither-pooak (lazy vagabond) as him.'
- Hansel** [aan'sul], N. and W. See **Ansel**.
- Hap** [aap], v. to cover, or wrap up.
- Happen** [aap'n], p. p. of to *hap*.
- Happen**, v. used conjunctively; it may happen, equivalent to perhaps. '*Happen*, Bill 'll cum whom (home) next week.' See **Mudhap**.
- Happin** [aap'in], bed-clothes.
- Hap-up** [aap-uop], v. to cover up snugly, as with bed-clothes, or (a corpse) with earth. 'Ah didn't get mich sleep last neet, it was secawd, an Ah wasn't hauf *happ'd up*.' 'We *happ'd* awd woman *up* quite cumfotably i' chetch-yard, last Monday.'
- Harden** [aard'u'n], a coarse, unbleached flaxen fabric, used for wrappers.
- Harra-bulls** [aar-u-buolz], N., sb. pl. that portion of a wooden-harrow in which the iron-teeth are inserted.
- Harridge** [aarij], the angle of a square or cube: applied more especially by builders and carpenters to timber or stone. A corruption of *arris*, which see in Webster's Dict. The etym. is from the Latin *arista*.
- Harridge**, v. to plane off the *harridge*, or angle.
- Harried** [aar'id], N., pp. wearied; jaded; harassed.
- Harrow'd** [aar'ud], E., p. p. beaten; overcome; discomfited;

- obstructed by an impediment. 'Ah thowt Ah could lowzen this knot, but Ah's boon tī be *har-row'd*.'
- Harry** [aari], N., v. to urge, impel, drive, or hurry on.
- Harry-goad** [aari-gau'd], N., a master of labour, who is continually goading or spurring on his workmen to greater exertion.
- Hask** [aask], adj. stiff or unyielding. Lit. *harsh*, a word in which *ar* denotes *aa*, there being no *r* in it properly. Cf. Icel. *haskr*, harsh. Also, bitter; tart; acid, in reference to liquids. 'Give us another lump o' seeagur (sugar), tee'a's so *hask*.'
- Haten** [e'h'tn], p. p. of to *hate*.
- Hathril**, E. and N. See **Atheril**.
- Hauf** [auf], half.
- Hauf-croon** [auf-kroo'n], a half-crown.
- Haufish** [au'fish], adj. reluctant; disinclined; half-minded. 'Ah thowt o' gannin tī Hedon te-day, but this rain maks mā vary *haufish* about it.'
- Hauf-rock't** [auf-raokt], adj. A simple, half-witted person is so termed on the assumption that his intellect had been weakened by lack of sufficient rocking in the cradle. Originally *elf-rocked*, of which *hauf*, or insufficiently rocked, is a corruption both in the word itself and in the popular definition.
- Hauf-slew'd** [au'f-sloo'd], adj. half-tipsy.
- Haup'n'y** [au'p'ni], a half-penny.
- Haut** [au'st], adj. hoarse. See **Hooast**.
- Haverish** [aav'ur'ish], stubble. See **Averish**.
- Hawk** [au'k], v. to cough voluntarily for the expectoration of phlegm.
- Hawbuck** [au'buok], a rustic. So called by town boys; the village boys calling them, in retaliation, *coonthers-lowpers*.
- Haze** [e'h'z], v. to beat, as with a hazel-stick.
- He** [e], have. 'Ah'd *he*' deean it my sen if Ah'd thowt he wadn't.' This form is used before consonants; before vowels it becomes *hev*. Sometimes it is used in a superfluous or duplicate form as, 'If he'd *he*' geean'—if he had have gone.
- Heart-skets**, sb. pl. the fleshy appendages of the heart.
- Hearty** [aa'ti], adj. well; in a vigorous state of health. Thoresby, the Leeds Antiquary, in a letter ('Correspondence of R. T.') describes himself as being 'pretty *hearty*.'
- Hearty**, a familiar mode of salutation. 'Hoo is thā, my *hearty*.'
- Heavy-needs** [ev'i-needz], N., sb. pl. straightened circumstances. Also, pressure of business rendering assistance necessary.
- Heavy-on** [evi-aon'], laden too heavily on the fore-part of a cart, which causes the load to press heavily on the horse; as opposed to *Leet on*, which causes an upward pressure of the shafts.
- Hebble** [eb'l], a hand-rail to a bridge, &c.
- Heck** [ek], the spelled rack over the manger for holding hay. Also, a spelled standing rack (stand-*heck*) in a field, or the fold-yard, for the same purpose.
- Heckle** [ek'l], N., an implement used in rope-making. Also, E., a board studded with steel spikes employed in flax-dressing. This is probably an importation from the West Riding, being used chiefly about Patrington, where a Leeds firm of Linen Manufac-

turers have some flax-dressing works.

Heckle, v. to dress flax.

Heckler [ek'lur'], a flax-dresser.

Heckthor [ek'thur'], v. to issue orders or commands in an arrogant or domineering style. Derived, possibly, from *Hector* of Troy; but how his name can have penetrated into Holderness is a mystery. The Rev. W. W. Skeat supposes that the English alliterative romance of the 'Siege of Troy' belongs to the North of England, whence perhaps the derivation.

Hedded [ed'id], p. t. of to *hide*.

Hedden [ed'n], p. p. of to *hide*.

Hed-o [ed'au], a boy's out-door game, in which they alternately hide themselves, and have to be sought for by their companions.

Heead-land [i'h'd- or ee'd-lund], a strip of land left unploughed at the ends of the field, and afterwards ploughed in a contrary direction.

Heead-piece [i'h'd- or ed-pee's], brain-power; intellect. 'What a *heead-piece* skeeal maysther must hev ti know se monny crack-jaw wods.'

Heead-tell [i'h'd-tel]. See **Haad-tell**.

Heead-waak [i'h'd-waa'k], head-ache.

Heead-waak, *lit.* head-work; mental labour. '*Heead-waak's* as laboursome as back waak.'—Holderness saying.

Heead-waak, the scarlet corn-poppy; so called because it is popularly supposed (E. and N.) to cause head-ache by its smell; in W., by the intensity of its scarlet-colour, through its dazzling effect on the eyes.

Heealen [i'h'lu'n], N. and W., p. p. of to *heal*.

Heeal-lot [i'h'l-laot], N., a considerable number. 'The' was a *heeal-lot* o' fooaks there.'

Hee' as tī yā [i'h'z-tiy-u], here's to you. A mode of salutation before drinking, equivalent to the Saxon *was-hael*, meaning,—here's to your good health.

Heft [eft], the handle of a knife, scythe, or other implement.

Heighty-oss [ey'ti-aos], a child's name for a horse.

Helm [elm, or el'um], a long shed used as a shelter for cattle, generally applied to those opening upon the fold-yard. It has a flat roof, on which are built stacks of straw to throw, as required, into the fold-yard, or thorns for fencing. In W. the term is almost exclusively applied to sheds, with an open front to the fold-yard, built at the end of the barn, on which stacks of corn are placed, from which the sheaves are pitched through the 'shav-hooal' (a door in the gable of the barn) for thrashing. In E. any cattle-shed or tool-house is so called; derived from the A.S. *helm*, a covering; whence also *helmet*, a head-covering.

Helpen [elp'n], p. p. of to *help*.

Helther-skelther [el thu-skel'thur'], adv. confusedly; headlong; precipitately; in disorder: used in reference to flight. 'Just when dogs pinned him' (the bull at a baiting) 'he brak lowse, an ivvery body pelted off, *helther-skelther*, like mad.'

Hem [um], pron. them. Wyclif, Langland, Mandeville, Chaucer, and other early writers generally use this word.

Hen-corn [en-kaun], refuse, or inferior grain, which falls from the hinder part of the thrashing or winnowing machine. See **Hindher-ends**.

Heppen [ep'n], E., adj. clever; handy; fitting; suitable; apposite; becoming: identical with the French, 'Comme il faut,' no English word exactly defining the meaning. 'That leeaks *heppen*' is said when anything falling into disorder is satisfactorily arranged.

Here-aboots [i'h'r-uboots], adv. near by. 'Isn't ther a yall-hoos sumwheear *here-aboots*?'

Here-away [i'h'r-awae], N., adv. Same as **Here-aboots**.

Herrin-gutted [er'in-guot'id], adj. thin; poor; lean; emaciated.

Herrin-seu [er'in-seu'], the heron. Chaucer, in the *Squire's Tale*, speaks of *heronsewes*, and Spenser calls them *hernshawes*.

Hes-been [ez-been], a term applied to a worn-out or decrepit person, animal, or implement, that has at one time been useful and serviceable. 'Poor awd fella! a good awd *hes-been*, bud he's deean for noo.'

Hesp [esp], a crooked iron gate-latch. Chaucer uses the word for the hinge of a door.

Hes-tā [ez-tu], N. and W.; **Hez-thā**, E., hast thou.

He't [et], have it.

Hev [ev], have. Before a consonant *He'*.

Hey [ey], adv. yes; an expression of affirmation. The word *yes* is seldom heard in Holderness, excepting when used by the educated classes, and not always by them.

Heyce [eys], E.; **Heist** [eyst], N. and W.; **Hoish** [aoysh], N., v. to raise, or lift up. 'Roger! lend us a hand to *heyce* (or *heist*) this seck o' floor inti caat.' *Heyce* is perhaps the better form. Cf. *hoise* in Acts xxvii. 40.—W. W. Skeat.

Hezzle [ez'l], the hazel.

Hezzle, v. to castigate with a hazel or other stick. 'If Ah catch thā, my lad, Ah'll *hezzle* thy hide fo' thā.'

Hezzlin [ez'lin], a sound beating with a hazel or other pliable stick.

Hiand [aay'u'nd], E., a farm-bailiff.

Hide [aayd], the skin. 'His *hide's* as rough as a badger.' 'If thoo disn't hod thī noise (keep still) Ah'll tan thī *hide* fo' thā.'

Hidin [aay'din], a flogging.

Hig [ig], a fit of ill-temper; sulkiness; sullen demeanour.

High [aay], W., adj. decayed; putrified: used in reference to meat.

High-rigg'd [aay-rig'd], lands, or the divisions of ploughing in a field, with a more than usually gradient elevation in the middle are said to be *high-rigg'd*; also, buildings with high, steep roofs.

Him [im], pron. he. So used when in conjunction with another pronoun, never otherwise, as—'*Him* and me went together.' A common mode in other parts of England, amongst uneducated people, and even by persons tolerably well educated, who also frequently make an opposite grammatical blunder, and say, 'Between you and I.'

Hindher-end [in'dhur'end], the back part. 'Shuv it in at *hindher-end*' (of the cart, &c.).

Hindher-ends. Same as **Hencorn**.

Hing [ing], v. to hang. 'That thou *hyng* noght to lange' (not too long) 'thare-appone.'—R. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 41.

Hing-aboot [ing-uboot], to haunt, or lounge about, a certain locality, in a lazy, persistent way, or with some evil intention.

Hing-lug [ing-luog], E., a poor, lean, emaciated horse—*lit.* ear-drooping; hence a miserable, shiftless, spiritless person is so called.

Hippins [ip'inz], sb. pl. infant's loin-cloths.

Hirple [er'pl], E., v. to bend down; to limp.

Hirplin [er'plin], E., adj. bent; stooping; limping.

Hiry-hag [ey'h'ri-aag], E., a boy's game, in which several, joining hands, endeavour to catch another, who, when caught, is beaten with caps, the captors crying out—

'*Hiry—Hiry—hag,*
Put him in a bag,' &c.

His-sen [iz-sen], pron. himself.

Hit-on [it-aon'], to agree; to harmonize in opinion; to come to terms. 'We couldn't *hit-on* at all aboot price for a lang whaee; bud at last Ah bowt (bought) it fo' fifteen pund.'

Hit on it [it-aon-it], to make a discovery; to arrive at a correct elucidation; to ascertain a fact. 'Ah lated (sought) a lang time to laan what it meant, an effer a deal o' fumlin, at last Ah *hit on it*.'

Hitten [it'n], p. p. of to *hit*.

Hivy-skivy [aay'vi-skaay-vi], E. and W., higgledy-piggledy; in confusion.

Hoave [au'v], v. a word of command to horses to bear to the left. See **Gee**. *Hoave-gee*, sometimes with the addition of *wo-hop*, is an intimation to the team to go straight forward.

Hoave, N. and W., v. to walk

blunderingly or stupidly. 'Giles *hoav'd* inti wrang shop, an' Roger *hoav'd* effer him.' In the old ballad of the battle of Otterburn, we read—

'A Scottyshe knight *hoved* on the bent.'

Welsh *hofio*, to hover. Whence the English word to hover.

Hobble [aob'l], a scrape; a troublesome predicament. 'He's gotten his-sen intiv a pratty *hobble*.'

Hob-gob [aob-gaob], N., adj. clumsy; ill-adapted.

Hob-thrust [aob-thruost], W., a good-natured goblin who assists servant-maids in their early morning work, but in a state of nudity. On one occasion, a girl, whose sense of modesty was shocked, offered to make him a 'harden' (coarse brown linen) shirt, which gave him such offence that he instantly departed and never returned. Called also *hobthrush*. This is Milton's 'lubber-fiend' in *L'Allegro*.

Hockey [aok'i], the last load in harvest; formerly in use about Hornsea, but not much used now. It was followed by the men and boys shouting at intervals:

'We hev her; we hev her;
A coo in a tether;
At oor toon end;
A yow an a lamb;
A pot an a pan;
May we get seeaf in
Wiv oor harvest yam;
Wiv a sup o' good yal,
An sum haupence t'i spend.'

which was followed by loud hurrahs, and, on arrival in the stack-yard, by scrambling for apples. Although the word *hockey* is almost obsolete, the rhyme and the subsequent scrambling survive at the bringing home of the last load. Another version still prevalent is—

'Here we cum at oor toon end,
A pint o' yal and a croon tî
spend;

Here we cum, as tight as nip,
An nivver flang ower, bud yance
iv a grip.'

This is the Suffolk *horkey*. See
Bloomfield's Poems.

Hocks [aoks], N., the hips.

Hod [aod], v. to hold. 'Tak
hod o' bayn, while Ah sets kettle
on.' 'Hod thi noise,' be silent.
(1) N., hold or grasp. 'Tak good
hod on't, an deeant let it fall.'
(2) the goal in a game. (3) a
tenure holding, as free-*hod*,
copy-*hod*, leas-*hod*.

Hodded [aod'id], p. t. of to *hold*.

Hodden [aod'n], p. p. of to *hold*.
'He couldn't he' *hodden* pig
mich lang-er; if Jack hadn't
cum'd an help'd him it 'ud hë
getten away.'

Hod-on [aod-aon'], to retain a firm
hold.

Hod-oot [aod-oo't], to hold out,
with reference to quantity. 'Ah's
flaid we ha'nt brew'd beer eneeaf,
an it wee'ant *hod-oot* thruff har-
vest.'

Hodstock [aod-staok], a culvert
under the road. In E. *Holdstock*.

Hod-up [aod-uop'], a command to
a horse to raise its foot for the
purpose of shoeing, &c.

Hod-up, to bear up against mis-
fortune or affliction with forti-
tude and resignation.

Hog [aog], a yearling male sheep.
A noted pig-buyer in the Midland
counties was once attracted to
Hull by advertisements respect-
ing a large sale of *hogs*, and was
disgusted to find the hogs were
all sheep.

Hoither [aoy'thur], N. and W.,
v. to talk in a foolish or imbecile
way. See **Oth-er**.

Hoitherin [aoy'thur'in], N. and

W., adj. silly; blundering;
fatuous.

Hoity [aoy'ti], a simpleton.

Holdstock, [aow'l-staok], E., a
small bridge over a stream of
water crossing a road.

Holl [aow'l], N. and W., v. to
throw, *lit.* to hurl.

Holl, E., adj. hollow; empty;
hungry. 'Let's hé summât tî
eeat; Ah's as *holl* as a dhrum.'

Hollow [aolaow'], W. and E.;
Hollah [aol'u], N., int. an ex-
clamation of surprise, with the
emphasis on the last syllable.

Holm [aow'm], a sort of penin-
sula, bounded by swamps or
streams of water on the three
sides.

Hon [aon], W., a word not in
common use, but prevalent in
some parts of Yorkshire, to sig-
nify a corner field. In Bever-
ley, one of the Freeman's Pas-
tures is called *Hon*, a corrup-
tion of *Hurn*, which, although
divided by a hedge, forms a
corner of the greater pasture
called Westwood. A.S. *hyrne*, a
corner.

Honey [uon'i], a term of endear-
ment or affection, usually ad-
dressed to children; also by
rustic swains to their sweet-
hearts, and sometimes by hus-
bands to their wives.

Honey-good-gracious [uoni-i-
guod-grae'shus], E. and N., an
exclamation of surprise or as-
tonishment.

Honey-pots [uon'i-paots], E. and
W., a girl's game, in which two
carry a third, as a *pot of honey* to
market.

Hooak [uoh'k], v. See **Hawk**.

Hoo-gooas-it [oo'guoh'z-it], how
goes it. A mode of salutation,
meaning, how are you getting
on?

Hooal [uo'h'l], (1) a hole. (2) a dale or valley. (3) a grave. 'We put him intiv *hooal*, and happ'd him up, and that's end on him.'

Hooast [uo'h'st, au'st], adj. hoarse, from a cold on the chest. See **Haust**. Note—*Hooast* is a corruption of *hoarse* (A.S. *hás*), which (by rights) should be spelt *hause*, as there is no *r* in it etymologically.

Hoonce [oo'ns], N. and E., v. to drive off unceremoniously.

Hoond [oo'nd], a hound; also, an emphatic term of reproach. 'Thoo *hoond*! tí talk i' that way tí thí awn muther; thoo ow't tí be sham'd o' thysen.'

Hoos [oo's], a house; also, the better room of a farm-house, which (formerly more than now) consisted of three rooms in a line: first, the kitchen, with the door opening to the road, the general living room of both family and servants; secondly, the *hoos*, used only for company; thirdly, the parlour, where the master and mistress slept; the servants occupying the bed-rooms above, under the sloping thatch, which were approached by a moveable step-ladder.

Hoosumdivver [oosumdiv'ur'], N. and W., adv. however; nevertheless.

Hoothoo-an-noothoo [oo'dhoo-un-noo'dhoo], E. and N., adv. alternately; first one and then the other. 'They'r two reglar scally-brats (scolds), an went at it *hoothoo-an-noothoo* for a-noor (an hour) an mare' (more).

Hooy [uo'y], a word used in driving pigs off.

Hoppen [aop'n], p. p. of to *hop*.

Hopper-shakker [aop-u-shaak-ur'], E. and W., a scamp; a worthless person.

Hopple, [aop'l], v. to hobble a horse by attaching a log to his

leg to prevent his straying; also, to tie the hind legs of a cow when being milked to prevent her kicking the pail over.

Hopscotch [aop'skaoch], a boy's and girl's game, in which the pavement is chalked with numbered cross lines, and a pebble, or more generally a piece of broken crockery is propelled onward by the foot, the performer hopping on one leg, the number reached on the chalk-line being scored to him or her.

Hop-the-twig [aop-twig], v. to die.

Hor [aor'], pron. her; subjunctively, she. 'If it was *hor* at said it, Ah wadn't beleav a wod on't.'

Hoskin [aos'kin], N., a land, or division in the ploughing of a field, narrower than the rest.

Hoss [aos], a horse.

Hoss-gogs [aos-gaogz], wild plums. A term used about Hornsea.

Hossin-clog [aos'in-tlaog], a log of wood, or other erection, used for mounting horses.

Hoss-knops [aos-naops], N., the plant knapweed.

Hot [aot], v. to warm up cooked food.

Hot, v. to hurt.

Hotten [aot'n], p. p. of to *hurt*.

Hovinggam [au'ving-gum], E., a stupid person. A.S. *guma*, Icel. *gumi*, man.

How [aow], a hoe.

Hubbleshoo [uob'l-shoo'], E. and N., a noisy uproar or disturbance. 'The's been a fëyn (fine) *hubbleshoo* i' public-hoos te neet.' See **Hullabaloo**.

Hucksther [uks'thuz], sb. pl. dealers in farm produce, who attend the markets to purchase from the producers for the pur-

- pose of retailing it out again to small customers.
- Hud-end** [uod-end], the hob; iron plates on each side of the fire-grate, on which kettles and saucepans are placed to keep the contents hot after boiling.
- Hug** [uog], v. to carry; to bear a burthen: generally referring to a heavy load. 'Can thā *hug* a seck o' wheeat up granary steps?'
- Huggon** [uog'un], E. and W., the hip-bone of a horse. 'Mind thou disn't knock a *huggon* off, gannin wi awd meear thruff that narrow deearsteed.'
- Hulk** [uolk], N., an idle fellow.
- Hullabaloo** [uol'u-buloo]. Same as **Hubbleshoo**.
- Hum** [uom], N., v. to beat, or flog.
- Humlock** [uom'luk], the hemlock.
- Hummer** [uom'ur'], the river Humber. In East H., instead of 'Go to Jericho,' the saying equivalent thereto is 'Gan ti *Hummer*.'
- Hummer**, N., anything extraordinarily large in size.
- Hummin** [uom'in], N., a flogging.
- Hummin**, N., adj. of large size.
- Hummled** [uom'ld], E. and W., adj. hornless, as 'a *hummled* coo,' a cow without horns.
- Humoursome** [eu'musu'm], witty; funny.
- Huslock** [oo'z-luk], the plant, houseleek.
- Hussle-off** [uos'l-aof], v. to retreat precipitately; to drive off.
- Hut** [uot], W., the finger of a glove, used as a covering for a sore finger. See **Huvvle**.
- Hutch** [uoch], N., a mishap; an obstruction.
- Hutch**, N., v. to raise by a sudden jerk; to pitch. *Hutch* is a corruption of hook; *hitch* is its diminutive.
- Huvvle** [uov'l], N. Same as **Hut**.
- I** [i], pron. I. Always pronounced *Ah*, excepting occasionally—in E. always—before a vowel, as, 'I isn't deein nowt.'
- I**, prep. in. The word *in* is seldom used, excepting at the end of a sentence or before a vowel. See **Id**. Cf. Icel. *í*, in.
- Ice-cannles** [eys-kaan'lz], sb. pl. icicles.
- Id** [id], W., prep. in; so used before a vowel.
- Idle-backs** [aay'dl-baaks], E. and N., sb. pl. loose pieces of skin about the finger-nails, popularly supposed to be found only on the fingers of non-workers, or idle people. See **Whot-wells**.
- Ig** [ig], a fit of ill-temper; a surly state of mind.
- Illify** [il'ifaay], v. to defame; to speak ill of.
- Ill-throvven** [il'thraov'n], adj. under-fed; puny; stunted in growth. Also, cross-grained in temper.
- Imp** [imp], an addition to the under-part of a straw bee-hive, when the bees want more room for the storage of honey; v. to enlarge a bee-hive by the addition of straw-rims at the bottom.
- Incomers** [in-kuom'uz], sb. pl. visitors.
- Indethriment** [indeth'riment], a detriment, or stumbling-block.
- Ings** [ingz], low-lying or marshy pasture-land.
- Inkerpunk** [ing'ku'puongk], E., a child. See **Intepunk**.
- Ink-stanch** [ingh-stansh], W.;

- Ink-stange** [ingk'stanzh], N., an ink-stand.
- Innards** [in'udz], E., sb. pl. the entrails.
- Inniards** [in'yudz], N., the kidneys.
- Inno, Enoo** [inoo-], adv. presently; shortly; after a while.
- Insense** [insen's], v. to drive the sense of a matter into a person's mind; to make clear to the comprehension of another. 'Ah've thried mī best tī *insense* him, an yet Ah can't mak him undherstan it.'
- Intak** [in-taak], an enclosure taken off the edge of a common for cultivation. *Lit.* in-take.
- Intepunks** [in'tu'puongks], W., sb. pl. children.
'God bless the maysther of this hoose,
The mistheress also;
An all the lahtle *intepunks*,
That round the table go,' &c.
Final stanza of the Christmas Carol of the Bezzle-cup women.
- Inti** [in-ti]; **Intiv** [in-tiv]; **Intid** [in-tid], prep. into. The first form is used before consonants; the second and third before vowels. *Intid* is confined to W. Hold.
- Intul** [in-tuol], E., prep. into. Rarely used; *inti* and *intiv* being more usual.
- Iry** [ey'h'ri]; **Irish** [ey'h'rish], E. and N., passion; anger; rage; fury. 'Man wod! bud didn't he shew his *irish*.' *Lit.* ire, a word formerly common, but not in general use now.
- Is** [iz], v. is. Used indiscriminately for all the three persons singular: I *is*, thou *is*, he *is*.
- Ish** [ish], a common superfluous terminal to a comparative. 'Rayther caudish.'
- Is-ta** [iz'tu], W.; **Is-thä** [iz'dhu], E., N., and W., art thou?
- It** [it], N., v. to eat.
- Itten** [it'n], N., p. p. of to *eat*.
- Iv** [iv], prep. in. So used before vowels. See **I'** and **Id**.
- Ivver-seea** [iv'u-si'h'], on any account. 'Ah wadn't a deean it was it *ivver-seea*.'
- Ivvery-like** [iv'rileyk'], E. and N., at intervals; now and then. 'He cums ti see mā *ivvery-like*, thoo knaws.'
- Ivvery noo an then**, occasionally; at intervals. Identical with **Ivvery-like**.
- Izzad** [iz'ud], the letter z.
- Jack** [jaak], half a gill in liquid measure, or a quarter of a pint.
- Jacks** [jaaks], E., sb. pl. dice-shaped pieces of earthenware, used in playing a game of the same name.
- Jag-off** [jaag-aof], E., to fall, or jog over, as a load of corn may do. 'It varry near *jagged-off*, just as we com thruff yatsteed' (gate way).
- Jannak** [jaan'uk], E. and N., adj. suitable. 'To mak a *jannak* o't,' to make a fit and suitable union.
- Jart** [jaa't], N. and E., a sudden jerk.
- Jart**, v. to jerk. 'Hoo far can thä *jart* that steean?' Mid. Eng. *jet*. Fr. *jeter*, to throw.
- Javvle** [jaav'ul], N., v. to hold an angry disputation.
- Jaup** [jau'p], E., v. to beat up; to splash. 'Thoo leek at taties, while Ah *jaup* this egg.' See **Jowp**.
- Jaw** [jau-], talk; raillery; impertinence. 'Hod thī *jaw*,' hold your tongue.
- Jawbation** [jau'bae'shu'n], E. and

- W., a long and tedious harangue ; a prolonged disputation.
- Jaw-bone-yat-steeads.** In the neighbourhood of Hull, formerly the chief port for Greenland whalers, it was customary to purchase the *jaw-bones* of whales from the captains, and place them in the form of a pointed arch over gate-ways, many of which may still be seen.
- Jaw-braker, Jaw-cracker** [jaw-bræk'r], a word difficult of pronunciation.
- Jeyce** [jeys], E., v. to agist, or pasture cattle at so much per head. See **Summereat**.
- Jig-it** [jig-it], to run away; to play truant. 'Let's all *jig-it* tî day, lads.'
- Jump** [jimp], N. and E., v. to indent; to notch; to go in a curved or irregular line, as in ploughing.
- Jimpe** [jimpt], adj. indented; serrated.
- Jimps** [jimps], N. and E., indentations. 'Do you like it best plain, or wî *jimps* ?'
- Jink** [jink], v. to ring; to chink money.
- Jinny-hewlad, Jinny-hewlat** [jin-i-eu'lud, or eu'lut], an owl. In W. *Jinny-Yewlad*.
- Job** [jaob], E. and W., v. to bump; to knock against. 'Tak that hammer fre bayn or else she'll be *jobbin* her mooth wiv it.'
- Jobber** [jaob'ur], a cattle-dealer, between the grazier and the butcher. Other *jobbers* are distinguished by the addition of the names of the animals they deal in, as pig-*jobbers*.
- Jococious** [jau'kau'shus], adj. humorous; fond of joking.
- Joggle** [jaog'l], v. to shake or jog. 'Thoo's *joggin* teeable.'
- Joggle the memory** [jaog'l-mem'ri], to remind of something forgotten or neglected.
- Jogglety** [jaog'lti], adj. not standing firmly; insecure; shaky.
- Johnny-whipsthraw** [jaon'i-wip'sthrau], N., a thresher.
- Joiner** [jaoy'nur'in], carpentry-work.
- Jolthead** [jaow't-i'h'd], a dullard.
- Jonas, Jawnas** [jau'nus], the jaundice. 'Is it yallow *jonas*, or black, she's gotten ?'
- Jorum** [jau'rum], a considerable quantity of liquid contained in pitcher, bowl, or other earthen vessel: as a *orum* of broth; a *orum* of punch. See **Jotheram**.
- Joskin** [jaos'kin], N. and E., a farm-servant.
- Joss** [jaos], N. and E., a head man; a superior. 'He's *joss* ower shop,' the head man in the place.
- Jotheram** [jau'dhur'um], N., a large quantity of liquid.
- Jowl** [jaow'l], W., the jaw.
- Jowl**, v. to knock together. 'Ah'll *jowl* thy heead an wall tegither.' 'Where the devil so *joald* the centinels against the sides of the Queen's chapel doors.'—*The Just Devil of Woodstock*, 1660.
- Jowp** [jaowp], v. to shake up the sediment at the bottom of a liquid; to beat up, as an egg. See **Jaup**.
- Jummlement** [juom'lment], confusion; intricacy. 'This wossit's (worsted is) nowt bud *jummlement*.'
- Jump** [juomp], v. to agree; to coincide; to tally; to match. 'That caapit's (carpet) meead up wrang; pattheran disn't *jump*.'
- Jumpers** [juom'puz], sb. pl. insects of the *Dermestes lardarius* tribe, which feed on cooked-meat. Called *hoppers* in some districts.

- Jump-wi**, v. to meet with accidentally. See **Jumml'd-ageean**.
- Junk** [juongk], a shapeless lump: chiefly used in reference to meat. See **Chunk**.
- Juntous** [juon'tus], E. and N., adj. captious; surly; morose. 'What can yä expeck fré sike a *juntous* awd chap? Ah wondher he didn't kick thä oot neck an crop.'
- Kaff** [kaaf], chaff. The slang term 'to chaff,' i. e. to rally, or make game of, is always so pronounced—never *kaff*.
- Kedge** [kej], N. and W., to cram; to fill to repletion.
- Keeadish** [ki'h'dish], E., adj. sluggish; unwilling; disinclined.
- Keealen** [ki'h'lun], p. p. of to *cool*.
- Keal-pot** [ki'h'l-paot], an iron cauldron or porridge-pot, with three feet and a swinging hoop-handle.
- Keeam** [ki'h'm], a comb.
- Keen** [kee'n], adj. eager; longing for; inclined to; yearning for. 'He didn't seem varry *keen* o' job.'
- Keep** [keep], condition: used in reference to horses, in respect to their being ill or well-fed. Also, occasionally in reference to persons, as, 'He's a feyn healthy lad, that o' yours; he disn't sham his *keep*.'
- Keepen** [kee'pn], p. p. of to *keep*.
- Keepins** [kee'pinz], N. and W. In the various games at marbles, if a boy wins his opponent's marbles and retains them, it is called *keepins*; but if they play for honour only, each one retaining his own marbles, it is called *nowts*.
- Kelk** [kelk], a heavy fall. 'Ah tumml'd oot o' bed las neet, and com doon upo' fleer wi sike a *kelk*.'
- Kell** [kel], E., the diaphragm of animals. *Lit. caul.* Pieces of *kell* are generally put on the top of liver in cooking.
- Kelther** [kel'thur'], N. and E., lumber; rubbish.
- Keltherment** [kel'thument]. Same as **Kelther**. 'Ther was nowt bud awd *keltherment* at seel' (auction).
- Ken** [ken], a churn. See also **Tonken**.
- Ken**, v. to churn.
- Ken** [ken], v. to know; to recognise. '*Unkenning* in God's law.'—*Wycliff*. 'Ah *ken* it biv ee-seet, bud Ah deean't knaw its neeam,' said a school-boy of a certain letter, when learning his alphabet.
- Ken-milk** [ken-milk], milk left after churning; butter-milk.
- Kennel** [ken'il], a channel; a water-course between the foot-path and the carriage-way in a street.
- Kensback** [kenz'baak], N. and W., adj. recognisable by some striking feature or peculiarity. For instance, of a person with a hump-back, or a crooked nose, it would be said, 'He's varry *kensback*.'
- Kenspeckle** [ken'spek'l], W., adj. Same as **Kensback**.
- Kep** [kep], v. to catch a ball in falling, &c. In N., also, to catch the breath as in bathing, or when struck on the chest. A.S. *cepan*, to keep.
- Keppen** [kep'n], p. p. of to *keep* and to *kep*.
- Keppin-day** [kep'in-dae], N. and W., Shrove-Tuesday. So called because part of the amusement of girls on that day consists of *keppin* balls.

Kesmas [kes'mus], Christmas.

Kessen, [kes'n], v. to christen
'Thoo's nobbut been tī chotch
fower tahms ī thy life:—when
thī fayther deed, when thī
muther deed, when thoo was
kessened, an when thoo was wed.'

Kessen, p. p. of to *cast*, or cast
off. 'Hez thā onny *kessen* cleas
tī give away?' is a question
ironically asked of a proud,
patronising person.

Kesther [kes'thur'], Christopher.

Kesthrel [kes'thril], a species of
hawk or kite.

Kest-o'-ee [kest-u-ee'], a cast of
the eye; a squint.

Ket [ket], carrion. Generally
awd ket. Also, a term of reproach,
abhorrence, or loathing. 'Get
oot o' mah hoos, thoo *awd ket*.'

Kether [kedh'ur'], W., to go along
at a rapid pace. 'He *kether'd*
away like a good un.'

Ketlocks [ket'luks], the wild
mustard-plant, *Sinapis Arvensis*.
See **Brassocks** and **Runch**.

Ketty [ket'i], E. and N., adj.
carrion-like.

Ketty-kēys [ket-i-keyz], sb. pl.
the seed-pods of the ash-maple.
In N. *Kitty-keys*.

Kibble-three [kib'l-three'], a
cross-bar attached by a hook to
the end of a waggon-pole, at each
end of which is hooked a *swingle-
three* for the purpose of driving
two horses abreast. See **Swingle-
three** and **Cobble-three**.

Kicken [kik'n], p. p. of to *kick*.

Kickin-about [kik'in-uboot], scat-
tered about carelessly; in dis-
order or confusion.

Killen [kil'un], p. p. of to *kill*.

Kind [kaaynd], adj. on friendly
terms.

Kindly [kaayn'dli], adv. will-

ingly; readily; submissively.
'Young oss taks tī shafts varry
kindly.'

Kindly, adv. gratefully; thank-
fully. 'Thank you *kindly* for
hauf-croon you sent mǎ.'

Kine [kaayn], N. and W., sb. pl.
cows. See **Kye**.

King-cough [king-kaof], the hoop-
ing-cough.

Kink [kingk], a slight sprain; a
twist in the neck.

Kinlin [kin'lin], *lit.* kindling;
fire-wood.

Kinnle [kin'l], *lit.* kindle; v. to
bring forth young. Said only of
rabbits.

Kirk [kerk], a church. Not much
used. That at Owthorne on the
coast is called the 'Sister *Kirk*.'
It is one of two which were
built within a hammer's throw of
each other by two sisters. The
other has been washed away by
the encroachment of the sea, and
this will ere long share the same
fate.

Kissen [kis'n], p. p. of to *kiss*.

Kist [kist], a chest. A.S. *cist*.

Kit [kit], (1) a small pail; (2)
a shoemaker's tub in which he
steeps his leather; (3) a small
tub, with a lid, for flour.

Kit, an aggregation; the whole
of a company, family, class, &c.
'Cum on' an Ah'll leather all *kit*
o' yǎ.'

Kite [keyt], the stomach. 'Rive-
kite Sundah' (N. and W.) is the
Sunday in Martinmas week,
when the farming-lads and lasses
are at home with their parents
for their annual week's holiday.
On this occasion a sumptuous
dinner is provided, which is
done such ample justice to as to
cause the day to be called *Rive-
kite*, i.e. Tear-stomach, Sunday.

Kitlin [kit'lin], a kitten.

Kitlin, a tickling sensation. At a church in E. Holderness, the clerk, finding himself singing the Psalm alone, suddenly stopped and exclaimed, 'If yā deeant help mā Ah can't gan on; Ah've gotten a *kitlin* i mī throat.'

Kittle [kit'l], adj. delicate; sensitive; ready to fall, &c. 'As *kittle* as a moose-thrap.'

Kittle, v. to tickle.

Kittle, v. to bring forth young. Applied only to cats.

Kittlish [kit'lish], critical; difficult to decide. 'Ah deeant know what tī say: it's a *kittlish* question.'

Knack [naak], E. and N., v. to speak affectedly; to drop one's native dialect and attempt court-English.

Knag [naag], v. to importune; to scold; to urge on. 'Missis hez been *knaggin* at mā all day.'

Knaggy [naag'i], adj. ill-tempered.

Knap [naap], v. (1) to strike lightly; (2) to receive punishment for a misdeed. 'Thoo'll *knap* it,'—you will get punished.

Knapper [naap'ur'], the knocker of a door.

Knarl [naa'l], v. (1) to gnaw. 'This moose hez ommost *knarled* a hooal thruff thrap.' (2) To ache with a dull, heavy pain. 'Mah teeth's begun tī *knarl* nasty.'

Knarlin [naa'lin], a dull, heavy aching.

Knather [naath'ur'], E., v. to make a grating, nibbling noise, as a mouse in a trap.

Knattle [naat'l], v. to potter about without getting through much work. 'Awd fellow *knattles* aboot a bit yet.'

Knaw [nau], v. to know.

Knawn't [nau'nt], know not. Used only in 1st person singular.

Knock-salt [naok-saolt], W., a familiar and somewhat opprobrious style of addressing a person. 'Noo then, awd *knock-salt*, what's thā aboot noo?'

Knockt-up [naok't-uop], thoroughly wearied; completely exhausted; prostrated by sickness.

Knock-undher [naok-uon'dhur'], to become submissive or obedient.

Knocant. Same as **Knawn't**.

Knotty [naot'i], W., adj. short, stout, and deformed in person.

Knowl [naowl], the sound of the passing-bell.

Knowl, v. to toll the death-bell.

Knowle [naowl], the head.

'Bellasis! Bellasis! daft was thy *knowle*,

When thoo swap't Bellasis for Henknoll.'

A popular saying relative to a foolish exchange of estates in the 15th century.

Konk [kaongk], N. and W., the nose.

Kooak [kuo'h'k], v. to cough and strain in the endeavour to eject phlegm, or anything from the throat. 'What's tha hooakin an *kooakin* aboot? yan wad think thoo was chooakin.'

Krake [kre'h'k, krae'k], a crow. 'Flay-crake,' a scare-crow.

Kulamite [kuol-umeyt], W., a nickname for a Methodist, formerly in general use, but now obsolete. Derived from Alexander Kilham, the leader of the first secession from the Wesleyan body, whose followers were called Kilhamites, corrupted to *Kulamites*, and in Holderness (and perhaps elsewhere) applied contemptuously to Methodists in general. The Rev. Thos. Jack-

son, however, in his Autobiography, says that this is an error, and that the term was in use before the secession.

Kye [kaay], sb. pl. cows. In W. *kye* is used to denote particular herds, *kine* being used for cows in general. 'Fetch *kye* up,' signifying the cows requiring to be brought home for milking.

Labber [laab'ur], v. to besmear; to lubricate; to overlay profusely with a viscous substance. 'To *labber* away with' is to use paint or any other matter extravagantly.

Labber-gob [laab'u-gaob], N., treacle; so called because the lips become besmeared with it when it is eaten.

Laboursome [lae'busu'm], adj. fatiguing; laborious.

Lad o' wax [laad-u-waaks], an expression without any definite meaning, addressed to boys and youths. 'Noo, mī *lad o' wax*! get oot o' way.' Sometimes *laddy-wax*. Shakspeare, in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act. I. sc. iii., represents the Nurse saying of Romeo:

'A man, young lady! lady, such a man,

As all the world—Why, he's a *man of wax*,'

that is,—a model man; 'i' faith, a very flower.' It is possible that this Holderness appellation may have come down from the Elizabethan age, and been preserved, although scarcely known elsewhere in England.

Lag [laag], N., the stave of a cask, tub, or pail.

Lagg'd [laagd], pp. exhausted by walking or carrying a burthen.

Laggy [laag'i], E. and N., alingerer; the last to arrive.

Lahn [laa'n]; **Layn** [lae'n], v. to learn; also, to teach. 'Noo,

Sammy's *lahn't* tī reead varry bonnily, Ah think you owt tī begin to *lahn* him tī write.' In the latter sense the word was frequently used by the early English writers:

'for he would *learn*

The Lion stoop to him in lowly wise.'—*Spenser*, F. Q. i. 6. 25.

In the B. Mus. there is a book (1542), 'The Dietary of Health, to *larne* a man to be wise,' &c.

Lahtle [laa'tl], adj. little; comp.

Lahtler [laa'tlur]; sup. **Lahtlest** [laa'tlist].

Lake [lae'k], v. to play; to engage in a game. Also (N.), to trifle, or act with levity. [Icel. *leika*, to play, distinguished by the vowel from A.S. *lācan*, to play, which has produced the Mod. S. Eng. to *lark*.—W. W. S.]

Lall [laal], v. to protrude or put forth. 'He *lall'd* oot his tongue and meead feeaces at mā.' See **Puff an lall**.

Lallap [laal'up], v. Same as **Lall**. Also, to lounge or loll about. 'She diz nowt bud hing *lallopin* oot o' windher leekin at fooaks passin.'

Lallap, N., v. to walk skipingly.

Lalthdrum [laal'dhrum], E., v. to sing in a silly or childish fashion.

Lalther, **Laldher** [laal'dhu'r], v. to sing discordantly or out of tune and time. Also, E. and W., to hum a tune in a monotonous and drawling measure.

Lalthrum, E. and N., a girl given more to *laltherin* than to working. 'She's a good *lalthrum*, if that's onny use tī yā, bud if yā want her tī worrk, why that's another thing.'

Lam [laam], E. and N., v. to flog.

Lam-pie-sote-it [laam'pisuo'h't], N., a boy's game of hide-and-seek.

Lanch [laansh], E. and N., v. to work, or set about work, with energy and vigour. Also, to take long, rapid strides in walking. 'Leeak hoo Robin's *lanchin* intiv his taty-plat: he'll finish it i' neeah tahn.' F. *lancer*, to fling; *relancer*, to launch out into.

Lanch, v. to lance. 'Ah'd a grit big getherin, an docthor *lanch'd* it an all stuff com oot.'

Land [laand], a breadth of ploughing about 10 feet wide, rendered slightly convex for the purpose of drainage, with deeper furrows between contiguous *lands* for carrying off superfluous water.

Lang [laang], adj. long. 'Lang an shooat on't'—the long and short of it—is a phrase used in summing up an argument or dispute. 'Lang and shooat on't, then, is that Ah's nut ti hev it.'

Lang-Fridah [laang-fraay'du], E. and N., the first Friday in Lent.

Lang-heeaded [laang-i-h'did], adj. learned; erudite; well-informed.

Lang-sattle [laang-saati], a high-backed bench, such as is commonly seen in the kitchens of village ale-houses.

Lang-sen [laang-sen], adv. long ago.

Lang-tung'd [laang-tuongd], adj. talkative; garrulous; unable to keep a secret.

Lang way [laang-wae], adv. exceedingly; much; in a greater degree. 'Mah bonnet's a *lang way* prattier then thahn.'

Lanted [laan'tid], N., pp. belated; left behind. 'Why thrain's geean' (the train has gone); 'she was se lang gettin her fal-lals on, an smartenin her sen up, that Ah thowt we sud be *lanted*, an Ah's reet.'

Lap, Lap-up [laap-uop], v. (1) to fold; to wrap up in a parcel;

(2) to cease working; (3) to hush up a misdeed. 'Noo then! *lap* it up nicely an put it away.' 'Ahn't yä boon ti *lap-up* fo' neet?' 'Tom gat his leg ower thraces' (committed an offence), 'bud it's been *lapp'd-up*.' '*Lapt* in loose sheets.'—*Earle* (a native of York); *Microcosm*. 1628. 'Trees *lapt* in straw.'—*Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.

Lape [le'h'p], E. and W., to walk through mire; to besmear one's clothes in walking along a muddy road.

Laped-up [le'h'pt-uop], E., adv. dirtied, or mud-besmear'd. Used in reference to the dress of a person after a dirty walk. 'He must he' cum'd a mucky rooad; why he's *laped-up* tiv his knees.'

Larum [lae'rum], N., v. to talk incessantly.

Las [laas], adv. last. Only used in this abbreviated form before consonants.

Lass [laas], a girl. An indefinite form very common in Scotland and most parts of England, but in Holderness it has a more definite signification, meaning a servant-girl in a farm-house where only one female domestic is kept. Thus, it will be asked, 'Where's *lass* gone?' which is understood to mean—where has the servant-girl gone? although there may be several daughters in the house, who are also called *lasses*, indefinitely; also, the farmer's wife, whom the farmer terms 'Mah awd *lass*.'

Last-bite [laast-bey't], E., a tit-bit or *bonne-bouche* reserved as the last mouthful.

Lasten [laas'n], p. p. of to *last*; to endure; to hold out.

Lasty [laas'ti], N. and W., adj. durable; lasting. 'Cleas isn't hauf se *lasty* as they was yance.'

Lat [laat], a lath.

- Late** [le'h't], v. to search for. 'Ah *lated* it hauf-an-hoor an then couldn't find it.'
- Laten** [le'h'tn], p. p. of to *late*.
- Lather** [laadh'ur'], v. to perspire profusely; a profuse perspiration.
- Lat-river** [laat-raay'vur'], a lath-render.
- Lave** [le'h'v], p. t. of to *leave*.
- Lawk** [lau'k], int. an exclamation of surprise, more feminine than masculine.
- Lawk-a-daisy** [lau'k-u-dae'zi], int. an expression of annoyance. 'Lawk-a-daisy! Ah's awlas gettin hod o' wrang end o' stick,' i.e. making a blunder or mistake.
- Laws-a-massy** [lau'z-u-maas'i], int. an exclamation of consternation; a corruption of 'Lord have mercy.'
- Laxness** [laak'snus], looseness in the bowels.
- Lay** [lae], v. to lie. 'Thoo mun *lay* in bed an get weel.' 'Lay doon, dog,' p. t. laid. 'He *laid* doon an rowl'd aboot.'
- Lay**, v. to put down a flooring or pavement. 'Ah's boon ti *lay* kitchin fleear anew.'
- Laylock** [lae'luk], the lilac.
- Lead** [lee'd], E. and N.; **Leead** [li'h'd], W., v. to carry corn, &c., from the harvest-field to the stack-yard. When otherwise used the name of the article carried is added, as, '*leedin* coals,' gravel, &c. If it is simply said, 'Thompson's *leedin* tî-day,' it is understood to refer to harvest produce.
- Leaden** [lee'dn]; **Leeaden** [li'h'dn], p. p. of to *lead*.
- Leaden-hoal** [led'un-huo'h'l], E., a brothel. Probably derived from Leadenhall-Square, in Hull, a notorious nest of brothels.
- Leadhers** [lee'dhuz], sinews. See **Guidhers**.
- Leaf** [lee'f], E.; **Leeaf** [li'h'f], N. and W., the fat about the kidneys of a pig.
- Least-bit** (**Leeast**, N. and W.) [lee'st-bit], a small quantity, but not necessarily the smallest.
- Leat, Ova-leeat** [uv-u'li'h't], lately. 'Ah've nobbut been badly (ill) *of-a-leeat*.'
- Leather** [ledh'ur'], v. to flog. Derived from a leather strap, often used for the purpose of chastigation.
- Leather-away**, v. to go along at a rapid pace. A corruption, perhaps, of *lather*—the froth of soap, to which excessive perspiration is assimilated, as in the phrase, 'Ah's all ov a muck-*lather*.' In a spectacular drama at Astley's, in 1802, occurs the expression, 'By the Lord! how we'll *lather-away*.'
- Leatherin** [ledh'ur'in], a flogging; a thorough thrashing in a fight.
- Led-eeather** [ledee'thur'], N. and W., india-rubber. So called, perhaps, because it eats out the marks of a lead pencil.
- Lee** [lee], v. to lie; to tell a falsehood; sb. a lie.
- Leeace** [li'hs], v. to flog. 'If thoo diz that ageean Ah'll *leeace* thî jacket fo' thâ.'
- Leeace-away** [li'h's-uwae], v. to go along at a rapid pace.
- Leeaf, Lief, or Leeave** [li'h'f], N. and W., comp. **Leeafer**; sup. **Leeavest**, an expression of indifference or unconcern about doing anything. 'Ah'd as *leeaf* stop as gan.' 'Ah'd *leeaver* deeah it then not.' In this comparative form it means rather; indicating a preference; also, in the superlative, very much rather.
- Leeak** [li'h'k], a look; v. to look.
- Leeakin-glass** [li'h'kin-glaas], a mirror. More commonly *Seein-glass*.

Leeak-shaap [li'h'k-shaap], be quick; make haste.

Leeam [li'h'm], adj. lame. 'As leeam as a dog,' a common Holderness simile.

Leeathwake [li'h'th-waek], N. and W., adj. lithe; supple-limbed. Used also in reference to corpses which do not become rigid in the usual time. [The suffix is the A.S. *wác*, yielding; Mod. Eng. *weak*.—W. W. S.]

Leeaven [li'h'vn], p. p. of to *leave*. Nearly obsolete.

Leeave-hod [li'h'v-aod], v. leave hold; let go.

Leeavins [li'h'vinz], N. and W.; **Leavins** [lee'vinz], E., remains; what is left, of inferior quality, after the better portion has been removed.

Leeded [lee'did], p. t. of to *lead*, or carry away in a waggon or cart.

Leet [leet], v. to dismount; to alight. 'Weean't yā *leet*, an he summat ti *eeat*?' 'A cat awlas *leets* on her feet.'

Leet-on [leet-aon], p. t. *let-on*: v. to meet with. 'Ah sowt him all ower toon, an at last *let-on* him at Blue Pig.'

Leet-on, E., v. to expect, or hope for. 'He's *leetin* o' Jack helpin him.'

Leet-on, N., to wait for.

Leg-away [leg-uwae], v. to hasten along. 'Noo then! *leg-away* wi' thā, else thoo'll niver get there i' tahn.'

Leg-ower-thraces [leg-aow'h'-thrae'siz]. A person is said to have 'getten his *leg-ower-thraces*' when he has committed a misdeed, broken the bounds of discipline, or been guilty of a foolish or unauthorized act. Derived from a horse falling in conse-

quence of getting a leg over the traces—a portion of the harness.

Let [let], p. t. of to *light*; also, of to *alight*. 'Ah *let* fire as seen as Ah com doon-stairs.' 'He fell off stee (ladder), bud he *let* on his feet.'

Leth er [leth'ur'], let her. The letters *t* and *d*, when followed closely by *r*, become *th* and *dh* respectively: as butter, butther; border, bordher. In this case the *h* is transferred from the second word to the first, the two forming the compound word *leth-er*. *Bite her* is similarly treated, becoming *bither*.

Lether, E. and N., a bright speck in the flame of a candle, supposed to betoken a coming letter containing good news.

Let-on [let-aon], v. to fall upon a person with the tongue, in the way of reprimand, censure, or upbraiding. 'Then she *let-on*, an gav her sike a scawdin as she weean't seen forget.'

Letten [let'n], p. p. of to *light*, or *alight*.

Leuk [liw'k], v. to look.

Leuken [liw'kn], p. p. of to *look*.

Lëy [ley], a scythe.

Lick [lik], v. to thrash an antagonist in a fight, or to triumph in any contest.

Lickan promise [lik-un-praom'is], a slight and ineffective washing of the hands, face, &c., leaving them almost as dirty as before; as much as to say, he just gave his face a *lick* with a *promise* to wash it more thoroughly afterwards. Applied also to any duty perfunctorily performed.

Licken [lik'n], p. p. of to *lick*.

Licks [liks], a chastisement. 'Thoo'll get thī *licks*, mī lad, for brekkin that three' (breaking that tree).

Lig [lig], v. to lie, as in bed; to place, or lay down, as on the table or floor. 'He *ligs* clock roond; gans to bed at eight, an gets up at eight.' 'Lig that knife doon; thoo'll be cuttin thysen.' Peter de Langtoft, a Yorkshire wolds-man, makes use of the word *ligge*. In the marriage covenant between a son of William Plumpton, of Plumpton, County of York, and a daughter of John, seventh Baron Clifford of Skipton, it was stipulated that 'they should not *ligge* together until they were 18 years of age;' and Sir Lewis Clifford, Kt., of the same family, left directions in his will, dated 1404, that there should be 'ne stane, ne other thing, whereby any man may witte where my stinking carcase *liggeth*.'

Liggen [lig'n], p. p. of to *lie* (in bed, &c.). Also, p. p. of to *lay*.

Lig his tongue teea [lig-iz-tuong-ti'h]. 'He bully-ragg'd mā, an call'd mā ivvery thing he could *lig his tongue teea*.'

Light-cakes [leyt-ke'h'ks], E.; **Leet-keeaks** [lee't-kih'ks], N. and W. (and also often in E.), cakes made of leavened dough.

Lig-ȳ-bed [lig-u-bed], a sluggard.

Lig-in [lig-in'], N. When the moon rises late in the evening it is said, 'Meean *ligs* in a bit noo o' neets.'

Lig-on [lig-aon], to strike vigorously; to perform any work energetically.

Lig-oot [lig-oot], (1) to prepare a corpse for burial; (2) to lay out (money).

Lig-oot, E., to gather corn into sheaves.

Like, 'ivvery *like*,' every now and then.

Like [ley'k], an expression of probability, and occasionally of

certainty. 'He's *like* tī dee,' he will most probably die. 'It's *like* tī be seeah,' it is certain to be so.

Like, must; ought; an expression of entreaty to do something on the ground of its being desirable, fitting, or proper. 'Thoo mun *like* tī gan; it'll leek queer if thoo stops away.'

Like, v. to suppose; to fancy in imagination; to make-believe. 'Like Ah's King o' Inglan, an thoo's Bonny-payt, and let's fight and me gī thā a lickin.' Used only in the imperative.

Like, looking. 'A good *like* lass.'

Like, the suffix of many words, such as rainy-*like*, grand-*like*, mucky-*like*, &c.

Like a new un [ley'k-u-neu'un]. 'To go it *like a new un*' is to do anything with the freshness and vigour of youth.

Like-as-if [ley'k-uz-if], E. and W.; **Like-as-agif** [ley'k-uz-u-gif], N., adv. 'He went aboot job *like-as-if* he didn't care aboot it.' 'As was twenty year sin last Cannlemas; Ah mind (remember) it *like-as-agif* it was nobbut yisterday.'

Like-eneef [leyk-uni'h'f], likely enough; in all probability.

Liken'd [ley'ku'nd], pp. likely. 'Ah's *likened* tī be teean afoor gentlemen (the magistrates) for knockin that awd hare doon.'

Liken'd, pretended; appeared as if. 'He *likened* tī gan, bud didn't.'

Likes-on't [ley'ks-aont], the like of it; anything similar to it. 'Ah nivver seed *likes-on't*.'

Likes o' that [ley'ks-o'-thaat], almost identical with **Likes-on't**, but more emphatic, 'Noo! did yā ivver see *likes o' that*?' Great emphasis on *that*.

- Likin** [ley·kin], E. and W. 'Gannin on *likin*,' going on trial or approval.
- Likin-for** [ley·kin-fur], a prepossession for. 'Oh! he's boon tī wed Molly Smith cock-ee'd lass, is hē? Ah awlas thowt he'd a sneekin soot o' *likin-for* her.'
- Lillilow** [lil-i-laow], the blaze of a fire.
- Lillthraps** [lil-thraaps], E. and W., sb. pl. female frippery. 'Noo then, get thī *lillthraps* on, an let's be off.'
- Lilly** [lil-i], E. Same as **Lillilow**.
- Lilt** [lilt], a light, gladsome step.
- Limp** [limp], adj. thin; loose in texture; lacking substance; drooping, after the abstraction of the sustaining element, as muslin after the liquefaction of the starch.
- Lin** [lin], linen. A.S. *līn*, flax; *linen* is the adj., like *golden*, from gold.
- Linch** [linsh], a sharp, sudden blow with a pliable instrument, a willow twig, or the thong of a whip.
- Ling** [ling], heather.
- Linghy** [lin·zhi], adj. lithe; active; supple in limb. 'He lowp't cleean owad hedge. Ah sudn't hā thowt awd fellow'd been sī *linghy*.'
- Lintin** [lin·tin], a lintel.
- Lintins**, N., tares.
- Lipper** [lip·ur], N., an agitation of the sea with short, breaking waves, as distinguished from a long, rolling swell. 'Ther's a deal o' *lipper* on tī-neet.'
- Lishup** [lish·up], E., v. to walk briskly. 'He gans *lishupin* along like a two-year-awd.'
- Lissom** [lis·u'm], W., adj. supple; active; nimble, *lit*. 'lithe-some.'
- Lī-thā, lu-thā, lī-thā, leeak** [lidh·u, luodh·u, lidh·u, li·h'k], a quick call to look at, or notice, something strange.
- Lithin** [lidh·in], meal of any kind used for thickening soup, &c.
- Liven-up** [laay·vn-uop], v. to cheer, enliven, console, or raise the spirits of a despondent person. Also, to become more cheerful.
- Liver** [liv·ur], v. to deliver. In E. and N. used in reference to the delivery of anything. In W., chiefly and almost exclusively, to deliver corn or other farm produce, by means of a waggon, to the purchaser.
- Liver**, the liver. Formerly the liver was supposed to be the seat of the amorous passion; thus Webster, in *Appius and Virginia*, 'We have not such hot *livers*.' And so it is still held in Holderness; a swain, quite recently writing to his sweetheart, says, 'Thoo's stown mī *liver* oot o' mī belly, an Ah's despadly (desperately) i love wī' thā.'
- Liver an lights clock** [liv·ur-un-ley-ts-tlaok], N. and W., a clock with the pendulum and weights exposed.
- Lobloll** [laoblaol·], E. and N., porridge of flour or oatmeal made very thick. 'My eye! bud this is *lobloll*! speean 'll ommost stan' ower end in't.'
- London-pride** [luon·dun-praay·d], the plant Sweet-William. Never the flower usually called London-pride.
- Lone** [lau·n, or luo·h'n], lonely; sequestered; dreary; deserted. A *lone* house is one standing alone in a secluded spot.
- Lone-woman** [lau·n-wuo-mu'n], a widow, left alone.
- Looan** [luo·h'n], a lane. 'It's a lang *looan* as nivver cums tiv a

end' is the Holderness rendering of a common proverb.

Loance [luo'u'ns]. The general meaning of this term is an allowance of ale or other refreshment to workmen between meals. In W. it refers more especially to an intermediate slight meal between breakfast and dinner, served in the harvest-field. Also, a morning glass of ale, without any reference to its being an allowance from an employer; thus a person will say, 'Ah can't work ne langer till Ah've had my *loance*; Ah mun gan an get a glass o' yal.'

Look [loo'k], v. to hoe weeds in a field of young corn.

Lookers [loo'ku'z], weeders in a corn-field.

Looney [loo'ni], N. and E., a simpleton. An abbreviation of *lunatic*; used derisively, to intimate that the person is little better than a lunatic.

Loonther, or Loundhur [loo'n-dhur'], E., v. to beat. 'What's thā *loontherin* him about i' that way for? what's he deean?'

Loose-thrap [loo's-thraap], N. and W., a louse-trap—a small-toothed comb used for freeing children's heads from hair-lice (called *dicks*).

Lop [laop], a flea, so called from its activity in *loupin* (jumping).

Lopper'd [laop'ud], pp. congealed, or curdled. A term only applied to milk.

Loss [laos], v. to lose.

Lossen [laos'n], p. p. of *lose*.

Lost-y-muck [laost-i-muok], excessively dirty.

Lots [laots], many; a great number. 'What *lots* o' fooaks there is gannin ti floor (flower) show.'

Lound [laow'nd], N., adj. calm; tranquil. Used only in reference

to the weather. Icel. *logn*, calm, referring to the weather.

Love-begot [luov-bigot], a bastard.

Low [laow], E. and N., v. to glow; to send forth flame. 'It must be a frost; fire *lows* se breet.'

Lowp [laow'p], v. to leap, or jump. 'But if that a lous couthe have *lopen* the bettir.'—*Piers Plowman*, B. v. 198.

Lowpen [laow'pn], p. p. of to *leap*. See above.

Lowse [laow's], adj. loose. Roger Ascham (a native of Yorkshire) speaks of *lowse* grossness.

Lowse, free from apprenticeship. 'When Ah's *lowse* Ah sal gan ti Lunnon an mak mī fotton' (fortune).

Lowsen'd [laow'su'nd], p. p. of to *loose*.

Lowse-end, a course of profligacy and idleness. 'What's Bill deein noo? Why Ah's flaid he's nobbut at a *lowse-end*, dhrinkin an raffin about.'

Lowse-hand [laow's-aand], a supernumerary workman, who can be spared without inconvenience. 'We're rayther shoocat-handed; gan an see if Maisther Johnson's gotten a *lowse-hand* he can len us.'

Lowse-y-bush [laow's-i-buosh], N. and W., pp. afflicted with dysentery.

Lowseness [laow'snus], dysentery.

Lowze [laow'z], v. to redeem an article in pledge.

Lowzenin - feeast [laow'znin-fi'h'st], a supper given at the termination of apprenticeship.

Lowze-oot [laowz-oo't], v. to unharness horses from a vehicle.

Lowzin-tahm, the time for unyoking the horses and leaving off work.

Loy-tahm [laoy-taa'm], E., leisure moments.

Lug [luog], the ear; the handle of a jug.

Lug, v. to pull the hair. Swed. *lugga*, to pull the forelock.

Lug, v. to carry with difficulty; to pull violently. 'Pig gat inti dyke, an it tuk three on us ti *lug* it oot.'

Lump [luomp], v. to beat on the head with sufficient violence to cause a lump to rise. 'If thoo disn't hod thȳ noise Ah'll *lump* thy heead fo' thȳ.'

Lump-skull [luomp-skuol], E. and W., a blockhead.

Lunjous [luon'zhus]; **Lunghy** [luon-zhi], E., lumberingly awkward. 'Noo then, thoo great *lunjous* lubber! keep thȳ feet off mah corns.'

Lunjous, N., adj. enraged almost to madness.

Lunt [luont], E., a clash; a collision; a noisy, clattering impact. 'Wheel com off, an we com doon inti rooad wȳ sike a *lunt*.'

Lutherack [luodh'ur'uk], a splat of offensive viscous matter; a term applied especially to expectorated phlegm.

Lutherack, N. and E., a large quantity. 'What a *lutherack* o' pie he's gotten on his plate.'

Mä [mu], pron. me. The non-emphatic form.

Mä [me], N. and W., adj. and adv. more. More frequently *Mair*.

Mad [maad], adj. angry. 'As *mad* as a beear (bear) wiv a sooar *lug*.'

Maddle [maad'l], v. to bewilder or perplex. 'Ah's fair *maddled* amang it all.'

Maddlin [maad'lin], adj. confusing.

Mafted [maaf'tid], pp. oppressed with heat. 'Cum in, thoo leeaks ommost *mafted*.'

Mah [maa], pron. my. Generally used where emphasis is required; in other places it is *me* or *mȳ*. In E. *mah* is pronounced [maay] before words beginning with a vowel.

Mahvil [maa'vil], a marble. 'Ah'll gȳ thȳ a gam at *mahvils*.'

Maiden [me'h'dn], a servant-girl. 'Smith *maiden*,' Smith's servant-girl.

Main [me'h'n], very; exceedingly. 'Ah's *main* glad ti see thȳ leeakin se weel.' When Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was intriguing for the usurpation of the crown, he brought up from Middleham, in Yorkshire, a troop of burly yeomen, his tenants, with whom he conversed, when at Middleham, on the most familiar terms. This troop was drawn up in Finsbury Fields, and Richard was present, when one of the yeomen soldiers went up to him, and, clapping him on the shoulder, said, 'Dickon, Dickon, Ah's *main* blythe thoo's boon to be king.'

Main-sweear [me'h'n-swi'h'r], N., v. to swear falsely.

Maisther [me'h'sthur], master; the head of a house. 'As a *maistre* ower his seruantes.'—Hampole, *Treatise on Life*.

Maistherful [mae'sthufuol], adj. headstrong.

Mak [maak], v. to make.

'Als fre *mak* I thee,
As hert may think or egh may see.'

Commencement of Athelstan's

charter to the town of Beverley; an early translation from the original.

Mak, a shape; a make; a kind.

Makken [maak'n], p. p. of to *make*.

Mak nor shap [maak-nu-shaap]. 'That cooat's neeather *mak nor shap*,' is neither well-shaped nor well-made.

Maks an mandhers [maaks-un-maandhuz], E. and N., every possible kind. 'All *maks an mandhers* o' things.'

Mak-sharp [maak-shaa'p], be quick.

Mal [maal], N., v. to shout; to scream.

Malak [mae'luk], an uproar, or commotion. 'They kicked up a bonny *malak*.'

Malamb [mae'laam], E., a child's term for a lamb. See **Balamb**.

Mam, Mammy [maam, maam'i], mother. Sometimes used derisively to adults. 'Run whom (home) ti thy *mammy*.'

Man [maan], curiously used occasionally for the Deity. 'There's a *man* aboon 'll mak yě all care some day, if you don't care noo.' —Wesleyan Local Preacher's Sermon.

Mandhers. See *Maks an mandhers*.

Mang [maang], N., v. to break, bruise, or crush.

Mangment [maang'ment], N., a broken or confused mass.

Manish [maan'ish], v. to manage; to cultivate land according to a certain method.

Manish, adj. manly.

Manishment [maan'ishment], the method of cultivating land; hence, sometimes, in E. and N., manure is so called. 'Puttin in

a bit o' *manishment*,' spreading manure on land.

Manner [maan'ur], manure.

Manner, v. to manure.

Manty-makker [maan'ti-maak'ur], a dressmaker.

Mar [maa'r'], a lake or mere, as 'Hornsea *mar*.'

March-muck-it-oot. See **February-fill-dike**.

Mare [me'h'r, mae'r], adv. more. 'If we differed less or *mare*.' A satirical street-song of Beverley, in the 15th century, relative to a dispute with the town of Hull.

Mareish [mae'rish], adj. palatable; inducing a desire for more. See **Moorish**.

Marriage-lines [maar'ij-laaynz], sb. pl. a marriage-certificate.

Marrow [maar'u], a match; an equal. 'Ah nivver seed his *marrow* at plooin.'

Marrow, v. to match; to pair.

Marrows [maar'uz], sb. pl. a pair; fellows. 'Them two stockins is *marrows*.'

Marry [maar'i], an abbreviation of 'by St Mary.' 'Aye, *marry*, it's time they was wed.'

Mash [maash], v. to smash. 'Don't *mask* them cooals sī mich.'

Massy [maasi], mercy.

Massy-on-us [maas'i - aon-uz], mercy on us.

Matther [maath'ur'], v. to like; to approve of. 'Ah think mah missus disn't mich *matther* her new maiden.'

Matthers [maath'uz], sb. pl. (1) a quantity. 'Hé yā had onny *matthers* o' rain 'i' your payt' (district)? (2) Importance; consequence. 'It's neeah *matthers* which way yā deeah't.' (3) A reference to health. 'Ah's neeah *matthers*,' not very well.

Maudlin-fair [maud·lin·fae'r], E. and W., a fair held at Hedon, on the feast of St Magdalen.

Maundher [mau'ndhur], v. to talk in a gloomy, despondent manner; to make mournful noises whilst sleeping.

Maut [mau't], malt.

Maw [mau'], the stomach. 'Ah can't eat nī mare, mī *maw's* ommost brussen.'

Mawk [mau'k], a maggot.

Mawkin [mau'kin], a scarecrow.

Mawkish [mau'kish], adj. feeling slightly indisposed.

Mawky [mau'ki], adj. (1) maggoty, as '*mawky* cheese.' (2) Pale and sickly-looking, like a *mawk*.

Mawmy [mau'mi], adj. soft, and lacking firmness and juice. Applied to apples and pears.

May-geslin [mae-gez'lin], a May gosling. On the first of May '*May-geslins*' are made after the fashion of April fools.

Mazed [mae'zd], adj. bewildered; confused; perplexed. When George Fox was preaching at Patrington, in 1652, he was apprehended and taken before a neighbouring justice, who, observing that he did not take off his hat, and address him as thee and thou, enquired, 'Who is this man? is he *mazed*, or fond' (an idiot)?

Mazzen, Muzzle [maaz'n, maaz'l], v. to perplex; to bewilder. 'This noise *mazzens* mā seeah, Ah deant know what Ah's deein.'

Mazzenin [maaz-nin], adj. confusing.

Meal [mee'l], E., the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. See **Meeal**.

Meant-ont [ment-aont], E. and W., meaning of it. 'Ah've a strange, queer feeling i' my innards; Ah know'n't *meant-ont*.'

Mebby [meb'i], adv. it may be; perhaps. '*Mebby* he'll wed her efferher all.'

Meeagrums [mi'h'grumz], sb. pl. fancies; whims; lowness of spirits.

Meean [mi'h'n], the moon.

Meean-on [mi'h'n-aon], v. to mean; to intend. 'What's thā *meean-on*, deein that?'

Meeastlins [mi'h'stlinz], adv. mostly. Also *Mooastlins*.

Meeat [mi'h't], meat; frequently used to designate flesh meat as distinguished from other kinds of food. Also, in E., beef, as distinct from mutton, pork, &c.

Meeten [mee'tn], p. p. of to *meet*.

Mell [mel], a mallet.

Mellah [mel'u], adj. mellow; ripe. Applied to apples and pears. 'Ten a penny, *mellah* peears.'

Mellah-hooal [mel'u-uo'h'l], a hole in a stack, or other place, where boys put apples to ripen.

Melten, p. p. of to *melt*.

Menden, p. p. of to *mend*.

Mennad [men'ud], N., a minnow.

Mens [menz], improvement; amendment. 'He awlas was a bad un, an Ah see nī *mens* in him yit.'

Mense [mens], tidiness; glossiness; good manners; decency. 'That lass hez nayther sense nor *mense*.'

Menseful [men'sfuol], adj. tidy; presentable. 'Mak thysen *menseful* afoor thoo gans tī chotch' (church). Clearly from Old Eng. *menskful*, honourable in aspect.

Menseless [men'slus], adj. without neatness or decency.

Merrils [mer'ilz], a game played on a square board with 18 pegs, nine on each side. Called in many parts nine men's morris.

Messment [mes'ment], a litter of articles; a piece of work spoiled by unskilful manipulation.

Met [met], a measure of two bushels.

Met-pooak [met-puo'h'k], a two-bushel sack.

Mew [meu, miw], p. t. of to *mow*; mowed; did mow.

Mew [meu], a quantity of corn piled up in the barn in readiness for thrashing. In E., also, applied to a pile of hay.

Mew'd up [meu'd-up], piled up, in superfluity, like a corn *mew* in a barn. 'Noo Betty's flitted tiv a lahtler hoos, she's fairly *mew'd up* wiv her fonnither, an hez it ya peeace upon another.'

Mewl [meu'l], v. to mew, as a cat does; to cry like a young child.

Mi awn cheek [mi-au'n-chee'k], entirely to myself. 'Ah'd a quayt o' yal all ti *mi awn cheek*.'

Mich [mich], adj. or adv. much. 'Myche ther was of game and play.'—*La Morte d'Arthur*, l. 258.

Mich of a michness [mich-uv-u-mich'nus], pretty similar; on an equality. Used in comparison of things nearly similar.

Midda [mid'u], a meadow; a field set apart for mowing, as distinct from a pasture.

Middin [mid'in], a dunghill.

Middlin [mid'lin], adj. in a moderately fair state of health. 'Nobbut *middlin*,' somewhat unwell.

Middlinish [mid'linish], comp. adj. applying to persons, things,

circumstances, or conditions; implying a medium degree of; as, 'Ah's *middlinish*,' tolerably well. 'He's *middlinish* off,' in comfortable circumstances. 'A *middlinish* few,' a good quantity. 'A *middlinish* lot o' taties,' a medium crop, &c.

Midge [mij], a small species of out-door fly; a term also applied contemptuously to persons of diminutive stature.

Mid-ray-Sunday [mid-rae-suon-du], Mid-Lent Sunday; when the rays of the sun are vertical to the equator, or mid-way on the earth. See **Tid**, **Mid**, **Mis-eray**, &c.

Milken [mil'kn'], p. p. of to *mil*k.

Milner [mil'nur'], N. and W., a miller. See **Minler**.

Milt [milt], N. and W., the spleen of an animal. See **Cat-collop**.

Minch [minsh], N., v. to walk mincingly; to suppress an important point in a narrative or evidence.

Mind [maaynd], v. (1) to remember, as, 'Ah *mind* it varry weel;,' (2) to observe; (3) to be careful; (4) to take care of, as, 'Cum an *mind* bayns, whahl Ah sahve pigs.'

Minden [maayn'dn], p. p. of to *mind*.

Minler [min'lur'], E. and N., a miller. See **Milner**.

Mint [mint], a feeble or perfunctory pretence of doing anything. 'He meead a *mint* at it, bud niver framed as if he meant ti deeah it.'

Misbegot [mis'bigaot], E. and W., a bastard.

Misdoot [misdoo't], v. to doubt.

Mislest [misles't], v. to molest.

- Mislike** [misley'k], E. and W., v. to dislike. 'Some say children of nature *mislike* learning.'—Ascham, *The Scholemaster*.
- Misteched** [mistech't], adj. misteached, or mistaught; guilty of bad habits. 'Thou must be *misteched*, ti gan on i that way.' In N. only applied to horses not thoroughly broken.
- Misthrist** [misthris't], v. to mistrust or doubt.
- Misthristful** [misthris'tfuol], adj. doubtful; distrustful.
- Mizzle** [miz'l], N. and W., a gentle, drizzling rain.
- Mizzle**, v. to go off covertly; to take leave. 'It's eleven o'clock, it's aboot time Ah was *mizzlin*.'
- Moant, or Maunt** [mau'nt], may not; must not. 'Thou *moant* tell.'
- Moant-mawnin**, W. and E.; **Te moan at mawnin**, N., to-morrow morning.
- Mob** [maob], N. and W., v. to beat a delinquent schoolboy with caps.
- Moddy-cauf** [maod-i-kau'f], a young calf.
- Moggle** [maog'l], E., v. to mutter. 'There he stands, *mogglin* an chuntherin.'
- Moidhered** [maoy'dhud], pp. confused; distracted. 'Aye, poor thing! she's ommost *moidhered*, amang all them bayns.'
- Moit** [maoy't], a particle. 'Hez tha onny bacca, Bill? Naw, nat a *moit*.'
- Moll** [maol], to crumple; to crush; also to moulder. 'This piece o' wood's si rotten, Ah can *moll* it all ti pieces wi mī fing-er an thumb.'
- Money-spidhat** [muon-i-spaay-dhut], N., a small spider of any species, the appearance of which is popularly supposed to indicate the receipt of a sum of money, and to kill which will deprive the person of it. Same as *Money-spinner* elsewhere.
- Monny** [maoni], adj. many. 'Monianes kunnes gomen' (many a kind of game).—*Layamon*, ii. 616.
- Moo** [moo'], E., to low, as a cow does.
- Moonge** [moo'nzh], N., v. to munch; to eat slowly and munchingly. See **Munge**.
- Moont** [moo'nt], N., v. to moult, or cast the feathers. See **Moot**.
- Moorish** [muo'h'rish], having an appetite for more. See **Mareish**.
- Moot** [moo't], E., v. to moult. W. *moolt*. 'Your bod's gotten *moot*,' your bird is moulting., .
- Mooth-organ** [moo'th-aor'gun], E. and W., a gew-gaw, or Jew's (jaw's) harp.
- Moozy** [moo'zi], N., downy: generally used in reference to a sprouting beard. 'Jack's gettin quite *moozy* aboot chin.' *Mozy* [moa'zi] in Essex.
- Moral** [maor'ul], W.; **Morril** [maor'il], N., likeness; similitude. 'He's varry *moral* of his fayther.'
- Mostlins** [muos'h'stlinz], E. and W., adv. mostly; generally. See **Meeastlins**.
- Mot** [maot], N. and W., sometimes *motty*, N., the point aimed at in the games of pitch-and-toss, quoits, &c.
- Motherin-Sundah** [muodh'ur'in-suon'du], Mid-Lent Sunday; so called from a custom of children visiting their parents on that day. Almost, if not altogether, obsolete.
- Mought** [maow't], W., v. might. 'Mought I live.'—Marlowe, *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, Act III., sc. 3.

- Mouther**, or **Moother** [moo-thur'], N., the toll of flour taken by millers in payment for grinding. When suspected of helping himself too liberally, the miller is said 'to know hoo tī *moother*.' Obsolete.
- Mow-bont-hay** [maow-baont-ae'], N., hay, which having been stacked when wet, becomes heated, and acquires a peculiar flavour and smell.
- Mowdie** [maow'di], W., a mole-catcher. Generally *Awd-mowdie*.
- Mowdiewarp** [maow'di-waa'p], W., a mole; A.S. *mold*, earth; *weorpan*, to cast up. See **Mowthad**, which is more used.
- Mowthad** [maow'dhud], a mole.
- Mowthadin** [maow'dhud'in], pr. pp. the profession of catching moles. 'He's teean tī *mowthadin* for a livin.'
- Muck** [muok], (1) dirt; (2) manure; (3) in N., also, applied to rain and snow, as, 'It's varry murky weather, we sal hē sum *muck* o' sum socart afooar lang.' 'Cleeen *muck*,' earthy dirt, as distinguished from that of a more offensive character.
- Muck**, v. (1) to manure. 'Ah *mucks* mī land weel.' (2) To dirty, or soil. 'Deeant *muck* thī slip.'
- Muck-cheeap** [muok-chi'h'p], adj. dirt-cheap, i. e. very much below the market price.
- Muck-heeap** [muok-i'h'p], a dung-hill; also a term of reproach.
- Muck-lather**, **Muck-sweat** [muok-laadh'ur', muok-swi'h't], a clammy perspiration covering the body like a lather of soap.
- Muckment** [muok'ment], dirt; filth. Also applied to disreputable characters. 'Ah weean gan on rooad wī sike *muckment* as thoo.'
- Muck-middin** [muok-mid'in], a dung-hill.
- Muck-oot** [muok-oot], to clean out a pig-stye, &c.
- Muck-spoot** [muok-spoot'], a term applied to a dirty-person, or one who uses filthy language; a general term of reproach or contempt.
- Muck-up** [muok-uop], N. and E., to throw up an engagement dishonourably.
- Muck-watther-dhreean** [muok-waath'ur-dhri'h'n], a dung-hill trench.
- Mucky** [muok'i], adj. dirty; mean; dishonourable. 'It was a *mucky* thing tī promise tī see him thruff, an then leeave him tī get oot on't as he could.'
- Mucky**, v. to soil. See **Muck** (2).
- Mud** [muod], v. might. 'It *mud* happen seeah,' it might so happen.
- Mudhap** [muod'aap], adv. perhaps; it might happen.
- Mull** [muol], v. to spoil by unskilful workmanship.
- Mully-grubs**, or **Molly-grubs** [muol'i-gruobz, maol'i-], sb. pl. a fit of the sulks, or bad temper.
- Mully-puff** [muol'i-puof], N. and E., a sweat. 'Why, thoo's all of a *mully-puff*.'
- Mummy** [muom'i], a pulpy mass. 'When we teeak (took) apples oot o' cart, they we' posht all tiv a *mummy*.'
- Mump** [muomp], N., a quick blow on the mouth, given with the back of the hand.
- Mumpers** [muom'puz], N. and W., sb. pl. small, unsaleable apples. See **Crumpy**.
- Mun** [muon], v. must. 'Ah *mun* be off heeam.' Used almost entirely with a future force.

Mun [mun], apparently a corruption of man. Used to give emphasis to an assertion. '*Mun!* Ah lickt him.' 'Did tha? Ah thowt thoo wad, *mun*.'

Munge. See **Moonge**.

Mush, or Mash [muosh], maash, a fragmentary mass; a pulpy heap. 'He's throdden on it, an noo it's nowt bud *mush*.'

Myawl [m'you:l], E. and W., v. to mew like a cat; to cry. 'Stop thy *myawlin*,' cease your crying. Fr. *miauler*, to mew.

My hearty [mi-aa'ti], a form of salutation. 'Hoo gooas it, *my hearty*?' N., equivalent to 'How are you getting on, friend of my heart?'

Mysen [misen'], pron. myself. 'Ah mun dee it *mysen*, Ah see, as neeabody else sets aboot it.'

Nab [naab], N., a promontory; an abrupt termination of a range of uplands. *Knab*, or *knap*, a round hill; a protuberance. Obsolete. A.S. *cnæp*.

Nab, v. to catch; to capture; to seize hold of. 'Jack Robins went oot las' neet t̄ *nab* a hare; bud keepers *nab'd* him.'

Nabs [naabz], sb. pl. See **Habs an nabs**.

Nabs. *His nabs*, W., the appellation of a vain, pretentious, or impudent person. 'He begun t̄ talk big, bud Ah seean sattled *his nabs*.'

Nack [naak], N., an affected style of speaking; v. to speak affectedly.

Nackin an crackin [naak'in-unkraak'in], N., making use of stilted language, or of long words without understanding their meaning, or applying them correctly.

Naf [naaf], the nave of a wheel.

Nail [ne'h'l], v. to flog or beat; also, to clench an argument, or overcome a disputant in a controversy. 'He said Ah sud nivver win if Ah bet o' Sundah, an Ah said saatanlye yan on us must win, an that *nail'd* him.'

Nail, v. to catch. 'Ah *nail'd* him just as he was comin oot o' hoos.'

Nailin [ne'h'lin], a chastisement.

Nancy-pretty [naan'si-priti], the flower London-pride; a kind of saxifrage.

Nantle [naant'l], v. to work feebly, languidly, or imperfectly. 'He's gettin past work noo, poor awd chap, bud he *nantles* aboot a bit iv his garden.'

Nap an rattle [naap-un-raat'l], E. and N., nonsensical or boasting talk. 'It's neeah use takkin nooatis o' what that chap sez; he's nowt bud *nap an rattle*.'

Nap-up [naap-uop], v. (1) to eat rapidly and with a relish; (2) to catch up anything eagerly and at once. A corruption of *snap-up*.

Narra - racket [naar'u-raak'it], W., a narrow lane between high walls, in which passing footsteps produce an echo, or *racket* (noise).

Nasty [naas'ti], adj. cross; ill-tempered; obstinate.

Nat [naat], W.; **Nut** [nuot], E. and N., adv. not.

Nat afor time [naat-afuo'h'-taa'm], adv. not before it is required. 'Ah see thy're beginnin t̄ mend rooad, an *nat afor time*.'

Nat all there [naat-au'l-thaer'], adj. witless; deficient in intellect; meaning that the person spoken of has not his brains *all there*, or in his head.

Nath-er [naath'ur'], E. and N., v. to complain in a grumbling, despondent tone.

Natheral [naath·ur'ul], an idiot.

Natheral-bayn [naath·ur'ul-be'h'n], an illegitimate child.

Nattle [naat'l], E. and N., v. to scratch. 'There's a moose (mouse) *nattlin* i' closet.'

Nay [ne'h'], adv. no; a negative response. See **Neeah**.

Naydhur [ne'h'dhur', nae'dhur'], W., conj. neither.

Nazly [naaz'li], E. and N., adj. drowsy-looking. 'It's time bayn was teean ti bed; he leeaks varry *nazly*.'

Nazzy [naazi], adj. slightly intoxicated.

Near [ni'h'r], adj. close; parsimonious; niggardly.

Near, E., adj. underdone, in cookery. See **Rear**.

Near-bye [ni'h'r-bi], N. and W., adv. in close proximity.

Neb [neb], the beak of a bird; used also for the nose, in speaking to a child. 'Cock up thî *neb* an let's kiss thă.' 'Witches an warlocks, an lang-*neb'd* things.'

Neck-brek [nek-brek], E.; **Neck-brake**, N. and W., adj. and adv. headlong; impetuously; at dangerous speed. 'He went alang at a *neck-brek* pace.'

Neddy-rack [ned'i-raak], W., egg and bacon pie.

Neeable [ni'h'bl], W.; **Neeavle** [ni'h'vl], N., the navel.

Neeaf [ni'h'f], N. and W., the fist.

Neeagur [ni'h'gu'r'], a negro; also, a contemptible fellow; a stingy niggard.

Neeagur-dhraver, an exacting employer of labour.

Neeah [ni'h'], adj. no. This form, which is never adverbial, is

used in a different sense from *nay*, the latter being a simple negative response; this used adjectively in conjunction with a substantive, as in the Holderness Song:—

'*Neeah*-body comin tî marry me.'

Neeah-grit-shaks [ni'h'-gri'h't-shaaks], of disreputable character. 'As for Tom, he's *neeah-grit-shaks*; Ah wadn't thrist him fother then Ah could see him.' Also, anything of an inferior description or objectionable character.

Neeah-nowts [ni'h'-naowts]. If two boys are walking together and one picks up a prize, he shouts *neeah-nowts*, and keeps the whole of it, but if his companion forestalls him, and cries *hawes*, he is entitled to half of it.

Neeak't [ni'h'kt], adj. naked.

Neean [ni'h'n], none; any; also, noon. 'Ah weean't hē *neean*,' I will not have any.

Neean o' yer jaw [ni'h'n-u-yu-jaw]. 'Let's hē *neean o' yer jaw*,' do not be insolent.

Neean-seeah [ni'h'n-si'h], not so. '*Neean-seeah*! he'll nut deeah it; he's nut sike a feaal.'

Nep [nep], N., a kiss; v. to kiss.

Nestle [nes'l], v. to fidget.

Nestly [nes'li], N. and E., adj. fidgety; restless. 'We mud as weel be startin; meear's gettin varry *nestly*.'

Netten [net'n], p. p. of to *net*.

Nevell [nev'il], N. and E., v. to beat violently with the fist.

Nevvy [nev'i], nephew.

New-begin [neu'-bigin'], the name of a street in Beverley, signifying, probably, when first built, new buildings, from the Icel. *byggja*, to build.

Newk [niwk], N. and W., a corner; more generally used to designate the inside corner of the fire-place, which is sufficiently large to admit a chair, and is appropriated to the master of the house. The Scotch term is the *Ingle-neuk*. Early Eng. *Nok*, a corner.—*Havelock*, 820.

Newsin [neu'z'in], pp. gossiping; talking scandal. 'There was neeboddy there bud three awd gossips, *newsin* tegither ower a dish o' tea.'

Newsy [neu'zi], adj. addicted to gossiping or scandal-bearing.

Nibs an nabs [nibz-un-naabz], bit by bit; by piece-meal; desultorily. Sometimes, '*Bi habs and nabs*.'

Nicely [ney's'li], adv. for adj. in good health. 'Hoo's thî wife?' 'Oh, *nicely*.'

Nick, [nik], a notch; a cutting; a drain. A drain cut by a member of the Bethel family, of Rise, Holderness, went by the name of 'Bethel *nick*.'

Nick, v. to over-reach; to cheat; to charge an exorbitant price. 'He chayged thà fahve shillins fo't, did he? Weel, he's *nick'd* thà this tahn.'

Niddle-noddle [nid'l-naod'l], N., v. to do anything in a dreamy, bewildered, or stupefied way. 'He gans *niddle-noddlin* aboot as if he didn't know what he was deeahin on.'

Niffy-naffy [nifi-naafi], v. to do anything listlessly or perfunctorily.

Niggle [nig'l], v. to trifle over work, or to do it bit by bit, without vigour or perseverance.

Nigh [naa'y], N. and W., adj. and adv. This, although not strictly a dialect word, has become al-

most obsolete in common parlance elsewhere, but still maintains its place in Holderness, in N. and W. 'Which is *nighest* rooad tî Bolliton?' 'You mun gan doon that looan sthraight forrad, bud you'll find it *nigh* uppa sixmahl.' *Nighest*, although generally, is not always synonymous with *gainest*, as in the Holderness version of a common proverb. '*Nighest* way isn'tawlas *gainest*;' meaning that the shorter road, in point of distance, takes a longer time to traverse, in consequence of its bad condition, &c.

Nigh-hand [naay-aand], N. and W., adv. near-by; approximating, or approaching to. 'It's noo *nigh-hand* upo' three year sin Ah com tî this hoos.'

Nim [nim], N., v. to walk nimbly, or with agile steps.

Ninny-hammer [nin-i-aam-ur'], a fool. More used in the North Riding than in Holderness.

Nip [nip], a pinch; a squeeze.

Nip, v. to pinch; to squeeze; also, to stint in food or wages, by an avaricious employer.

Nip, v. to walk hastily. 'Ah could *nip* up tî Hedon i neeah tahn.'

Nip about [nip-uboot], v. to do anything briskly, or with vigour. 'Awd woman *nips about* like a young lass.'

Nipe [neypp], N., the beak of a bird.

Nipper [nip-ur']; **Nip-skitter** [nip-skith-ur'], a greedy, nig-gardly person.

Nitherin [nidh-ur'in], pp. shivering with cold.

Nitherin, E. and W., pp. laughing or giggling involuntarily, with an effort to suppress or conceal the emotion.

Nivver [niv'ur'], adv. never. '*Nivver* heed'—never mind. 'He's a *nivver* sweat, he is,' *i. e.* an idle fellow.

Nivver, E. and W., a curiously duplicated negative form of expression; sometimes, indeed, used in connection with a multiplication of negatives, as, 'Hezn't neeabody seen nowt o' *nivver* a hat neawheear?'

Nivver-deea-weel [niv'u-di'h'-weel], an idle, profligate young man, so called prognosticatively. Identical with the Scotch *Neer-do-weel*.

Noah's Ark [nau'h'z-aa'k], clouds forming a sort of ellipse, pointed at the ends like the prow of a boat, supposed to betoken rain. So called also in Essex, and probably common.

Nobble [naob'l], N., v. to strike on the head; to acquire; to pilfer.

Nobbut [naob'u't], conj. only. In W., unless. 'There was *nobbut* me an Tom there.' 'Ah weean't gan *nobbut* thoo dis an all,' I will not go unless you go also. 'No man gon into a stronge mannes hous may take away his vessels, *no-but* he bynde firste the stronge man.'—*Wyclif*, St Mark, iii. 27.

Noddy [naod'i], a simpleton.

Noggin [naog'in], half a jack, or one-eighth of a pint of liquid measure.

No-hoo [no-oo'], adv. not in any way. 'Ah've thried it all manner o' ways, bud can't fettle it *no-hoo*.'

Noise [naoyz], v. to gossip. 'He gans *noisin* aboot toon asteead o' mindin his bisness.'

Nominy [naom'ini], E., a set speech or form of words; a prepared oration. 'He gets weel

thruff his *nominy*,' is said of a town-crier. 'He knaws his *nominy* as weel as a chotch clerk.'

Noo [noo'], adv. now.

Nooan-he [nuo'h'n-ee], none, or not, he. N., *Neean* he. 'He weeant budge tī deeah it this hauf-hoor, *nooan-he*.'

Nop [naop], E. and N., the head, or the top of anything. 'Noo then, can't thā fīnd nowt betther tī deeah then knock thissle-*nops* off?' *Knop*, *i. e.* knob.

Nope, or **Knawp** [naop], v. to strike, with a stick or other implement, usually on the head or knuckles. Also, sb. a blow. See **Dog-knawper**.

Nopin [nau'pin], a chastisement.

Noppy [naop'i], E. and N., adj. many-headed; full of *nops*.

Nor [nur], W., conj. than. 'It's betther *nor* a mile, good walkin.'

Note [nuo'h't], a bill, or invoice, of goods. The term bill is not usually made use of for a statement of account. 'Ah've cum tī settle mī *note*' (or *nooat*).

Nother [naodh'ur'], a trembling or shivering fit; v. to shake; to tremble. 'Hoo cawd it is; Ah's all of a *nother*.' See **Nitherin**, of which this is a variation of form.

Nothran-leets [naodh'run-lee'ts], sb. pl. northern lights; the Aurora Borealis.

Nottable [naot'uobl], N., adj. active; industrious; thrifty in household matters. A term applied chiefly to women.

Nowt [naowt], nothing. 'What Ah diz is *nowt* tī neeabody bud mysen.' 'Ah said *nowt* tī neeabody, an neeabody said *nowt* tī me.' 'Ne put *nowt* al in thy male.'—Proverbs of Hendyng

- (13th century), Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*, Part II., p. 38.
- Nowt-at-dows, E.; Nowt-at-dows-for-owt** [naow't-ut-daowz-fur-aow't], N., of no worth, profit, or advantage; *lit.* nothing that profits.
- Nowther** [naow'dhur], W., neither. More generally *Neeather*. 'For *nowther* sal we fall so farre into wanhope.'—*Yorkshire Song, temp.*, Edw. III. 'He ne had *nouther* strenthe ne myght.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 465.
- Nuggy** [nuog'i], E. and W., adj. light and elastic: referring to dough.
- Numb** [nuom], adj. awkward; unskilful; inexpert.
- Numb-heead** [nuom-i'h'd], a blockhead.
- Numb-skull** [nuom-skuol]. Same as **Numb-heead**.
- Nunty** [nuon'ti], E. and N., adj. fat, or stout, combined with shortness of stature.
- Nurker** [naor'kur], N., a person who displays great skill or dexterity; anything of a superior quality.
- Nurkin** [naor'kin], surpassing; superlative. 'Mine's a *nurkin* watch; it beeats chotch clock bi hauf-an-hoor a day.'
- Nutmug** [nuot'muog], N. and W., a nutmeg.
- O'** [u], prep. of; on. 'Yan o' them chaps.' See **Ov**.
- Oaf** [au'f], an awkward, blundering lout.
- Obleege** [ublee'j], E. and W.; **Oblaage** [ublaa'j], N., v. to oblige.
- Obsthropalus** [aobsthraop'ulus], adj. awkward; obstinate; uproarious.
- Ocksther** [aok'sthuz], the arm-pits.
- Odd** [aod], adj. sequestered; alone. 'A *odd* hoos,' a house standing remote from others.
- Oddlin** [aod-lin], the last remaining survivor of a family or community; the last article of a set remaining unbroken; also, a person holding eccentric opinions.
- Oddlins** [aod'linz], sb. pl. remainders. 'Apples is ommost deean, bud Ah think we've a few *oddlins* left.'
- Oddment** [aod'ment], a remnant.
- Odd time (tahm, N.)** [aod-taaym], leisure; spare moments. 'Ah can't see aboot it noo, bud Ah sal hev a bit ov *odd time* next week.'
- Odthers** [au'dhuz], N. and W., way; fashion; method. 'Ah's nat boon ti stan by an see poor lad knock't aboot i that *odthers*.'
- Od-rabbit-it!** [aod-raab'it-it], an interjectional expletive of annoyance. In N. *Doad-rabbit-it!*
- Od-rot-em** [aod-raot-um], similar to the above, but stronger. In N. *Doad*.
- Off** [aof], E., about to. 'Ah's *off* ti gan,' I'm about to go.
- Offal** [aof'il], E., offal; the cuttings of pork when a pig is killed. 'We sall he' plenty ov *offal* noo we gotten her killed.'
- Offal**, adj. worthless; vile.
- Offal-fella** [aof'il-fel'u], a low, disreputable person.
- Offaly** [aof'uli], N., adj. Same as **Offal**.
- Off-cunthry-chaps** [aof-kuon'thri-chaaps], sb. pl. men from a distance.
- Offens** [aof'u'nz], adv. often. 'He *offens* gets a sup ower mich.'

Old-milk, Awd-milk [au'd-milk], E., skim-milk. See also **Blue-milk**.

Ommost [aom'ust], adv. almost. In E., occasionally, **Amooast** [umuo'h'st].

On [aon], prep. of. 'It was yan on em, Ah know.' Often used superfluously, as, 'Thrawin on em doon,' 'Puttin on em inti pot.'

On [aon], busied with; engaged upon; in a flurried state of mind. 'He's nicely on with hissen,' he is in a disturbed or agitated state of mind.

On end [aon-end], in an upright position. 'Sittin on end i' bed.' In E. and N. *Ower-end*.

Onny [aon'i], adj. any.

Onny-bit-like [aon-i-bit-leyk], E., at all reasonable; promising in appearance; assuring in aspect; in a moderately fair state. 'Ah could ha putten up wiv her if she'd been onny-bit-like.' In N. and W. *Owt-at-all-like*.

Onny-hoo [aon-i-oo], in any way; carelessly.

On't [aont], of it; on it. 'That's end on't.'

Once [oons], N. and E., v. to drive away; to send one uncere- moniously about his business. 'Once that dog oot.'

Oor-fookaks [uo'h'-fuoh'ks], sb. pl. our people; persons belonging to our family. 'He's nat yan of oor fookaks; Ah deecant know wheear he cums fra.'

Oorsens [uo'h'senz], pron. pl. our- selves. See **Wersens**.

Oot [oot], N., v. to despise; to look less favourably upon than upon the rest: applied to mem- bers of a family. 'Beeath fayther an muther ooted poor Jack.'

Oothoose [oot-oo's], E., a tool- house. Not used in the ordinary English sense of the word.

Ootidge [oot'ij], N., the full par- ticulars of; the full extent of.

Ootlins [oot'tlinz], N., another form of **Ootidge**.

Oot-o-fettle [oot'u-fet'l], out of order; disordered; unwell.

Oot o' geeat [oot'u-gi'h't], (1) out of the way; (2) dead. See **Geeat** and **Gate**.

Oot-o-jimmers [oot'u-jim-uz], N., out of working order: said of a piece of mechanism.

Ootside [ootsaay'd], the utmost extent; the extreme limit. 'Ther mud be three, bud that's ootside.'

O' porpus [u-paor'pus], on pur- pose; intentionally.

Oppen-gob [aop'n-gaob], an open- mouthed or talkative person; a revealer of secrets.

Ordinary [au'dnur'i], adj. of poor quality. 'That last floor (flour) we had was varry ordinary.' Also **Ornary**.

Organs [aor'gunz], E., sb. pl. pigs. A humorous designation, probably from their discordant voices. 'Sarve organs,' feed the pigs.

Ornary [au'nur'i], W., adj. See **Ordinary**.

Ossin-dog [aos'in-daog], E., a log of wood by a house door, at which horses are mounted. N. and W. *Ossin-clog*.

Other [aoth'ur'], v. (1) to talk wandringly or foolishly; (2) E. and W., to be decrepit; (3) to work feebly.

Otherin [aoth'ur'in], adj. slow- witted. The village of Ottring- ham is often said by sarcastic neighbours to have got its name from its *otherin* inhabitants.

- Otherin-aboot** [aoth·ur'in-uboot], going about in a stupid, blundering way.
- Other-pooak** [aoth·u-puo·h'k], a silly, blundering person.
- Otherskeat** [aoth·u-skeet]. Same as **Otherpooak**. In N. *Skeeat*.
- Other-some** [uodh·u'-suom], N., pron. others. 'Some says it is, *other-some* nut.' 'Some fooaks is waase ti pleease then *other-some*.'
- Othertehoy** [aoth·u'tiyaoy]. Same as **Otherpooak** and **Otherskeat**.
- Otherwhiles** [uodh·uwaaylz], E. and W., at other times.
- Ov** [uv], prep. of. Used before vowels. See **O** and **On**.
- Owad**, W.; **Ower**, N. and E. [aow·ud, aow·ur], prep. over. 'Harvest's about *owad*.'
- Ower** [aow·ur], adv. too; too much; over. 'Thou's *ower* awd,' too old.
- Ower**, N. and E., v. to get over; to pass through; to endure. 'He's *owered* a bad time lately.'
- Ower-anent**, W.; **Ower-anest**, E. [aow·ur'-unent, unenst], over against; opposite. In N. *Ower-nenst*.
- Ower an ower ageean** [aow·ur'-un-aow·ur' ugi·h'n], often; frequently.
- Ower-end** [aow·ur'end], (1) upright. (2) In a sitting posture. 'Can he get *over-end*?' i. e. sit up in bed. (3) Elated. 'He's nicely *over-end* about his bit o' fottun' (fortune). (4) Excited by anger.
- Owerthwart** [aow·u-thwaat], adv. across; crosswise. 'Cut that beeam *owerthwart*.'
- Ower-year** [aow·ur'·i·h'r], E., till next year or season; i. e. over the current year. 'Ah'll keep that pig *ower-year*.'
- Owm** [aow·m], N. Same as **Ellam**, the elm-tree.
- Owt** [aow·t], aught; anything.
- Owt-like** [aow·t·leyk]; used generally in reference to the health or weather. 'Ah'll come if Ah's *owt-like*,'—at all well. 'Ah sall gan if weather be *owt-like*.'
- Ow-welt** [aow-welt], E., a sheep or other animal on its back, and unable to rise. An abbreviated form of *over-welt*, i. e. overthrown.
- Owze** [aow·z], v. to pour forth; to lade; to deluge. 'Noo then, g'i fleear a good *owzin*, for it's varry mucky.' Icel. *ausa*.
- Paddle** [paad·l], v. to trample over; to tread down. 'Ah'd just gotten gahdin graved (dug) ower, an y' good fittle (order), when pigs gat in thruff hedge an *paddl'd* it all ower.'
- Pad-doon** [paad-doo·n], to compress or consolidate any loose or yielding material, as earth or clay, by trampling.
- Paddy-noddy** [paad-i-naod·i], a rigmarole speech, tedious and purposeless. 'He gat up ti mak a speech, bud sike a *paddy-noddy* Ah nivver heea'd (heard) afooar.'
- Pag** [paag], v. to carry a heavy, cumbersome burthen. 'She's *paggin* that heavy bayn aboot all day lang.'
- Pahlus** [paa·lus], adj. perilous; in jeopardy; in a bad condition; of bad character. 'It's a *pahlus* road.' 'Ah's *pahlus* bad wi' rheumatiz.' Shakspeare, in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. sc. iii., speaks of a '*parlous* knock,' and in *As you like it*, Act III. sc. ii., 'Thou art in a *parlous* state, Shepherd.'
- Palms** [paa·mz], E., sb. pl. the catkins of the willow, carried in the hand, and used for the

- decoration of rooms, on Palm-Sunday. See **Paum**.
- Paltherly** [paol'thuli], E. and N., adj. paltry; mean.
- Pan** [paan], v. to become adapted by use. 'He *pans* weel tiv his waak (work) noo at he's gotten reet (right, proper) tools.' 'Jack an his wife didn't seem to *pan* tegither at fust, but noo they get along pratty weel.'
- Panchon** [paan'shun], W. and E., a large, coarse earthen bowl.
- Pankeeak-bell** [paan-ki'h'k-bel], a church bell, which is rung at eleven o'clock in the morning of Shrove-Tuesday to let the people know that it is time to commence making *pancakes*, at the sound of which the schools break up and make holiday for the rest of the day.
- Pankeeak-Tuesdah** [paan-ki'h'k-teu'zdu], pancake or Shrove-Tuesday.
- Pankin** [pang'kin], N. and W., an earthen vessel.
- Pannable** [paan'uobl], E. and W., adj. well-adapted; fitting properly; suitable. In N., having the property of fitting better by being worn.
- Papish** [pe'h'pish], papist. On 'Royal-oak-day' (May 29th) it is usual for boys to put oak-twigs and oak-apples, sometimes gilt, in their hats. Others, not displaying these emblems, are hooted with the cry of 'there goes a *Papish*,' and pelted with the eggs of small birds. What connection the non-observance of this custom has with Popery it is difficult to discover.
- Parlour, or Pahlor** [paa'lur'], a sleeping-room in a farm-house, on the ground floor. See **Hoos**.
- Parragoad** [paar'ugau'd], N., v. to talk in a domineering or overbearing style.
- Parseyand** [paa'siaan'd], the form &. *Amperzand* in some dictionaries.
- Pash** [paash], E., a sudden fall; violent impact; an abrupt or determined rush. 'Rain com doon in sike *pashes* as ommost dhroon'd us.'
- Pash**, rotten wood; any soft, decayed, pulpy mass.
- Past** [paast], prep. beyond. 'MY teeath waaks seeah, it's *past* bidin,'—my tooth aches beyond endurance.
- Past**, pp. disinclined, or incapable; beyond. 'Ah was that tired wi' walkin se far Ah was *past* eeatin onny dinner.'
- Past-all** [paast-au'l], pp. so overcome with grief as to be *past all* consolation. 'Ah was *past-all* when mah poor lahtle bayn deed.'
- Patch** [paach], E. and N., v. to pelt with eggs, especially on May 29th, those who have not an oak-twigg in their hats. 'Let's *patch* him, he hesn't onny royal oak aboot him—he's a Papish.'
- Patten** [paat'n], E., v. to mix or associate with.
- Paum** [pau'm], a palm. See **Palms**.
- Paum-'sn** [pau'm-su'n], W., Palm-Sunday.
- Pawky** [pau'ki], adj. sly; cunning; sharp-witted; E. and N., slightly impertinent. A precocious, pert child is said to be a '*pawky bayn*.'
- Pawpy** [pau'pi], E. and N., adj. fat; flabby; applied generally to women.
- Pawt, or Pooat** [pau't, or puo'h't], N. and E., v. (1) to trifle; to dawdle; to work unwillingly or perfunctorily. See **Pooat**. (2) To stamp and scrape one foot on the ground while standing: said of horses.

Payt-rain [pae't-rae'n], a considerable fall of rain. 'Ther was *payt-rain* las neet.'

Peddle [ped'l], v. to do anything on an insignificant scale, or in a petty, trifling way.

Peeachin [pi'h'chin], N., adj. keen; piercing: used generally in reference to the wind.

Peeach't [pi'h'cht], N., pp. benumbed with cold. 'Let's cum tī fire-side; Ah's ommost *peeach't* tī deeah' (death).

Peeagle [pi'h'gu'l], N., v. to do anything slowly and unskilfully.

Peea-reeaps [pi'h'-ri'h'ps], N., sb. pl. the heaps into which peas are gathered in the field when ripe.

Peeart [pi'h't], adj. pert; cheerful; lively; apt in reply: generally used in reference to a child. Also, impertinent, as applied to an adult. 'She's a *peeart* bayn, she knaws what's good for herself.' 'He gā mā sum varry *peeart* ansers.'

Peeas-cod [pi'h'z-kaod], W., the pod of the pea. A.S. *cod*, a bag. *Peeas-cod-swad*, an empty *peeas-cod*. 'Hot *pescodes* one began to crye.'—Lydgate's *London Lyckpeny*.

Peeazan [pi'h'zn], N., a mischievous, incorrigible reprobate. Derived probably from peasant, which, from being the appellation of an honest labourer, has, like *vilein*, with a similar meaning, been perverted into that of a disreputable or dishonest person.

Pee-wee [pee-wee'], adj. small; diminutive.

Peff [pef], a short, faint cough, supposed to be indicative of incipient consumption. 'Ah deeah like that nasty *peffin* cough at all; it soonds varry chotch-yaadish' (church-yardish).

Peff, v. to give a short cough.

Peg-away [peg-awae'], to do anything with vigour, earnestness, or determination. 'He *peggd-away* at that leg o' mutton like a good un.'

Peg-leg [peg-leg'], N. and W., v. to walk quickly; adv. rapidly. 'He *peg-leg'd* away,' or 'he went *peg-leg*, an seean gat there.'

Pelt [pelt], N., v. to walk or work quickly. 'Let's *pelt* away an get deean.'

Penny-whittle [pen'i-wit'l], a boy's cheap knife, formerly sold for a penny, whence the prefix. A.S. *hwitel*, a knife. Chaucer, in the *Reeve's Tale*, says of the Miller of Trumpington — 'A Shefeld *thwithel* bar he in his hose.'

Perisht [per'isht], pp. killed with cold. Never used, however, in this sense excepting approximately, as, 'Let's cum an warm my sen, for Ah's ommost *perisht*.'

Perk up [per'k-uop], to arouse from sleep; to become cheerful; to shew signs of recovery from sickness.

Perky [per'ki], adj. vivacious; lively; spirited; pert. 'What a *perky* lahtle thing she is.'

Pettl'd [pet'r'ld], pp. indulged to excess: applied generally to a spoilt child. Also, peevish; irritable; discontented. 'Misthress is se *pettl'd* yan disn't knaw what tī deeah tī please her.'

Pēys [peyz], W., sb. pl. peas. More generally *Peeas* in N.

Phleeam [fli'h'm], a veterinary surgeon's instrument for bleeding cattle.

Pick [pik], a pick-axe; a navvy's implement for loosening the earth.

Pick, pitch. Used adverbially, as 'pick-dark,' pitch-dark.

Pick, a sudden push. Also, v. to push. 'He *pick'd* mā doon, just fo' nowt at all, an then thowt beth-er on't an *pick'd* mā up ageean.'

Pick-up [pik-uop], N., to vomit.

Pick up his crumbs, to shew evident signs of recovery from sickness, especially by regaining lost flesh.

Piddle [pid-u'l], E. and W., v. to perform work in a trifling, careless, or unskilful way. 'Poor awd chap! he's *piddlin* ower that bit o' waak (work), bud he's good fo' nowt noo, he'll nivver mak nowt on't.' Also, E., to tickle.

Pie [paay], a mound of potatoes or turnips, covered with straw and earth for preservation from the frost. Also, v. to store potatoes, &c., in an earth-*pie*.

Pie, N., v. to look about in a sly, inquisitive manner; to pry into holes and corners, like a magpie. 'Missis is awlas peepin an *piein* about.'

Piece [pee's], an indeterminate space of time. 'He's lived wiv us noo a good *piece*.'

Pig-cheer [pig-chi'h'r], E. and N., various palatable dainties made from the odds and ends, chiefly the viscera, of a pig at 'pig-killing-time.' Also, plates of similar portions of the animal, sent round as presents to friends and neighbours.

Piggin [pig'in], N. and W., a small, wooden, hooped vessel, with one or two of the staves rising above the others, sometimes pierced with hand-holes, to serve as handles; used by brewers for lading liquor, and by milkmaids for transferring milk from one receptacle to another.

Piggle [pig'u'l], v. to pick out with a pointed instrument.

Pig-in [pig-in'], to lie in a sleeping apartment, herding together like pigs in a sty.

Pig-meeat [pig-mi'h't], (1) slops and refuse food given to pigs; (2) bran; refuse corn, &c., whence, inferior or unpalatable food generally is so termed. See **Swill**.

Pigs tiv a bad mahkit [pigz-tiv-u-baad-maa'kit]. A person who has fallen into trouble by his own foolishness or misconduct says, 'Well, Ah've browt mi *pigs tiv a bad mahkit*' (market).

Pike [pey-k], a circular stack of grain or hay, with a conical top, so called in contradistinction to those of oblong shape.

Pike, N., v. to pick up and place in a heap or mound: said of turnips, potatoes, &c.

Pilger [pil'gu'r], E., a three-pronged eel-spear. See **Auger**.

Pillins [pil'inz], sb. pl. the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal.

Pinch-gut [pinsh-guot], a miserly person who stints his servants in food.

Pind [pind], v. to impound stray cattle.

Pindher [pin'dhu'r], the keeper of a pin-fold. See the 'Pindar of Wakefield' in the *Robin Hood Ballads*.

Pine [paayn], v. to starve through lack of food; to become attenuated.

Pink [pink], E. and N., v. to blink; to wink. 'Winkin an *pinkin*.'

Pinnack [pin'uk], v. to do or attempt anything in a sluggish or unworkmanlike style. N., *Finnack*.

Pipe-stopper [pey'p-staop-u'r], broken pieces of the stem of a

- clay pipe. 'He desaavs shuttin' (deserves to be shot) 'wi' *pipe-stoppers*.' In E. H. the entire stem is so called.
- Piphlet** [pey'flit], W., a very thin cake, of leathern consistency, made of batter.
- Pith** [pith], strength; energy; vigour; determination. 'He's gotten sum *pith* in him, or else he couldn't he' geean thruff it si weel.'
- Pither-pat** [pith'u-paat], E. and N., a palpitation; a light, rapid beating; the noise as of a cat walking.
- Pity** [pit'i], E., v. to be pitied. 'He isn't ti *pity*,' he is not to be pitied. The true old idiom: cf. 'He is to blame,' 'This house to let.'
- Plague** [ple'h'g], v. to tease; to annoy by persistent importunity. 'Billy Jackson's a varry bad lad, He *plagues* an' teeazes his poor awd dad.'
- Holderness Nursery-Rhyme.*
- Plantin** [plaan'tin], a plantation.
- Plats** [plaatz], W., fields; plots of land. Frequently used to denote the entire estate of a small landed proprietor. 'If things disn't mend Ah sall be fooac'd ti sell *plats*.'
- Play-up** [plae-uop'], N., v. imp. a call or admonition to act with greater energy. Also, to play with more activity in a game.
- Pleat** [plee't], E.; **Pleeat** [pli'h't], N. and W., a fold or plait in a frill, &c.; v. to plait.
- Pleacin** [pli'h'sin], E. and W., the act of holding a situation in domestic service. 'What's become o' Jenny, I haint seen her o' leeat?' 'Shee's geean a *pleacin*.' In N. the word is not used in this sense, but as a noun, signifying a place or situation.
- Pleeaf** [pli'h'f], a plough. See **Fond-pleeaf**.
- Pleean** [pli'h'n], v. to complain.
- Pleet** [plee't], N., a perplexing or embarrassing position; *i. e.* plight.
- Plet** [plet], v. to plait. 'Ah deecant coll my hair noo, Ah *plets* it.'
- Plew**, N.; **Ploo**, E. and W. [pliw, ploo'], v. to plough.
- Plodge** [plaoj], N., v. to plunge: especially into mud.
- Ploo-lads** [plool'ladz], E. and W., sb. pl. plough-lads. In E. H. the special designation of farm-servants generally, who at Christmas-tide go about from village to village fantastically dressed, and dance to rude music, accompanied by the mummery of a clown. See **Fond-pleeaf**.
- Ploo-tail** [plool'tae'l]; **Plew-tail**, a word used to designate farm-service in general, not necessarily that of a ploughman. 'Is thi son Jack at skeeal yet (still)?' 'Nau (no), he's at *ploo-tail*, an hez been this hauf year.'
- Pluck** [pluok], the liver and lungs of a sheep or other animal, sometimes sold along with the head, and called a 'Sheep heead an *pluck*.'
- Pluck-pie** [pluok-paa'y], a pie made of the viscera of an animal, more generally of kidney and liver than of other portions.
- Pluff** [pluof], N.; **Puff** [puof], E., a pop-gun. Sometimes *Puffer*, E. and N.
- Pluke** [plook], N. and E., a pustule.
- Plumb** [pluom], adj. of sound mind. 'He's not 'xactly *plumb*,' *i. e.* of weak intellect.
- Plumb-daytle** [pluom-de'h'tu'l], E. and N., a hard day's work. See **Daytle**.

- Plumbob** [pluom-baob'], the piece of lead suspended by a string from a builder's plumb-rule.
- Plum-daytle**, N., adj. very laborious.
- Pock-and** [paok-aa'd], N. and W., adj. pitted with the small-pox. It was formerly used in W. as a noun, a person so pitted being called 'a *pockahd*.'
- Poddish** [paod-ish], N. and W., nonsense; absurdity in argument. 'He talked a lang whahl, bud it was all *poddish*.'
- Podge-doon** [paoj-doon], v. to press down forcibly and roughly.
- Podgy** [paoj'i], adj. short and stout. The word *little* is generally used in connection, superfluously, as, 'What a *lahtle podgy* chap he is! why he's ommost as brade as lang.'
- Pollad** [paol-ud], pollard—a fine description of bran. See **Sharps**.
- Pooak** [puo'h'k], a poke or sack.
- Pooat** [puo'h't], E. and N., v. to trifle; to dawdle; to work carelessly; to poke about—*pooat* and *pawt* being variations of E. *poke*. Their diminutive is *potther*.
- Pooatle** [puo'h'tu'l], another form of the same.
- Pooatlin** [puo'h'tlin], adj. trifling; dawdling; inexpert. 'He's nobbut a *pooatlin* hand.'
- Poor** [puo'h'r'], adj. lean; out of condition: in reference to an animal.
- Poorly** [puo'h'li], adv. slightly unwell.
- Porpus-pig** [paor-pus-pig], a porpoise.
- Posh** [paosh], v. to crush or beat into a pulpy mass.
- Posh**, a mass of pulp.
- Posh**, W., money.
- Possy** [paos'i], adj. bloated.
- Pot-alls** [paot-aalz], boy's marbles, made of pottery, and painted in variegated colours. Those made of marble and not painted are called *alleys*—alabasters.
- Pot-creeaks** [paot-kri'h'ks], hooks for holding saucepans, &c., over the fire.
- Potther** [paoth'ur'], v. to do anything feebly, inexpertly, or in a fumbling way. 'He's aboot deean for; he gans *pottherin* abootshop, bud can't deeah nowt good for owt.' S. of Eng. *potter*.
- Potther**, v. to agitate, stir up, or revive; to poke slightly. '*Potther* up fire a bit, or it'll gan oot.' See **Pooat**.
- Power** [poo'h'r'], a large quantity. 'A *power* o' money.' 'He's deean a *power* o' good wiv his preeachin.'
- Powle** [paowl], a pole.
- Powse** [paows], E., inferior or coarse food; and hence, applied to rubbish of any kind.
- Powst** [paow'st], N. and W., a post.
- Powze** [paowz], E., v. to spill water.
- Praize** [prae'z], N. and W., v. to prize up, or raise by leverage.
- Preeachment** [pri'h'chment], a prolonged and tedious narrative or admonition.
- Preeavin an fendin** [pri'h'vin-u'n-fen'din], N., proving and defending in a quarrelsome dispute. 'Smith an his wife leead a reglar cat an dog life, *preeavin an fendin* all day lang.'
- Price** [preys], v. to enquire the price of a commodity. 'Ah *priced* geese i mahket, bud didn't buy neean.'
- Prick-hollan** [prik-aol'u'n], the holly.
- Pricky** [prik'i], N., the stickle-back.

- Pricky-otshun** [priki-aoch'u'n], the hedgehog. *Otshon*, a corruption of the Early Eng. *irchone* and *urchin*. 'Like sharpe *urchons* his haire was grow.'—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 3135.
- Priggle** [prig'u'l], N. and W., to probe in a crevice for anything lost. See **Broddle**. Diminutive of *prog*, cf. *prong*.
- Prod** [praod], a pointed stick used for making holes in the earth. Also, a goad; and in E. the peg of a boy's top.
- Prod**, v. to push at, or into, with a pointed instrument.
- Proddle** [prod'l], v. Same as **Priggle**. A corruption of *proggle*.
- Pröven** [praov'n], N., provender; food.
- Pruston** [pruos·tu'n], Preston, a village in Holderness.
- Psaum** [sau'm], a psalm.
- Pucker** [puok·ur'], an agitated, disturbed, or cross-tempered state of mind. 'When Ah tell'd him meear had stum'l'd an broken her knees, he was in a fine *pucker*.'
- Puckermment** [puok·u'ment], a state of perplexity or agitation; also, a crushed-up, creased, or disorderly mass.
- Puddin-fat** [puod'in-faat], E., the fat of a pig's intestines.
- Puddins** [puod'inz], sb. pl. the entrails of an animal.
- Puff** [puof], breath, or an expiration of breath. 'He com alang at sike a speelin pace, that when he gat here he hadn't a *puff* left.'
- Puff an lal** [puof-un-laal], mere verbiage; nonsense; empty boasting.
- Puffy** [puof'i], adj. swollen; distended as with a blister or burn; or as dough after it has 'risen.'
- Pule** [peu'l], E., v. to cry; to make lamentation. Almost obsolete.
- Pull** [puol], v. to gather or pluck fruit. 'Apple *pullin* 'll seean come on.'
- Pulls** [puolz], E., the husks of oats.
- Pully** [puol'i], E., uneven; jagged; awry: used generally in reference to textile fabrics, which are not joined together evenly.
- Pummer** [puom·ur'], anything extraordinarily large. 'My eye! bud that tonnip's a *pummer*.'
- Put-oot** [puot-oo't], v. to lengthen: used generally in reference to the lengthening of days in the spring. 'Days begins tî *put-oot* a bit.'
- Putten** [puot'n], p. p. of to *put*.
- Quack** [quaak], v. to gossip; to talk for the sake of talking; a contemptuous expression. 'She gans *quackin* aboot like a-naud steg.'
- Quality-foooks** [kwaal·uti fuo'h'ks], sb. pl. gentry; the upper classes.
- Quals** [kwaalz], E., sb. pl. parvenus; 'stuck-up' people; an ironical term for people who have nothing but their wealth to recommend them to notice.
- Quandhary** [kwaan·dhu'r'i], a fit of ill-temper. **Quandharies**, sb. pl. a succession of sudden bursts of scolding. 'Misthris is 'Y yan ov her *quandharies* tî day.'
- Quart** [kwaat], v. to quarrel.
- Quaver** [kwe'h·vu'r'], v. to clench the fists in pugilistic fashion, and make feints without striking.
- Quayt** [kwe'h't], a quart, liquid measure. Also, v. to quarrel.
- Queegy** [kwee·ji], adj. diminutive; small. 'A lahtle *queegy* bayn.'

Quick-sticks [kwik-stiks], speedily; in a short space of time. 'Ah'll let him knaw Ah's maysther o' this hoos, i *quick-sticks*.'

Quilt [kwilt], N. and W., v. to flog. In E. *Twill*.

Rabble [raab'u'l], N., v. to talk or read quickly. 'He *rabbed* away.'

Rabblement [raab'lment], a rabble; a collection of low or disorderly people. Also, in N., a long, rambling speech, as, 'a *rabblement* o' talk.'

Race-clock [re'h's-tlaok], E., to work against time. 'Don't stop me a minnit wi my knittin, Ah's *racin* clock.'

Rackapelt [raak'u'pelt], N. and W., a scamp. In W. a good-natured scamp. E., a noisy child.

Racket [raak'it], a noise or disturbance.

Raddy, Raddy-doo [raad-i-doo], N. and W., a round, soft, felt hat.

Raffle [raaf'u'l], v. to ravel or entangle.

Raffle-cap [raaf'u'l-kaap], a loose, disorderly person.

Raffled-oot [raaf'u'l-oot], untwisted, as string; unwoven, as the end of a web.

Raffin-fella [raaf'lin-fel'u']. Same as **Raffle-cap**.

Rag [raag], v. to tease; to banter; to ridicule. Equivalent to the slang word 'chaff.' 'Ah'll *rag* him aboot that lass.' A corruption of *rack*, to torment.

Ragged [raagd], adj. heavily laden (with fruit). 'That apple-tree's as *ragged* as ivver it can hing.'

Raggil [rag'il], E. and N., a mean, saucy, or mischievous person. Mid. Eng. *rakel*, a

rascal; absurdly spelt *rake-hell* by some old writers.

Raggin [raag'in], railleury. 'He can't bide a bit o' *raggin*.'

Raggy [raag'i], adj. very misty; slightly rainy. From *rack*, flying clouds.

Raglad [raag-laad], N., animal cartilage.

Rag-river [raag-raa'vur'], a draper; *lit.* rag or cloth-tearer.

Rahv'd [raa'vd], p. t. of to *rive*, or tear.

Rain-tub [re'h'n-tuob], a butt for holding rain-water. In N. *Rain-watther tub*.

Rait [re'h't, raet'], E., v. to prepare flax; to pass it through all the processes up to, but not including, spinning.

Raitory [rae'thu'ri], E., a mill where flax is prepared for spinning.

Rake-aboot [rae'k-aboot'], to ramble idly about. '*Rakin* aboot cunthry astecad o' gettin on wiv his wark.'

Rallack [raal'uk], v. to run about after pleasure instead of attending to business.

Ram [raam], adj. offensively strong or coarse in either taste or smell. 'This mutton's as *ram* as an awd fox.' Icel. *ramr*, strong; bitter.

Rame [re'h'm, raem'], N. and W., v. to shout in a loud, angry style. 'He *ramed* oot at ma.'

Rame [re'h'm], E., v. to gad about; to sprawl; to spread out too much. 'These berry-three branches is *ramin* all ower walk ommost; we mun hev em cut.'

Rammaek [raam'u'k], E. and N., v. to ramble; to climb. 'He'll be *rammakin* aboot up atop o' barn, or sumwheear.' *Rammack* and *ramble* are both diminutives of *rame*, to gad.

- Rammacks** [raam'u'ks], N. and E., a romp; a boisterous child. 'Ah can't noss (nurse) thă, thou's sike a *rammacks*.'
- Rammakin** [raam'u'kin], E. and N., adj. rambling; scrambling.
- Rammalation-day** [raamu'lae-shu'n-dae], W., Rogation Monday, when the parish boundaries are perambulated by the authorities, and halfpence are thrown to the boys, whose minds are thus impressed with a memory of the localities. At York *Rammalation-day* is Holy Thursday.
- Rammer** [raam'u'r], anything of very large size.
- Rammin** [raam'in], adj. extraordinarily large.
- Rammle-up** [raam'u'l-uop'], to climb.
- Ramp** [raamp], E. and W., v. to stalk about, and stamp with frantic, impetuous vehemence. N., to scold furiously. Chaucer, *Monks' Prologue*, l. 16.
- Rampage-aboot** [raam'pu'j-uboot], to fly about in a furious manner.
- Rampageous** [raampaaj'u's, raampae'ju's], adj. violent; boisterous; raging.
- Rampin** [raam'pin], adj. or adv. violent; furiously. 'He's *rampin* mad,' furiously mad.
- Ramshackle** [raam'shaak'u'l], adj. loose; crazy; broken-down. Applied to vehicles, houses, &c.
- Ramshackle-fellow**, a loose, idle, improvident person.
- Randy** [raan'di], a frolic; a drunken carouse.
- Rank** [raangk], E., adj. (1) coarsely luxuriant. 'A bit o' good *rank* grass at boddom ov a guther' (ditch). (2) Too thickly sown. 'You've sown (sowed) them tonnops ower *rank*.'
- Ransackle** [raan'saaku'l], N. and E., to make diligent search. Diminutive of *ransack*.
- Ranther** [raan'thu'r], Ranter, a slang term for a Primitive Methodist.
- Ranty** [raan'ti], adj. frantic. 'He'll be ommost *ranty* ower them hoss's brokken knees.'
- Rap** [raap], E. and N., v. to occur; to transpire. 'What *raps*?' what is the news? 'Ah likes tĭ tak a paper, an then Ah gets tĭ knaw what *raps*.'
- Rap-an-rattle** [raap-un-raat'u'l], N., foolish or boasting talk.
- Rapper** [raap'u'r], a door-knocker.
- Rapscaillon** [raapskaal'yuh], an unprincipled person. In N. not unprincipled necessarily, but wild and loose.
- Rapsical** [raap'siku'l], adj. boisterous. In N. thoughtless; heedless.
- Rare** [raer], adj. or adv. of superior quality. 'That's a *rare* good knife.'
- Rase** [re'h'z], p. t. of to *rise*.
- Rasp** [raasp], a large file, such as farriers use on horses' hoofs.
- Raspin** [raas'pin]. Same as **Rare**. 'That's a *raspin* good tool.'
- Rasps** [raasps], sb. pl. raspberries.
- Raspy** [raas'pi], W., adj. short-tempered.
- Ratch** [raach], N., a reach, or indeterminate distance between two points, as wickets in the game of cricket. Also, ploughing twice across a field is called a *ratch*.
- Ratten** [raat'u'n], a rat.
- Rattle-away** [raat'l-uwae'], v. to hasten along; to go quickly.

- Rattle-thrap** [raat'l-thraap], (1) a noisy, talkative person; (2) a rickety vehicle.
- Rattle-thraps**, sb. pl. belongings. 'Noo, then, bring your *rattle-thraps* here, and let's hev a leeak at em.'
- Raun** [rau'n], E., (1) a female fish; (2) the roe of a fish. 'Melts an *rauns*,' male and female fish. Dan. *rogn*, Icel. *krogn*, roe; spawn.
- Rave** [re'h'v, raev], p. t. of to *rive*; to tear, or to pull asunder. 'He *rave* the earth up with his feet.'—*Felon Sewe of Rokeby*.
- Ravven** [raav'n], N., v. to importune persistently. 'Thoo's awlas *ravvenin* for summat.'
- Raw** [rau], a row, or straight line. Note—row, a disturbance, is always pronounced [raow].
- Rawm** [rau'm], E., v. to sprawl; to spread about. See also **Scrawm** and **Rame**.
- Reasty** [ri'h'sti], adj. restive.
- Rebbit** [rebit], E. and N., a rivet. 'As fast as a *rebbit*.' A Hold. simile.
- Rebbit**, E. and N., v. to rivet; to clinch.
- Recklin** [rek'lin], (1) the weakest of a litter of pigs; (2) a puny, diminutive child. 'What a poor *recklin* thoo is!' (3) The super-numerary of a litter of pigs, for whom there is not a teat.
- Reckon** [rek'u'n], a pot-hook capable of being altered in length. See **Pot-creeak**.
- Reckon**, v. to suppose; also, to calculate. A.S. *recnan*, to calculate. 'Reckon up thy sum, and see what it comes teea.'
- Reckonin** [rek'nin], arithmetic. 'George is beginnin tī lahn *reckonin*.'
- Red-lane** [red-lae'n], E. and N., a child's term for the throat.
- Red-mad** [red-maad], E., adj. (1) exceedingly angry; furious; (2) very desirous, or eager. 'He'll be *red-mad* tī buy that pony.' In N. *Reead-hot*.
- Reeach** [ri'h'ch], v. to retch; to strain in the attempt to vomit.
- Reeachen** [ri'h'chn], p. p. of to *reach*.
- Reeach-teea** [ri'h'ch-ti'h'], reach to, i. e. help yourselves; said by a host to his guests.
- Reeada-made-eeazy** [ri'h'd-u'-mae'd-i'h'zi], reading made easy; a child's first reading-book.
- Reeak** [ri'h'k], W.; **Reek** [ree'k], N. and E., smoke.
- Reeak-up** [ri'h'k-uop], N., to heap up, as a measure.
- Reeap-up** [ri'h'p-uop], N. and W., v. to rip up an old grievance which had healed through lapse of time; to recall past misdeeds.
- Reeasty** [ri'h'sti], adj. rusty; corrupt: applied only to bacon when becoming putrescent.
- Reeky** [ree'ki], adj. smoky; foggy.
- Reet** [reet], right. 'By *reets*,' according to law, usage, or moral rule.
- Reet-doon** [reet-doo'n], completely; entirely; as '*reet-doon* fond,' '*reet-doon* idle.'
- Reetin-keeam** [reetin-ki'h'm], W. and N.; **Reytin**, E., a dressing-comb, for *righting*, or putting in order, the hair.
- Reet-on-end** [reet-aon-end], straight forward; without deviation; without intermission. 'Ah went fifteen mile *reet-on-end*, withoot ivver comin tiv a yal-hoos at all, tī sleek mysen.'

- Reet-shaap** [reet-shaa'p]. 'Nat (or nut) *reet-shaap*,' not quick-witted; imbecile.
- Relieve-oh** [rilee'vau], E., a game something like prisoner's base.
- Remlin** [rem'lin], E. and W., a remnant, of cloth, &c.
- Remmle** [rem'u'l], v. to remove.
- Remmon** [rem'u'n], v. to remove. Same as the above. 'Oh deean't *remmon*, Ah can sit on mangle.'
- Rench** [rensh], v. to rinse; to wash out.
- Rendher** [ren'dhu'r], v. to melt down, as hog's lard, &c. S. Eng. *render*.
- Rent** [rent], a narrow passage between high walls (called in Leeds a *ginnil*, and in Bradford a *snicket*). 'She lives up *rent*.'
- Rents** [rents], W., sb. pl. house-property of a low character, in narrow lanes or *culs de sac*, belonging to one proprietor, as 'Smith *rents*.'
- Revel** [rev'u'l], E., v. to root up; to grub amongst dirt, as pigs do.
- Rezzil** [rez'il], a weasel. 'As sharp as a *rezzil*.' The spelling of weasel in some old Glossaries has led Mr Halliwell ('Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Terms') into a curious error. He gives '*Rezzil*, to wheeze,' having evidently been misled by Marshall's Gloss. of East Riding words, which gives '*Rezzle*, wheezle.' [Note—'I was misled too. My note on the word—E. D. S., Glos. B 2, p. 35—is wrong.'—W. W. S.]
- Ribbind** [rib'nd], N. and W., ribbon.
- Rickle-up** [rik'l-uop], N. and E., to fit up; to re-arrange; to restore anything which is in a dilapidated condition.
- Ride-an-tie** [raayd-un-taay'], W., a mode of alternate walking and riding, when two persons are travelling with only one horse between them. After going a certain distance the rider dismounts, *ties* the horse to a gate, and proceeds onward on foot; the horse being mounted by the walker when he arrives, and ridden a similar distance.
- Ride-oss** [raay'd-aos], a saddle-horse; a hack. 'Is it a *ride-oss* or a *dhraft-oss* you've bowt?'
- Rift-up** [rift-uop'], (1) when the gas from indigestible food rises from the stomach it is said to *rift-up*; to eructate; hence, (2) to come back to the memory in an unpleasant manner. 'That nasty thrick o' Jack's *rifts-up* o' mah mind yit.' Ploughmen say they like a bit o' good reeasty bacon for brakast, as it keeps *riftin-up* all day lang.
- Rig** [rig], (1) the ridge of a house, stack, &c.; (2) the highest part of a section of ploughing. (3) the back or backbone. 'Ah'll hezzle thy *rig*,'—flog you on the back. A.S. *hrieg*.
- Right-sharp** [reyt-shaa'p], E., adj. sane. See **Reet-sharp**.
- Rig-oot** [rig-oo't], to dress gaily; to adorn.
- Rigsby** [rig'zbi], E., a romping child.
- Rig-three** [rig-three], the ridge, or roof-tree of a building.
- Rig-up** [rig-uop'], N. and E. Same as **Rickle-up**.
- Rime-up** [raaym-uop'], E., to heighten; to raise higher by a link or two, as in the case of the shafts of a cart; *lit*. to give more room. Icel. *ryma*, to make room.
- Rimple** [rim'pu'l], N., (1) a ripple on water; (2) the sound produced by it.

Rimple, v. to crease; to crumple.
Diminutive of *rumple*, by thinning the vowel.

Ring [ring], v. to put a ring, or piece of iron wire, in a pig's nose to prevent its rooting.

Ringen, Rungen [ring'u'n, ruong'u'n], p. p. of to *ring*.

Ringin-day [ring'in-dae], the 5th of November. At Ottringham, and possibly other places, bells are rung at intervals during the day. At night follows the '*ringin* supper,' the cost of which is defrayed by the churchwardens, for the ringers. At Beverley a fair is held on that day, called '*Ringin-day Fair*.'

Ringle [ring'u'l], N., v. to pull or wring the ears for a breach of good manners.

Ring-taw [ring-tau], a boy's game, in which two boys place an equal number of marbles in the form of a circle, which are then shot at alternately, each boy pocketing the marbles he hits.

Rip [rip], N. and E., v. to curse.

Rippin-an-sweearin [rip'in-u'n-swi'h'rin], N., making use of foul or profane language.

Rippin-an-tearin [rip'in-u'n-ti'h'rin], going about in a swash-buckler sort of manner.

Rit [rit], E. and N., a cart-rut.

Rive [raayv], v. to tear; to split asunder. 'Deeant *rive* thi shet,' don't agitate yourself unnecessarily. In N. Hold. the word is pronounced [raa'v].

Rive-kite-Sunday [raay'v-key't-suon'du'], N. and W., tear-stomach-Sunday: the Sunday in Martinmas week, the holiday week with farming lads and lasses, who spend it with their parents, and on the Sunday hold high festival in the way of eating, whence the appellation.

Rive-rag [raayv-raag], E., a female who, sooner than mend them, *rives off* torn pieces from her clothes. 'So of his two wives, Tie-knot and *Rive-rag*, he liked Tie-knot best.'—*Old Hold. Tale*.

Rockey [raok'i], N., a simpleton; a person of weak intellect.

Rockey-codlin [raok'i-kaod'lin]. Same as **Rockey**.

Rock-semper [raok-sem'pu'r], E., rock samphire. A favourite dish with those living on the banks of the Humber.

Rollen [raow'lin], p. p. of to *roll*.

Romance [raumaan's], v. to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.

Romancin [raumaan'sin], adj. exaggerating; curious; difficult to understand. 'He was awlas a sthrange *romancin* chap, was his father.'

Rooak [ruo'h'k], a sea mist, which spreads over the coast and for miles inland. Similar words are found in all the branches of the Teutonic tongue.

'Leave not a *rack* behind.'

Tempest, Act IV., sc. i.

Rooaky [ruo'h'ki], adj. foggy.

Rooar [ruo'h'r], v. to roar; to weep aloud. 'What's tha *rooar*in aboot noo.'

Roodherdoo [roo'dhu'doo], E., an uproar.

Room [roo'm], W. and E.; **Rum** [ruom], N., the parlour or sitting-room of a house. 'Maister gets his dinner i *room*.'

Roondy-cooals [roo'ndi-kuo'h'lz], sb. pl. moderate-sized lumps of coal, without small pieces or dust.

Roop [roo'p], hoarseness.

Roopy [roo'pi], adj. hoarse. 'Ah can hardly talk, Ah's *roopy*, varry.'

Roother-oot [roothu'r'-oot], N. and E., to turn out; to disarrange articles during a search.

Rot-gut [raot-guot], thin, unpalatable liquor.

Rov, Rauve [raov, rau'v], p. t. of to *rive*, or tear.

Rovven, Rivven [raov'u'n, riv'u'n], p. p. of to *rive*. 'Ah've *rovven* mi britches wi this awd nail.'

Row [raow], v. (1) to move about uneasily; (2) to make a disturbance; (3) to stir up; to agitate. 'Row it weel aboot,' stir it up well. A variation of roll. Scottish, *row*, to roll.

Rowdy [raow'di], an uproar; also a wild, dissolute person.

Rowdy-dow [raow'di-daow], a disturbance.

Row-inti, or intiv [raow-in'ti], to make a vigorous investigation.

Row-oot [raow-oot], to agitate, or move to and fro till the whole is dispersed or ejected, as the cinders of a fire-grate.

Rowt-inti [raowt-inti], E. See **Row-inti**.

Row-up [raow-uop'], v. to stir up a sediment until it becomes equally diffused; also, to recall past quarrels.

Rowze [raowz], W., v. to wake up; to animate; to rouse. In E. and N. *Rooze*.

Rowzin [raow'zin], adj., W., animating; awakening; of superlative merit. 'A *rowzin* lee' (lie); 'a *rowzin* sahmon.' In N. and E. *Roozin*.

Roy-away [raoy-uwae'], N. and E., to live extravagantly; to spend money recklessly. 'He's gotten his bit o' brass (fortune), he'll *roy-away* noo.'

Rozzil, Rozzin [raoz'il, raoz'in], resin.

Rozzil, v. (1) to warm; (2) to brighten up; (3) to beat. 'Cum ti fire, an get weel *rozzil'd* afoor ye gan oot.' (4) To apply resin to the bow of a fiddle. 'Rozzil her, Tom; and let's hev another tune.'

Rozzilin [raoz'ilin], a good, sound beating.

Rud [ruod], ruddle; a red earth used for colouring brick floors and marking sheep.

Ruddle [ruod'u'l], E., a sieve; a riddle.

Rudge [ruoj], E., v. to rub against; to suffer abrasion. 'Ah've *rudged* skin off o' my finger ageean wall.'

Rudgin [ruoj'in], E., rubbing; friction.

Rue-bargain [roo-baa'gu'n], E. and N., a bargain cancelled by mutual consent.

Ruesome [roo'su'm], W., adj. sorrowful; pitiable. Early Eng. *ruth*. Almost obsolete.

Ruffiner [ruofinu'r'], N. and E., a rough, sturdy fellow.

Rum [ruom], N. and W., a rung or round of a ladder.

Rumbustical [ruombuos'tiku'l], adj. boisterous. 'A *rumbustical* chap.'

Rummage [ruom'ij], v. to make a rough search for anything, so as to disarrange and throw into disorder articles displaced during the search.

Rummle [ruom'u'l], v. (1) to disturb. Same as **Rummage**. (2) To rumble.

Rummle-dusther [ruom'u'l-duos-thu'r'], E. and W., a rude, boisterous person.

Rummlin [ruom'lin], a disturbance, or disorder.

Rumple [ruom'pu'l], v. to crease; to crumple.

Rumption [ruom·shu'n], a tumult, or disorder.

Rumpus [ruom·pu's], a quarrel; an uproar.

Rum-start [ruom-staat], an odd occurrence. 'Well, that is a *rum-start*.' Great emphasis on *is*.

Run-aboot-man [ruon-uboot-maan], N. and E., a hawker; an itinerant vendor, as opposed to a settled trader. 'Ah bowt this teapot ov a *run-aboot-man*.'

Run-a-cunthry [ruon-u'-kuon-thri], E. and N., a vagabond.

Runch [ruonsh], E., charlock. See **Brassock**. 'Stoppin at whom (home) pullin *runch*.' In W. the seed of the brassock.

Runt [ruont], E. Same as **Runt**.

Runt [ruon·ti], N. and E., adj. stunted; short and stout.

Rusty [ruos·ti], adj. obstinate; morose; cross-grained in temper.

Rut-rote [rut-raut], N., speaking by rote, without knowledge of the meaning.

Sa [su'], sir; the title of a knight or baronet. In other cases, *Sor*.

Sa, adv. so. See **Seeah**. 'He's *sā* bad tī manish, Ah can't deeah nowt wiv him. Ah tell'd him nat tī deeah *seeah*, bud he did it.'

Sackless [saak·lus], adj. witless; foolish; lacking sense. Sometimes, sb. 'He's a *sackless*.'

Sad [saad], adj. unleavened; heavy (dough).

Sad-keeaks [saad-ki'h'ks], cakes made of unleavened dough, generally sliced in halves, with butter between, and eaten hot.

Sadly [saad·li], adv. extremely; urgently. 'It's nut mich use as it is; it wants mendin *sadly*.'

Safe [se·h'f], or **Seeaf** [si·h'f], adv. certain; sure. 'Ah can't thrist

him oot o' mī seet a minute together, for he's *safe* tī get intī some sooot o' mischief.'

Sag [saag], v. to droop; to become dispirited, through care or affliction.

'And the heart I bear
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor
shake with fear.'

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, Act V., sc. 3. Also, to droop downwards, as a hammock, or a slack rope suspended from two poles. Sometimes it is used transitively, as, 'Them heavy sheets 'll *sag* cleelas-line doon tī grund.'

Sahmon [saa·mun], a sermon.

Sahn't [saa·nt], v. shall not.

Sahtan [saa·tn], certain; sure. *Sahtan-sure*, a more emphatic form.

Sahtanlie [saa·tu'nlaa·y], surely? An interrogative protest. '*Sahtanlie* thoo's nut boon (going) tī deeah nowt (anything) si feealish as that?'

Sahvant [saa·vu'nt], a servant.

Sahvant-lass [saa·vu'nt-laas], a maid-servant.

Sahve [saa·v], v. to serve.

'My sonne, of pride look thou
beware;

To *sarve* the Lord sett all thy
care.'

Motto on one of a pack of cards belonging to Arthington Nunnery, Co. York, temp. Edw. VI.

Sahve, v. to serve out food for animals. 'Get thā geean, my lass, and *sahve* pigs.'

Sahvice [saa·vis], yearly service as farm-labourer or maid-servant, never having reference to day or casual labour. 'What's becum'd o' Tom; I hain't seen him leeatly?' 'He's geean oot tī *sahvice* at Farmer Wreet's' (Wright's).

Sahzis [saaz·iz], assizes.

- Saidments** [sed'ments], N., sb. pl. evil reports or statements. 'The's been monny *saidments* aboot him, an noo the'v cum'd throe' (true).
- Sair** [se'h'r'], adj. sore.
- Sair**, adv. sorely; painfully assured. 'Ah saw summat white cummin alang rooad, an Ah was *sair* flaid it was a ghooast' (ghost).
- Sal** [saal], aux. v. shall. 'Quare alle the folk that ever was, Or ever more *sal* be.' *Yorkshire Poem*, temp. Edw. III.
- Salary** [saal'u'r'i], celery.
- Sallit** [saal'it], salad; also the lettuce plant before preparation for the table. 'Though the lettuce be the great and universal *sallet*.'—*Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.
- Sally** [saal'i], N., v. to glide through the air on motionless wings, like the swallow.
- Salseer** [su'l-si'h'r'], shall be sure or certain. 'Ah *sal seer* ti come.'
- Sam** [saam], N., v. to inculcate; to instil. 'Ah couldn't *sam* it intiv him neeah-hoo.'
- Same** [sae'm, se'h'm], lard. See **Seeam**. 'Dip thi hand weel inti *same* pot,' i. e. make the pastry rich.
- Sammy-codlin** [saam-i-kaod'lin], a simple fellow.
- Sandy-marr** [saand-i-ma'ar], Sandle-mere, a hamlet in Holderness.
- Sang** [saang], a song. 'Than sothely may he syng a newe *sange*.'—R. Rolle de Hampole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 16.
- Sap** [saap], E., a foolish person; a dunce.
- Sap-heead** [saap-i'h'd]. Same as **Sap**.
- Sappy** [saap'i], adj. foolish; silly; of weak intellect. Probably an abbreviated form of *sapient*, used ironically.
- Sappy**, E. and N., a foolish person. Same as **Sap**.
- Sappy**, adj. heavy in proportion to bulk. 'What a *sappy* weight that bayn's gotten to be.'
- Sark** [saa'k], a shirt. A word in general use in Scotland, but only occasionally used in Holderness, *shet* being the ordinary term.
- Sarrah** [saar'u'], W., sirrah; a contemptuous and defiant mode of addressing an antagonist in a quarrel.
- Satten** [saat'u'n], p. p. of to *sit*.
- Sattle** [saat'u'l], v. to pay or square an account; also, to fall in price. 'Breed's *sattl'd* a haupny, that's yan (one) good thing.'
- Satllins** [saat'linz], sb. pl. dregs; sediment; i. e. what settles at the bottom of a liquid.
- Sattlins**, E. 'Thoo tak's good *sattlins*,' you make yourself easy.
- Sauce-box** [sau's-baoks], a pert child.
- Saucy** [sau'si], adj. dainty; fastidious about food.
- Sausingers** [saus'in'ju'z], N., sb. pl. sausages.
- Saut** [saut], salt.
- Sauve** [sau'v], N., v. to flog.
- Saw** [sau'], v. to sow (corn, &c.).
- Sawney** [sau'ni], a simpleton.
- Saxon** [saak'su'n], the sexton of a church.
- Scallibrat** [skaal-ibraat], N. and W., a scold; a virago; v. to scold.
- Scallywag** [skaal-iwaag], N. and W., a good-tempered scamp;

one not to be depended upon. In America the appellation is given to a corrupt statesman or a financial intriguer.

Scar'd [scaa'd], pp. scared; frightened; whence *scare-crow*, more generally *fla-krake*. In E. *Scart*.

Scarm [skaa'm], N., v. to roll the eyes, or to turn them up until the white only is visible. W., to cast sidelong glances. E., see *Skime*.

Scary [skae'ri], E., adj. timid; faint-hearted; lacking courage to face a danger.

Scaud [skau'd], a scold; v. to scold.

Scaup [skau'p], the scalp; the head; the skull. 'He fell off stee (ladder), an Ah thowt he'd brokken his *scaup*.'

Scaup, N., v. to flog. W., to grow weary; to become dispirited. E., v. to check; to flog.

Scollad [skaol'u'd], N. and W., a scholar.

Scollop [skaol'u'p], v. to scoop out; to make hollow.

Sconce [skaons], N. and W., the head.

Sconce, a subterfuge; a pretext; a stratagem to disguise an intention. 'Mah beleef is he nobbut (only) did it for a *sconce*.' O.F. *ascances*, i. e. for the chances. Chaucer makes use of the expression *ascaunce* in the same sense, which is explained by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, in the Glos. to the *Man of Lawes Tale*, Clar. Press edition, and nowhere else.

Scoor [skuo'h'r'], E., a weight of 21 lbs.

Scoother [skoo-thu'r'], N. and W., to stoop, or to go along crouching; to elude observation.

Scoperil [skaop'u'r'il], a child's teetotum, made of a splinter of

wood run through the hole of a button-mould. 'He ran like a *scoperil*,' i. e. quickly.

Scorrick [skaor'ik], a jot; an atom; a mite; a remainder. 'Ah thowt ther would hā bin summat left, bud ther waant a *scorrick*.'

Scowp [skaowp], a scoop: as a corn-scoop, for shovelling corn; an apple-scoop, &c. Also, the terminal syllable of certain mathematical and philosophical instruments, as *talla-scowp*, a telescope.

Scowp, v. to scoop out. 'Noo as my teeaths gone, Ah can't bite apples; Ah's foac'd tī *scowp* em.'

Scowp, N. and W., to boot. 'Ah'll swap thā osses, an gi' thā a pund tī *scowp*.'

Scowpen [skaow'pu'n], p. p. of to *scoop*.

Scrag [skraag], v. to clutch hold of.

Scrag, the hinder part, as '*scrag* o' neck.' Sometimes, N. and W., *scrag*s; as, 'Ah tuk him by *scrag*s, an wheel'd him oot o' room.'

Scrag-end [skraag-end], the small or bony end of a joint of meat.

Scramp [skraamp], E., a snatching; a hurried attempt. 'Ah deeant think thou'll catch her,' (the railway train), 'thoo bud mud as weel mak a *scramp*.'

Scramsh [skraamsh], E., a scramble.

Scramsh, v. to scramble. 'Mays-ther's boon to *scramsh* some apples tī-neet.'

Scrap [skraap], N., a quarrel where a few blows are interchanged, as contra-distinguished from a regular fight.

Scrapen [skre'h'pu'n], p. p. of to *scrape*.

- Scrapins** [skre'h'pinz], N. and W., savings of money.
- Scrap-keeaks** [skraap-ki'h'ks], N. and W., sb. pl. cakes made of dough mixed with scraps of fat or dripping. See **Crape**.
- Scrat** [skraat], v. to scratch. 'I will *scrat* out those eyes.'—*Geo. Gascoigne* (a Yorkshireman), 1576.
- Scrat**, E. and N., v. to maintain life on a slender pittance. 'Ah wahks (works) hard all day lang, an disn't get mich brass (money), bud Ah manishes tī *scrat* on sumhoo.'
- Scrat**, a trifle, or minimum of income. 'He deed (died) an didn't leave a *scrat* behind.' 'He's not woth (worth) a *scrat*,' he is not worth the smallest amount of salary.
- Scrat. Awd Scrat** [au'd-skraat'], the devil.
- Scrate** [skre'h't], E.; **Seroat** [skraut], N. and W., to make a scratching noise with a slate-pencil held perpendicularly, which sets the teeth on edge. In N. to injure a surface by scratching.
- Scratten** [skraat'u'n], p. p. of to *scrat*.
- Scrattins** [skraat'inz], money laid by by rigid economy from a slender pittance of wages.
- Scaum** [skrau'm], v. to spread or stretch out sprawlingly or stragglingly.
- Scaumin** [skrau'min], adj. sprawling; straggling. 'We mun he' them *scaumin* beughs' (boughs of a tree) 'cut off; they darken all dayleet fre' windher.'
- Screeaf** [skri'h'f], N. and W., scurf of the hair; also, the dregs of society, or anything inferior in quality or valueless.
- Screed** [skree'd], a shred or strip of cloth; a border or frill of a cap.
- Screek** [skree'k], E.; **Skreeak** [skri'h'k], N. and W., v. to creak as a door on rusty hinges.
- Screek, Screeak, Skrike**, v. to scream; to shriek.
- Screwy** [skroo'i], adj. mean; stingy; parsimonious. Also, slightly intoxicated. 'He was a bit *screwy*.'
- Scrimmage** [skrim'ij], a riot or disturbance.
- Scrimmage**, N., a term of opprobrium. 'D' yä think Ah wad bend (humble) mysen tī sike a *scrimmage* as that?'
- Serooge** [skroo'j], N. and W., v. to squeeze or press closely together, as in a crowd. In N. also *Scrudge*.
- Scruffle** [skruof'u'l], v. to eradicate weeds from between rows of turnips by means of a *scruffling* machine.
- Scruff o' neck** [skruof-u'-nek], the skin at the back of the neck.
- Scrumphshus** [skruomp'shu's], W., adj. fine; excellent; luxurious. 'A *scrumphshus* dinner.' 'Waant she dressed *scrumphshus*?'
- Scrunch** [skruon'sh], v. to craunch; to chew noisily and vehemently.
- Scrunshon** [skruon'shu'n], N., broken victuals; also, refuse of any kind.
- Scud** [skuod], N. and W., that which rises to the top of a liquid, as cream in milk; also, a film over the eye.
- Scuff** [skuof], E. and N., v. to conquer in a fight. 'It'll tak a good dog tī *scuff* awd Towser yet.'
- Scutther** [skuoth'u'r'], v. to run

- off in a panic, with an endeavour to elude observation.
- Scuttle** [skuot'u'l], a bowl-shaped wicker basket, for carrying garden or farm produce.
- Sea-pigs** [see'-pigz], E., porpoises.
- Seck** [sek], a sack; generally called a *pooak*, excepting when spoken of as a measure of quantity, viz. four bushels.
- Seckaree** [sek-u'ree], W., a short smock-frock, reaching only to the loins.
- Seeagle-sides** [si'h'gu'l-saaydz], a careless, indolent, happy-go-lucky person.
- Seeaglin-aboot** [si'h'glin-uboot], pp. loitering about listlessly.
- Seeagur** [si'h'gu'r], sugar.
- Seeah** [si'h'], adv. so. The emphatic form of the word; otherwise *Sä*, *Sž*, or *Sž*.
- Seeam** [si'h'm], hogs' lard. See **Same**.
- Seeam-keeaks** [si'h'm-ki'h'ks], N. and W., sb. pl. cakes made with lard in the dough, generally eaten hot.
- Seeamlins** [si'h'mlinz], adv. apparently; evidently.
- Seear** [si'h'r], adv. sure; certain. 'He's *seear* ti cum.'
- Seear**, v. an expression of determination or absolute certainty. A curious transmutation of an adjective into a verb, and used with all the inflections of a verb, as, 'Ah *seear*,' I am sure; 'Thoo *seears*,' you are certain; 'He *seear'd*,' he was positive. 'It's neeah use *seearing* aboot it, 'cause it's a lee altigither.' 'Thoo *seears* thoo saw it?'
- Seeave** [si'h'v], N., the rush, a plant of the genus *juncus*.
- Seed** [see'd], p. t. of to *see*.
- Seeds** [see'dz], sb. pl. clover grown after corn. Applied also to the field in which the clover is growing, as, 'What's them sheep deein i *seeds*?'
- Seeglin-up-tiv** [si'h'glin-uop-tiv], pp. making advances with flattering caresses, as a preliminary to obtaining the grant of a favour.
- Seein-glass** [see'in-dlaas], a looking-glass or mirror.
- Seeken** [see'ku'n], p. p. of to *seek*.
- Seet** [see't], an unsightly or ungainly appearance. 'What a *seet* thoo is, lass, wí that thing thoo calls a bonnet o' thi heead!'
- Seet**, excess in a considerable degree; generally prefixed by an adjective — precious, plaguey, &c. 'It's a precious *seet* ower mich tí give for sike a thing as that.' 'Ther was a sthrango *seet* o' fooaks there.'
- Seggrums** [seg'ru'mz], N., the plant ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. Sometimes *Seggy*.
- Seggy** [seg'i], N. and W., the sycamore.
- Seggy**, adj. second.
- Segs** [segz], E., sb. pl. sedges. Not much used.
- Sel** [sel]; **Sels** [selz], W., pron. self; selves. Only so used when connected with a personal pron., as 'hersel,' 'oorsels.' See **Sen**.
- Se-lang-as** [si-laang-uz], provided that. '*Se-lang-as* he disn't tumble inti beck, Ah deeaht mind his gannin a fishin.'
- Sell'd** [seld], p. t. of to *sell*.
- Semmit** [sem'it], E., adj. weak; feeble; tottering. 'By George, bud that's a *semmit* consarn thoo's built.'
- Semper** [sem'p'u'r], E., samphire. Frequently *Rock-semper*. It is used in E. Holderness as an ar-

ticle of food, and eaten cooked, but cold, with bread.

Sen [sen], pron. self. See **Sel**. Used frequently in E. and N. for himself, herself, &c., as, 'It was Tom *sen* did it.'

Sen, W., adv. since. More frequently *Sin*. 'For *sen* oure Lorde hase ordaynede the, and sette the in the state of soueraynte,' &c.—Rd. Rolle de Ham-pole, *Prose Treatises*, p. 26.

Set [set], v. to accompany. 'Ah'll put on mī hat, and *set* thā a bit o' way.'

Set, p. t. of to *sit*.

Sethada [seth'u'du], Saturday.

Set-in-wi-muck [set-in-wi-muok], ingrained with dirt.

Sets [sets], sb. pl. potatoes reserved for planting.

Set-teeah [set-ti'h], a quarrel; v. to commence work.

Setten [set'u'n], p. p. of to *set*, or plant. 'Tommy's gotten all his taties *setten*.'

Setten-on [set'u'n-aon], E., stunted in growth. See **Set-ti-boddom** (2).

Set-ti-boddom [set-ti-baod'u'm], (1) burnt by adherence to the bottom of the pan in cooking; (2) W., stunted in growth. See **Setten-on**.

Sew, or **Sue** [seu], a sow pig. 'And if a *sew* that was sea strang.'—*The Felon Sow of Rokeby*, temp. Henry VII.

Sew, or **Saw'd** [siw, sau'd], v. p. t. of to *sow*. 'Ah *sew* (or *saw'd*) tonnops (turnips) last week.'

Shaave [shaa'v], N., a slice.

Shab-off [shaab-aof], N., to requite inadequately. 'He wanted tī *shab mā off* wiv a shillin, bud Ah wadn't tak less then hauf-a-croon.'

Shackaty [shaak'u'ti], N., adj. shaky; loose in the joints; said of tables, &c.

Shackle [shaak'u'l], the wrist.

Shade [shae'd], an outhouse, or shelter for cattle.

Shaff [shaaf], or **Shav** [shaav], a sheaf (of corn, &c.).

Shaffle [shaaf'u'l], v. (1) to walk with a shambling gait; (2) E., to speak evasively or deceptively; (3) N. and E., to go about in a loose, disorderly manner.

Shaffle-bags [shaaf'u'l-baagz], a shuffling, equivocating person. Also, E., a lout.

Shafflin [shaaf'lin], adj. wily; tricky; deceptive.

Shafflin-fellow [shaaf'lin-fel-u'], a loose, shiftless person, not over honest, who prefers gaining his bread by craft rather than by honest labour.

Shaft [shaaft], v. to new-handle an implement.

Shafter [shaaf-thu'r], the horse, where there are more than one, which is placed between the shafts of a cart. Sometimes called *Shaft-oss*.

Shag-bag [shaag-baag], or **Shak-bag** [shaak-baag], an idle vagabond; a worthless fellow.

Shag-bag, or **Shak-bag**, v. to loiter or lounge about, careless of work, and preferring to get a living by 'cadgin' upon others, or by dishonest practices.

Shaggareen [shaagu'reen], N., adj. untidy or slovenly in personal appearance.

Shahk [shaa'k], a shark; the appellation of a clever, keen rogue; generally given to an unprincipled lawyer. Ben Jonson calls tavern-waiters *shot-sharks*.

Shahp [shaa'p], adv. quick. 'Noo then, be *shahp*, an finish that job thoo's been si lang about.'

Shahp, adj. clever. 'He's a *shahp* chap that, he knaws what two an two maks.' 'He's nut reet *shahp*' is said of a person of weak intellect.

Shahps [shaa'ps], sb. pl. wheat-meal, finer than bran but coarser than flour. Generally of two kinds, called fine and coarse *shahps*.

Shahp-set, ravenously hungry.

Shakaleg [shaak-u'-leg], loose in the joints: used in reference to furniture or implements.

Shakkin [shaak'in], E. and W., pp. falling through over ripeness, or when shaken by the wind: used in reference to fruit and corn. In N. the word is employed only when caused by the wind. In connection with the word ripe it is used adjectively, as, 'We mun get ageeat o' that wheeat, for it's *shakkin* ripe.'

Shakkins [shaak'inz], sb. pl. the ague. 'Thoo dodhers (trembles) as if thoo'd gotten *shakkins*.'

Shaks [shaaks]. 'He's neeah grit *shaks*,' i. e. he is not of a very reputable character.

Shakt [shaak't], pp. shaken.

Sham [shaam], shame. '*Shamful* Errours' occurs in the title of Wiclif's *Wicket*, edit. 1548. Note—Although this work is generally called 'W.'s *Wicket*,' it was not written by him, but was of his age.

Sham his keep [shaam-iz-kee'p]. Of a stout, robust person it is said, 'He didn't *sham his keep*,' meaning that he is well fed.

Shammle alang [shaam'u'l-ulaang'], v. to walk with a

feeble, tottering step. See **Crammle**.

Shammock [shaam'u'k], N. and W., v. to walk with a shambling or unsteady gait.

Shanks' nag [shaangks naag']. To go on *Shanks' nag* is to perform a journey on foot.

Shapt [shaapt], pp. shaped; fashioned. 'Yondher's a man *shapt* oot,' said a guide lad at Knaresborough, pointing to a figure of St Robert sculptured on the face of a rock.

Shav [shaav'], a sheaf.

Shav-hooal [shaav-uo'h'l], a doorway in a barn, through which sheaves of corn are pitched to be threshed. In W. it is usually in the gable over the *helm* (see **Helm**), the corn being stacked on the helm, and thrown into the barn as it is required. A great eater is said to have 'a good *shav-hooal*.'

Shav'n [shaav'u'n], N. and W., pp. shaven.

'Wiv his awd beard newly *shav'n*.'
Refrain of a Holderness Song.

Shavs [shaavz], sb. pl. the shafts of a vehicle.

Shaw [shau'], N., a cluster of trees.

Shawm [shau'm], E. and W., v. to sit in front of the fire, with upraised petticoats, to impart warmth to the legs. In N. simply to warm. See **Bawm**.

Sheal [shee'l]; **Shill** [shil], v. to shell (beans or peas).

Shearlin [shi'h'lin], a once-shorn sheep.

Shebo [shee'bau'], W.; **Shevo** [shee'vau'], N., a tumult or disturbance. 'We'd a meetin i vesthry las' neet about a new cess, an them at didn't want yan kick'd up a riglar *shebo*.'

- Sheddle-oot** [shed'l-oot], v. to throw up an engagement or undertaking in a dishonourable way.
- Sheep-faud** [sheep-faud], a sheep-fold.
- Shegger** [sheg-u'r], N. and W., to empty the pockets of an opponent at a game of chance or skill.
- Shelvins** [shel-vinz], sb. pl. ledges projecting over the wheels of a cart or waggon to afford more breadth of space for greater loads of light matter.
- Shemmle** [shem-u'l], N., v. to throw down a load from a cart by tilting.
- Shemmle-ower**, v. to upset; to overturn.
- Sherry-off** [sher-i-aof], N. and W., v. to run off, or retreat hastily.
- Shet** [shet], a shirt. In Mackyn's Diary, 1556, an account is given of a procession of Westminster Sanctuary men, in which a son of Lord Dacre's figured, who was 'wyp'd with a *shet* abowt him.'
- Shet oot** [shet-oot], 'To get one's *shet oot*,' to become provoked to anger by badinage.
- Shifty** [shift-i], adj. clever; precocious; artful. 'A *shifty* lahtle bayn.'
- Shig-shog** [shig-shaog], N., to rock or vibrate. E. and N., to trot or amble in riding.
- Shill** [shil], E. and N., v. to curdle, as sour milk when put into tea.
- Shills** [shilz], the shafts of a vehicle. See **Sills**.
- Shimmer** [shim-u'r], v. to break into fragments.
- Shine** [shaayn], E. and N., the pupil of the eye.
- Shine**, a noisy uproar. 'Deean't kick up a *shine* here.'
- Shinnup** [shin-u'p], E. and W.; **Chinup** [chin-u'p], N., a game at ball played by two parties, who strive, by means of hooked sticks, to drive it in different directions towards fixed points. So called, probably, from the blows received on the shins. Elsewhere called *Hockey*, and in Scotland *Shinti*.
- Shirl** [shel], E., v. to throw, or jerk.
- Shiv** [shiv], E., a small splinter of wood.
- Shive** [shaayv], a slice of bread.
- Shive**, v. to cut a slice of bread. In N. *Shaave*.
- Shoes** [shoo-z], E., sb. pl. slippers. 'It disn't deah yan's feet nī good ganning about i' *shoes* all day.' *Shoes* (English) in E. are called *boots*.
- Shog** [shaog], E., a jog; a nudge.
- Shog**, v. to rock, as a child on the lap, or a building in a storm. See **Shig-shog**.
- Sholl** [shaol], N., v. to slide.
- Sholl-on** [shaol-aon], N., to procrastinate; also, to glide on imperceptibly, as time does.
- Shoo** [shoo], v. a word used to drive off birds. Also, in E., to hush or soothe a child.
- Shool** [shool], W., a shovel.
- Shot**, adj. (1) W., short-tempered; irritable. 'Maysther's varry *shot* this mawnin; what's mather wiv him?' (2) Deficient; lacking. 'Ah's rayther *shot* o' brass (money) this mawnin.' (3) Rich and crisp: applied to pastry. In Holderness generally the word is pronounced more frequently *shawt*.
- Shot-keeaks** [shaot-ki'h'ks], W., sb. pl. short cakes, made with lard or other fat mixed with the flour, and generally eaten hot.

Shotnin [shaot'nin], W., lard, dripping, &c., used for *shortening* pastry.

Shuffin-fellow [shuof'lin-fel'u'], one who makes idle pretences for evading an obligation or engagement.

Shun [shuon], N. and W., sb. pl. shoes.

Shurelie [shuo'h'laa'y], int. surely: a negative expression of surprise or consternation, with great emphasis on the ultimate syllable, used in reference to the utterance of an outrageous sentiment, or the threat of committing some violent or scandalous act. 'Thoo disn't beleave all at pah-son says fre' pulpit? *Shurelie* thoo can't be sike a heeathen as that?'

Shutness [shuot'nu's], riddance. 'He's geean away, an it's a good *shutness* o' bad rubbish.' Sometimes **Shuttance**.

Shut-on [shuot-aon], rid of. 'Ah've rheumatiz i' my leg, an, deeah what Ah will, Ah can't get *shut-on*'t.'

Shuts [shuots], sb. pl. shutters. 'It's gettin dark, put *shuts* in, an leet cannle.'

Shuttance [shuot'u'ns], N. and W., riddance. See **Shutness**.

Shutted [shuot'id], p. t. of to shoot and to shut.

Shutten [shuot'u'n], pp. (1) shut. 'Hez thà *shutten* yat?' have you shut the gate? (2) Shot. 'Ah've *shutten* nowt bud a felfar.'

Si [si], pron. so. See **Sa**.

Sick [sik]. To be *sick* is to vomit: never used in the sense of being ill.

Side [saayd], v. to agree with in sentiment; to adhere to one faction or party in opposition to another.

Side-away [saayd'uwa'e], to clear away litter; to restore articles to their proper places after use.

Side-by [saayd-baay'], E., adv. wide of the mark; a little on one side; divergent from. 'Rail-road disn't hit Botton (Burton) Cunstable, it gans *side-by*.'

Side-doon [saayd-doo'n], N. Same as **Side-away**, *supra*.

Sidelins [saayd'linz], adv. side-ways.

Sidle [saay'du'l], v. to approach a superior with hypocritical respect, to curry favour. Also, to advance to the object of unspoken love with bashful mien and sidelong glances. 'Noo then! what's thà *sidelin* up tī mā for? Ah know thoo wants *summat*.'

Sie [saa'y], E. and N., v. to stretch, or become larger and easier in fit by wear: used in reference to a shoe, &c.

Sike [sey'k], adj. such; of like kind.

Sike-like [sey'k-leyk], adj. such-like; similar.

Siken [sey'ku'n], adj. such one. This form is generally used before the indefinite article, as, 'Wheeā wad live i' *siken* a hoos?'

Siker [sey'ku'r], W., adv. more likely.

Sikerly [sik'u'li], W., adv. similarly.

Sile [saayl], a small wooden bowl with an orifice at the bottom, with a piece of muslin stretched across, for the purpose of straining or filtering milk. A *sigh-clout* (Early Eng.) was a cloth used for the same purpose.

Sile, v. to strain milk.

Sile-clout, the cloth of a milk-strainer.

- Sile-doon** [saayl-doo'n], N., to fall in a fainting fit; to become insensible.
- Sills** [silz]; **Shills** [shilz], N. and E., sb. pl. the shafts of a cart or gig.
- Silsthron** [sils'thru'n], Siggles-thorne, a village in Holderness.
- Silver-fish** [silvu'-fish], E. and N., small, white-backed insects, found in closets, drawers, and on kitchen floors.
- Simmon** [sim'u'n], pounded brick or tiles, used by bricklayers for colouring the mortar. Beating *simmon* was formerly the hard labour punishment in Beverley Borough Gaol. A phantom, popularly supposed to be the ghost of a prisoner who had committed suicide, and called 'Awd *simmon* beeather,' was said to haunt the gaol and appear to the prisoners, which acted usefully as a deterrent to criminals, who dreaded him much more than the confinement and punishment.
- Sin** [sin], adv. (1) since. 'A bit *sin*.' 'A lang time *sin*.' 'How he had luyed *syn* he was bore.' —*Manyng*. (2) Because. 'Sin he's se rusty, Ah weean't gan wiv him.'
- Sinken** [sing'ku'n]; **Sunken** [suong'ku'n], p. p. of to *sink*.
- Sinnify** [sin'ifaay], E. and W.; **Sinnafy**, N., v. to signify; to import; to have consequence. 'It *sinnifies* nowt what you say; Ah weean't he' nowt tī deea wiv it.'
- Sipe** [sey'p], v. to ooze out, as beer from a leaky cask, or water through a loose soil.
- Sipins** [sey'pinz], liquor which has *siped* out. Sometimes called **Tap-dhroppins**.
- Sippety-soss** [sip'iti-saos'], E., weak, insipid food.
- Sippid-puddin** [sip'id-puod'in], W., a pudding made of alternate layers of buttered bread and currants, and baked.
- Sir Reverence** [su' rev'ru'ns], N. and W., dung. 'Thoo grins like a dog eatin *Sir Reverence*.' —*Holderness Simile*. Corrupted from *save your reverence*, an old-fashioned way of alluding to such matters.
- Siss** [sis], v. to hiss or hoot.
- Sissin** [sis'in], a hissing sound, as that produced by plunging a red-hot poker in water.
- Sithä** [sidh'u'], v. look; observe.
- Sitten** [sit'u'n], p. p. of to *sit*. 'He wad ha' *sitten* awhile he was hauf starved afoor he wad ha' deean onny wark.'
- Sittins** [sit'inz], a statute fair.
- Sizes** [saay'ziz], E. and W.; **Sahzes** [saa-ziz], N., assizes. 'They'll be rare fun next week; *sizes*, an hangin, an players comin,'—congratulatory anticipations at York, formerly.
- Skail** [ske'h'l], W., v. to spill; to scatter. 'Tak that pancheon o' milk intī dairy, an mind thoo didn't *skail* neean on it.'
- Skeal** [ski'h'l], school. 'The famous ballad of Flodden Field, translated by Rd. Guy, *Skeal*-maister at Ingleton.' Title of a ballad published by Gent, York, 1740.
- Skeap** [ski'h'p], v. to escape.
- Skeel** [skeel'l], a milk-pail with one stave raised a few inches, to serve as a handle.
- Skeel**, E. and W., v. to scream, or shriek.
- Skeel-cauf** [skeel'l-kau'f], N. and W., a calf reared upon *skeel* or pail milk.
- Skeer'd** [ski'h'd], E. and W., pp. alarmed; terrified; thrown into a state of consternation.

Skeg [skeg], N., a glance.

Skeg-ad-eeen [skeg-u'd-ee'n], N., a glance of the eye.

Skell [skel], the fall, or tilting over of a load from a cart. 'We've had a *skell*.'

Skell, v. to yell; to shriek; to cry out aloud. 'Ah gav him a cut wî' whip, an didn't he *skell* oot.'

Skell, v. to tilt: used in reference to a cart, never in W. to a beer-barrel.

Skellagh [skel-u'], Skirlaugh, a Holderness village.

Skellet [skel-it], a small saucepan with a long handle.

Skell-up [skel-uop'], to tilt up a cart. Also, *Skell-ower*.

Skelp [skelp], N. and E., a slap; a blow.

Skelp, v. to flog with the open palm, generally posteriorly. 'Thoo may gan oot an play, but if thoo mucks thysen Ah'll gi' thä a good *skelpin*.'

Skelper [skel-pu'r'], E. and N., anything particularly large or fine. 'She's a rare fine lass; she's a reglar *skelper*.'

Skelpin [skel-pin], E. and N., adj. abnormally large or fine. 'That's a *skelpin* tonnop (turnip), an neeah mistak.'

Skemmle [skem-u'], E., v. to become prostrate; to fall over. 'A gust o' wind com, an it *skemm'd* ower at yance.' See **Wemmle**.

Skep [skep], a straw beehive.

Skep, a measure for farm or garden produce, as a bushel-*skep*, a peck-*skep*, &c.

Skep, a wicker basket or scuttle used on the coast for gathering stones.

Skiflin [skif-lin], E., adj. frisky; frolicsome; playful; romping.

'What a *skiflin* lahtle thing that pony is!'

Skill [skil], E. and N., v. to understand, or comprehend. 'He talked sike gibberish, Ah couldn't *skill* him at nowt.'

Skilligalee [skiligu'lee], prison gruel. Generally abbreviated to *skilly*.

Skime [skaaym], E., v. to give a side glance; to cast a sheep's eye. 'He just *skimed*, and went on.' See **Scarm**.

Skin [skin], v. to flog severely, so as to cause the skin to come off. 'Bon thä! Ah'll *skin* thä wick, thoo young rackapelt,' Burn you! I'll flay you alive, you young rascal.

Skink [skingk], W., v. to stint.

Skinny [skin-i], adj. parsimonious; niggardly; meagre. 'He's a *skinny* chap, an his wages is like him.'

Skip-jack [skip-jaak], E. and N., a romping child.

Skippen [skip-u'n], p. p. of to *skip*.

Skirtins [sket-inz], E., sb. pl. the diaphragm.

Skit [skit], E. and W., the diarrhoea.

Skither [skith-u'r'], E. and N., v. to run quickly; to skip along rapidly. 'Leeak at mah scoperil, hoo it *skithers* across teeable.'

Skrake [skre'h'k], p. t. of to *skrike*.

Skrike [skrey'k], a shriek; a loud outcry.

Skrike, v. to skriek; to call out aloud.

Skwelkinken [skwel-kingken], E. and W., a brothel.

Slabbery [slaab-u'ri], adj. wet; sloppy; dirty: used only in reference to the roads in rainy weather.

Slabs [slaabz], sb. pl. the four pieces of wood cut off in squaring the trunk of a tree.

Slack [slaak], E. and N., a small valley.

Slafther [slaaf'thu'r], slaughter.

Slammack [slaam'u'k], E. and N., v. to dawdle, or loiter about. Also, to act in a vulgar or disreputable manner.

Slammackin [slaam'u'kin], adj. slatternly; slovenly; untidy in dress.

Slammacks [slaam'u'ks], E. and N., a lazy, contemptible fellow.

Slap [slaap], (1) a pool of spilt water, or other liquor; (2) a blow with the palm of the hand.

Slap, v. to spill (water, &c.). 'Gan an fetch a jug o' watter fre' pump, an mind thoo dizn't *slap* neean upo' cleean floor.'

Slap. **All of a Slap** [au'l-uv-u-slaap'], suddenly; all at once; without previous warning. 'Gan doon that looan, an you'll come *slap* inti toon.'

Slape [slaep], adj. slippery. A crafty, shuffling, unreliable person is said to be a *slape* chap.

Slape-tongued [sle'h'p-tuongd], adj. plausible in speech; persuasively eloquent.

Slap-hooal [slaap-uo'h'l], a receptacle of dirty water.

Slappen [slaap'u'n], p. p. of to *slap*.

Slappin [slaap'in], adj. extraordinarily large or fine. 'That's a *slappin* hog thoo's gotten i' thi sty.'

Slappy [slaap'i], adj. Same as **Slabbery**.

Slappy, adj. thin; poor; watery. 'D'ye think Ah's boon to dhrink sike *slappy* stuff as that teea? no! that Ah weean't.' E. and N., addicted to drunkenness.

Slash [slaash], v. to trim a hedge by chopping off the superfluous twigs with a bill-hook.

Slashin [slaash'in], adj. quick; large; good. 'He went at a *slashin* pace.'

Slather [slaath'u'r], E., v. to spill a liquid from the vessel in which it is carried all along the route. 'Leeak at him! he's *slatherin* pig-meeat all across hoose floor.'

Slavver [slaav'u'r], spittle.

Slavver, v. to run at the mouth with saliva.

Slavverin [slaav'u'r'in], adj. (1) unable to retain the saliva; (2) E., adj. foul-mouthed; obscene. Also applied to drunkards.

Slavverment [slaav'u'ment], fulsome flattery; sycophantic adulation. Curiously enough, it has also a meaning exactly opposite, signifying insolence; impertinence; rudeness. 'She praised awd woman's chis-keeks, an said they was best i' counthry side; bud it was all *slavverment*.' 'If thoo gies mä onny mare o' thy *slavverment* Ah'll gi thä summat ower lug at'll mak thä remember it.'

Slaw-pooak [slau-puoh'k], E. and N., a dunce; a driveller.

Sleck [slek], a quencher of thirst; any kind of drinking liquid. 'That beer's good *sleck*.'

Sleck, v. to slake or quench: used almost exclusively in reference to thirst, fire, and lime. 'Ah've dhrunk a quayt o' yall (ale), an Ah's nut hauf *sleck't* yit.'

Sleck-oot [slek-oo't], v. to extinguish a fire by means of water.

Sled [sled], a sledge.

Sleeah [sli'h'], N. and W., a sloe.

Sleean [sli'h'n], N., smut-smitten (corn).

- Sleeasther** [sli·h'sthu'r], E. and W., v. to idle away time, pretending to be looking for a job of work without caring to obtain one. N., to do anything in a hurried, bustling, disorderly manner.
- Sleeasthrin** [sli·h'sthrin], E. and W., adj. lazy; loafing.
- Sleeazy** [slee·zi], N. and W., adj. poor; thin; coarse; open in texture.
- Sleep** [slee·p], v. (used as a verb active) to induce sleep. 'Did that mixthur docthur sent *sleep* him?'
- Slink** [slingk], v. to loiter about.
- Slink off** [slingk-aof], v. to steal away sneakingly or covertly.
- Slip** [slip], a pinafore.
- Slipe** [sleyp], a smart blow.
- Slipe**, a sarcasm; an innuendo. 'Was that meean for a *slipe*?'
- Slipe**, E. and N., v. to sneer at; to utter a taunt, sarcasm, or satirical remark.
- Slipe**, v. to draw off a tegument, as the skin of an eel, or anything that slips off easily. See **Slape**.
- Slipe-ower** [sleyp-aow·u'r], to scamp work, or do it perfunctorily. 'Deeant spend lang (much time) at it; just *slipe* it *ower*.'
- Slip-his-wind** [sleyp-iz-wind], to die.
- Slippery** [slip·u'ri], adj. evasive; shuffling; equivocating.
- Slippy** [slip·i], E. and N., adj. Same as **Slippery**. Also, quick; prompt. 'Noo then, look *slippy* (make haste), an get riddy for chotch.'
- Slither** [slidh·u'r], v. to slide. 'Ah say, lass, we're beginnin to *slither* into society,' said a Common Council-man of Hull, who had risen from humble beginnings, to his wife, after they had been entertaining at dinner 'the Claimant,' when he visited Hull.
- Slitherin-fellow** [slidh·u'r'in-fel·u'], N. and W., a slippery person; one not to be relied upon.
- Slither-pooak** [slidh·u'-puo·h'k], a loafing, idle fellow. Almost identical with **Slitherin-fellow**.
- Slithery** [slidh·u'r'i], adj. deceitful; untrustworthy.
- Slitten** [slit·u'n], p. p. of to *slit*.
- Slive** [slaayv], E. and W.; **Slahve** [slaa·v], N., v. to lounge about in an idle, disreputable fashion.
- Sliving-about** [slaay·vin-u'boo't], E. and W.; **Slahvin-about**, N., loafing about carelessly and listlessly, more apt to fall into disreputable practices than to engage in honest labour.
- Slobber** [slaob·u'r], v. to slaver at the mouth; to blubber. Also, to perform work in a slovenly, unworkmanlike style.
- Slocken** [slaok·u'n], v. to suffocate or choke by drinking too rapidly or copiously. 'You'll *slocken* that bayn if you give her her milk so fast.'
- Slodge** [slaoj], v. to slide the feet along in walking, from the feebleness of age, or from shoes too large or down at the heels.
- Sloffin** [slaof·in], N. and W., a puddle. It is a common saying to a boy who has done a service, 'Thoo's a good lad; Ah'll gi' thā next haup'ny Ah find iv a *sloffin*.'
- Sloot** [sluo·h't], E., v. to diminish in the downfall of rain; to be about to cease raining. 'We may gan noo, it's nobbut *sloot*in.'
- Sloonge** [sloo·nzh], N., a heavy blow with the open palm. 'If thoo disn't keep still, Ah'll gi' thā a *sloonge* over heead.'

Sloonge, N., v. to loiter; also, to walk with a stooping, wriggling gait.

Slope off [slaop-aof], v. to go off.

Slops [slaops], N., sb. pl. the legs of a pair of trowsers.

Slosh [slaosh], E. and W., mud.

Slot [slaot], the bolt of a door; v. to shoot the bolt of a door.

Slot, a broad hem, in which a string or tape is inserted for drawing together a garment.

Slot, v. to make a hem for the insertion of a cord.

Slotherd [slaoth'u'd], W., pp. besmeared. 'That es alle *slotered* in syn.'—Rd. Rolle de Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 2367.

Slot-off [slaot-aof], N. and W., to go off hastily.

Slottin-needle [slaot'in-nee'du'l], a long-eyed needle, a species of bodkin, used for passing tape through a *slot*.

Slowp [slaow'p], v. to drink greedily; to make an unpleasant noise in drinking. 'He *slowp't* it all up, an didn't leaave a dhrop for neeabody else.'

Slowp, v. to sweep off. 'He *slowp't* all awd man left,' he cleared off, or took possession of, all the effects of a deceased person.

Slowp, or **Slope** (N., *slipe*) **off** [slaow'p-aof], v. to abscond; to depart clandestinely.

Slubber [sluob'u'r], E. and N., v. to drink with a gurgling noise.

Sludge-hoal [sluoj-uo'h'l], a puddle-hole.

Sluff [sluof], the outer integument: used in reference to the skin of an eel, or snake, &c., which slips off easily. Also, the skin of the gooseberry and other fruits.

Sluff, v. to withdraw from the skin, in the manner of skinning an eel.

Slug [sluog], E. and N., v. to flog; to beat.

Sluggin [sluog'in], E. and N., a beating.

Sluggin, E., adj. large; extraordinary.

Slummo [sluom'u'ks], E., a lazy, hulking fellow.

Slunken [sluong'ku'n], p. p. of to *slink*.

Slush [sluosh], E. and N., v. to be employed in dirty, disagreeable work. 'Ah wadn't like mah wife t'i be *slushin* about i' clooases i' that way.'

Slush-wahk [sluosh'-waa'k], dirty, menial work. 'Missis diz cooking an sike like, an lass diz all *slush-wahk*.'

Sluther [sluoth'u'r], N. and W., mud. *Sluthery* weather and *sluthery* roads refer to rainy weather, and, consequently, muddy roads.

Sluther-muck [sluodh'u'-muok], E., a dirty, bedraggled person.

Smashen [smaash'u'n], p. p. of to *smash*.

Smatch [smaach], a slightly foreign or tainted flavour or taste.

Smather-up [smaathu'r'-uop], N., to squeeze up into a ball, as a sheet of paper, by the hand.

Smellen [smel'u'n], p. p. of to *smell*.

Smiddy [smid'i], a blacksmith's forge.

Smit [smit], v. to infect; to convey a disease. 'Thoo'd beth-er nut gan an see her, she's gotten fever, an 'll *smit* thā.'

Smithereens [smidh-uree'nz], fragments.

- Smithers** [smidh'u'z], sb. pl. Same as **Smithereens**.
- Smits** [smitz], sb. pl. particles of soot floating in the air.
- Smittin** [smit'in], adj. infectious. See **Catchin**, from which it differs, as implying transmitting, and the latter receiving, contagion or infection.
- Smock** [smaok], N. and W., a chemise.
- Smock-feeac'd** [smaok-fi'h'st], pale-faced; of delicate aspect.
- Smoll** [smaow'l], N. and W., v. to ripen fruit by wrapping it in flannel.
- Smoot** [smoo't], E., a hole in a hedge, in the track of a hare.
- Smopple** [smaop'u'l], E. and N., adj. brittle. In E., sometimes, the form *smopp'd* is used.
- Smor** [smuo'h'r'], E. and N., v. to become oppressed by heat.
- Smork** [smaor'k], N., v. to smile hypocritically or sarcastically.
- Smudge** [smuoj], E. and W., a smut or smear.
- Smudge**, E. and W., v. to be-smear.
- Smudge**, v. to smoulder. 'Fire weean bon, it nobbot *smudges*.'
- Snack** [snaak], v. to snatch.
- Snacks**. To go snacks [tu'-guoh'-snaaks], to share equally.
- Snaffle** [snaaf'u'l], v. to speak through the nose.
- Snaffin** [snaaf'lin], adj. whining; canting; nasal speaking. 'O, him! he's a *snaffin* good-for-nowt; Ah wadn't give him a faadin.'
- Snag** [snaag], v. to grumble persistently, with an accompaniment of satirical, irritating remarks; identical with the more generally used word *knag*.
- Snaggo** [snaag'au'], E., a slight blow on the nose with the finger. A child's term.
- Snaggy** [snaag'i], adj. cross-grained; ill-tempered.
- Snake-steean** [snae'k-sti'h'n], the petrified *cornu ammonis*, found in abundance on the coast near Whitby, and supposed by the vulgar to have been snakes, miraculously changed to stone by St Hilda.
- Snape** [sne'h'p], E. and N., v. to check. 'Ah should *snape* that bayn, an not let him hev his awn way iv ivvery thing, like his mother diz.'
- Snappen** [snaap'u'n], p. p. of to *snap*.
- Snatch** [snaach], E., a small quantity; also, a slight flavour. See **Smatch**.
- Snawn** [snaun], p. p. of to *snow*. 'It's *snawn* all way here.'
- Sneap** [sni'h'p], N., v. to snuff (a candle). Almost obsolete.
- Sneck** [snek], a door-latch.
- Sneck**, v. to latch a door or gate.
- Sneck**, N., v. to check or prevent.
- Sneck-hoal** [snek'-uoh'l], a hole in the door, through which the finger is put to lift the *sneck* or latch, or through which a string hangs for the same purpose. In the Nursery tale of 'Little Red Riding Hood,' the grandmother tells the wolf to 'pull the bobbin and the latch will go up.'
- Sneck-up** [snek-uop], W., to fail in an enterprise or undertaking.
- Sneal-gallop** [snee'l-gaalup], a derisive expression for slowness of motion.
- Sneeazle** [sni'h'zu'l], N., v. to move sluggishly.
- Sneeazle-pooak** [sni'h'zu'l-puo'h'k], N., a hesitating, dilatory person.

Sneel [snee'l], a snail.

'*Sneel ! sneel !* put out yer horn ;
Yer fayther an mother 'll gie ya
some corn.'—*Child's Rhyme*.

Snew [sniw, snoo'], p. t. of to
snow.

Snickler [snik·lu'r'], N., a clench-
ing argument; conclusive evi-
dence.

Snicksnarls [snik·snaa'·lz], E.,
sb. pl. twists or kinks in thread
or rope. See **Snock-snarls**.

Snifther [snif·thu'r'], v. to sniff-up
in the nose.

Sniftherin [snif·thu'r'in], E., adj.
snorting; also, disagreeable.

Snig [snig], N. and W., v. to
drag along a heavy mass by a
rope.

Snigger [snig·u'r'], W., v. to laugh
derisively or scornfully.

Sniggle [snig·u'l], W., to laugh
chucklingly or sneeringly.

Sniggy [snig'i], adj. mean; stingy.
'What a *sniggy* awd chap he is!
he gives us nowt but swipes i
harvest.'

Snipe [sney·p], N., v. to blow the
nose with the finger and thumb.
A corruption of *snite*, the usual
M. E. word for the operation.

Snivels [sniv·u'lz], a cold, accom-
panied by a difficulty of breath-
ing, and a running at the nose.

Snock-snarls [snaok·snaa'·lz],
sb. pl. wrinkles in the skin of
fruits, or on paint, when laid on
too thickly.

Snog [snaog], adj. and adv. snug ;
quiet ; unobtrusive ; secret. 'Ah
hain't tell'd neeabody else, soah
keep it *snog*,' i. e. do not repeat it.

Snoodge [snuoj], v. to press closely
together.

Snoot [snoo't], the nose.

Snot [snaot], the mucus of the
nose. Derived from *snout*, the
nose. See **Snipe**.

Snot, a mean, despicable, dis-
honourable person.

Snot-clout [snaot·floo't], a hand-
kerchief.

Snother [snaoth·u'r'], v. to blub-
ber or cry, with a snorting of
the nose. 'He sat there blub-
berin an *snotherin* for a noor' (an
hour). Derived from **Snot**, *supra*.

Snuskin [snuos·kin], N. Any-
thing burnt or dried up in the
oven is said to be 'dhried tiv a
snuskin.'

Snuzzle [snuoz·u'l], E.; **Snoodle**,
N. and W., v. to nestle, as a
child on the bosom of its mother.

Soak, E.; **Sooak**, N. and W.
[suo'h'k], v. to be baked thorough-
ly. 'It's nobbut hauf-baked ;
let it stop i yune (oven) a bit
lang-er, an *soak*.' Also used
transitively, in N. and W.

Sobbed [saob·u'd], E., adj.
thoroughly saturated. 'Rooads
was varry wet, an wer (our)
stockings is gotten *sobbed*.'

Sock [saok], a ploughshare.

Socket-brass [saok·it·braas], W.,
hush-money.

Sodden [saod·u'n], adj. thick-
headed; dull of apprehension.

Soft [saoft], adj. and adv. weak-
minded. Formerly, meek-mind-
ed, as in *Cranmer's Bible*, Phil.
iv. 5. 'Let your *softness* be
shewn to all men.' Afterwards
rendered as 'patient mind.'

Soft, E. and N., easily affrighted,
or apprehensive of danger. 'Men's
awlas a deal *softer* then women
when they ail owt' (are unwell).

Soft-weather [saoft·wedh·u'r'],
moist or rainy weather.

Soho [su'au'], N., a call to stop.

- Solemnness** [saol·u'mnu's], N., solemnity.
- Solid** [saol'id], E. and W.; **Solit**, N., grave; serious; concerned. 'He leeak'd varry *solid* aboot it.'
- Solid**, heavy; ponderous. 'He's nobbut a lahtle chap, bud he seems 'nation *solid*.'
- Socal** [suo'h'l], E. and N., v. to beat, as with the sole of a slipper.
- Sooalin** [suo'h'lin], E. and N., a beating.
- Sooar** [suo·u'r'], adj. sore; sour.
- Sooas croon** [suo'h's kroo·n], E., a ridiculous or grotesque object. 'Did ivver onnybody see sike a *sooas croon* as she's meead of her-sen?'
- Sooat** [suo'h't], sort.
- Sooat**, v. to sort; to arrange.
- Sooat**, N. and W., v. p. t. of to *seek*; sought. See **Sowt**.
- Sooat**, N. and W., a syringe; v. to syringe. See **Squat**.
- Sooker** [soo·ku'r'], a boy's plaything, consisting of a piece of moist leather attached to a string, adhering by *suction* to a stone, which can thus be carried at the end of the string; *lit.* sucker.
- Soond** [soo·nd], N., v. to swoon. 'He *soonded* reet away.'
- Sop** [saop], N., a second swarm of bees from the same hive.
- Sor** [saor], sir, the complimentary mode of addressing a person, but not the title of a baronet or knight, which is always pronounced **Sä** [su].
- So-so** [sau'sau·], adv. indifferently bad; generally used in reference to health or circumstances; as, 'She's nobbot *so-so*' — unwell. Also, of inferior quality, as, 'That beer's varry *so-so*.'
- Soss** [saos], a heavy fall. 'He slip't off stee (ladder) an com doon wi sike a *soss*.'
- Soss**, E., v. to lap like a dog.
- Sothed** [saodh·u'd], N., adj. soddened by lying in water; wrinkled, as the hands become after immersion in water for a long period.
- Sour as sour** [suo·u'r'-u'-z-suo·u'r'], very ill-tempered. A form of expression made use of in respect of all adjectives.
- Sour-docken** [suo'h'-daoku'n], sorrel.
- Sowle** [saow'l], N., v. to chastise. 'He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears.' — Shakspeare, *Cor.*, Act IV. sc. v.
- Sowmy** [saow·mi], N., adj. moist and warm: applied only to the weather.
- Sowt** [saow·t], v. p. t. of to *seek*. See **Sooat**.
- Sowten**, p. p. of to *seek*.
- Spak, Spok** [spaak, spaok], v. p. t. of to *speak*. 'Then *spak* Regner Edmunde.' *Langtoft*. 'He *spak* to hem a worde.' *Wyclif*.
- Spang** [spaang], N. and W., v. to throw violently. Also, to span.
- Spank** [spaangk], v. to flog (a child). 'If thoo disn't be quiet Ah'll gie thä a *spankin*.'
- Spankin** [spaang·kin], adj. a superlative adjunct to adjectives, as, 'a *spankin* new hat.' Frequently used, however, to denote anything of superior quality, as, 'a *spankin* hoss.'
- Spare** [spae'r'], adj. lean; thin; meagre.
- Spare-rib** [spae·rib], the rib of a pig with a thin covering of flesh.
- Sparra-grass** [spaar·u'-graas], asparagus. 'Wild *sparagras*, which grows on the coast.' — *Dr Martin Lister*, of York, 1698.

- Spaved-gilt** [spe'h'vd-gilt], a cut sow-pig: the operation is not often performed in consequence of the danger attending it. An *open gilt* is an uncut sow.
- Speck** [spek], N. and W., v. to expect.
- Speean** [spi'h'n], N., v. to wean an infant, and commence feeding it with a spoon. The same term is applied to the weaning of young animals, although no spoon is used. This term may have had its origin in the now obsolete word *speean*, teat, dug; but *speean*, in the H. dialect, means spoon, and to *speean* a child or animal is popularly understood in the above sense and no other.
- Speein-glass** [spee'in-dlaas], W.; **Spee-glass**, N.; **Spy-glass**, E., a telescope.
- Speldhre** [spel'dhu'r], N. and W., v. to spell. 'Oor lahtle Tom's beginnin tī lahn *speldhrin*.'
- Speldhrin beeak** [spel'dhrin bi'h'k], a spelling-book.
- Spelk** [spelk], E., a thin piece of wood used in thatching.
- Spenden** [spen'du'n], p. p. of to *spend*.
- Spice-keek, or breead** [speys-ki'h'k, or bri'h'd], plum-cake or bread. In N. and W. the term is also applied to those made with currants only.
- Spif an spack bran-new** [spif-u'n-spaak-braan-neu'], adj. quite new.
- Spinna-web** [spin'u'-web], N., a spider-web.
- Spit** [spit], a spade's depth in digging.
- Spits-wi-rain** [spits-wi-re'h'n]. 'It just *spits-wi-rain*,' i. e. it rains very slightly.
- Spittle** [spit'u'l], E., a spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging.
- Spittle-ower** [spit'u'l-aow'u'r], N., v. to dig over a piece of ground with a spade.
- Splather** [splaath'u'r], a splashing of water.
- Splather**, a brawling or noisy altercation about a trifling matter. 'Why it's nowt! thooneedn't mak sike a *splather* aboot it.'
- Splather**, v. to splash water or mud.
- Splaw-footed** [splau'foot'id], adj. having the toes turning outwards || in walking.
- Splawther** [splau'dhu'r], v. to extend unduly outwards; to walk with the limbs outstretched or sprawlingly.
- Splawtherin** [splau'dhu'r'in], adj. sprawling, ungainly, or awkward in gait, or when lying or sitting. 'He's *splawtherinest* walker at ivver Ah seed.'
- Splet** [splet], v. to split. 'Ah laughed fit ta *splet*' is a common Holderness saying, and is not uncommon elsewhere.
- Splet**, a quarrel or coolness between friends, i. e. a *split* or breach in the hitherto existing friendliness.
- Splet**, v. to divulge a secret. 'Ah'll tell thā what'll win Le-ger, bud thoo moant *splet*.'
- Splet. Going full splet** [gau'in-fuol-splet], running swiftly; doing anything with vigour and determination: an expression common in some other dialects.
- Splet-craw** [splet-crau], the public house sign of the two-headed eagle.
- Spletten** [splet'u'n], past pp. split.
- Spluther** [spluoth'u'r], v. to speak in a stammering, confused, or excited manner.

- Spon** [spaon], Spurn, at the mouth of the Humber.
- Spot** [spaot], a situation or place of service. 'Mary's gotten a *spot*, bud Ah deean't think hor and her misthris 'll agree lang.'
- Spots** [spaots], sb. pl. isolated patches. 'It rains i' *spots*.'
- Sprade** [sprae'd], p. t. of to *spread*.
- Spreckmadotch** [sprek'mu'daoch], N., a diminutive person, generally used with the superfluous prefix—*lahtle*.
- Spreed** [spri'h'd], v. to spread or scatter hay, after mowing, for the purpose of drying it. 'What's Jack about te-day? He's *spreed-in*.'
- Sprenk** [sprengk], E. and N., a drop of liquid. In E. generally from a boiling vessel.
- Sprenk**, E. and N., v. to sprinkle.
- Sprooten** [sproot'u'n], p. p. of to *sprout*.
- Sprungen** [spruong'u'n], p. p. of to *spring*.
- Sprunt** [spruont], N., v. to shy; to take fright and bolt off: used in reference to horses.
- Spue** [speu'], v. to vomit.
- Spunky** [spuon'ki], adj. spirited; lively; vivacious. 'She's a *spunky* lass; she's up ti all sooats o' gams.'
- Spurrins** [spaor'inz], sb. pl. banns of matrimony. 'Weel, noo then as thoo's said yis at last, we mud (might) as weel put *spurrins* in at yance.'
- Spy-oh** [spaay'-au'], a boy's game of hide-and-seek.
- Spythad** [spaay'dhu'd], a spider.
- Squat** [skwaat], E. and W., a syringe. See **Sooat**.
- Squat**, E. and W., v. to squirt.
- Squat**, adj. small and stumpy. 'A *squat* *lahtle* oss.'
- Squat**, adj. secret. 'Keep it *squat*,' keep it to yourself. 'Keep *squat*,' conceal yourself.
- Squather** [skwaath'u'r'], v. to disperse; to scatter abroad; to squander. 'He seean *squathe'd* bit o' money his fayther left him.'
- Squawk** [skwau'k], E., v. to squeak; to shriek.
- Squeal** [squi'h'l], v. to cry out or scream with a shrill voice.
- Squinten** [sqwin'tu'n], p. p. of to *squint*. Also, to look overslightly. 'Ah haint read it, Ah've just *squinten* at it.'
- Squitherin** [skwidh'u'r'in], N. and W., small; mean; contemptible. 'A *lahtle squitherin* fellä,' a mean, insignificant person.
- Stack** [staak], an oblong stack of corn or hay, only, is so denominated; those which are round being called *Pikes*.
- Stack**, N. and W., v. p. t. of to *stick*.
- Stack-bars** [staak-baa'z], E. and W., sb. pl. hurdles placed round stacks for protection from cattle.
- Stacker**, v. to stagger; to bewilder; to perplex; to strike with astonishment or incomprehensibility. 'Weel! that reglar *stackers* ma; it knocks mā all of a heep ti tell how he could deeah it.'
- Stag** [staag], E.; **Steg** [steg], N., a rude, romping girl.
- Staggath** [staag'u'th], a stack-yard.
- Stagnated** [staagnaet'id], adj. stricken dumb with astonishment or consternation. 'He was *stagnated* when Ah tell'd him she was deead.'
- Stahnil** [staa'n'il], a starling.
- Stahv'd** [staa'vd], pp. excessively cold. 'Let's come an warm my sen, for Ah's ommost *stahv'd* te

- deeth.' This word is seldom used (in N. and E. Holds. never) to signify perishing through lack of food.
- Staithe** [ste'h'dh], a wooden landing-place or jetty for barges. A common term in York, Hull, &c.
- Stak** [staak], p. t. of to *stick*.
- Stall'd** [stau'ld], pp. satiated.
- Stampen** [staamp'u'n], p. p. of to *stamp*.
- Stand** [staand], a stall or standing-place in a fair or market.
- Stand**, v. to cost. 'They'll *stand* mā five shillin a peeace, all round.'
- Stand-up** [staand-uop], used as a verb. 'Stand it up agean wall.'
- Stang** [staang], E., a bar or pole.
- Stang**, v. to shoot with pain, as an aching tooth.
- Stang**. Riding the *stang*: a custom, now growing obsolete, of carrying a wife-beater, or more recently his representative or effigy, round the town or village bestriding a pole or ladder, with intervals of rest at street corners, where a rude ditty is chaunted. 'With a ran dan dan, at the sign of the old tin can, An much ageanst his ease, does Willy ride the *stang*; For he's been beatin an bangin of his wife; He beat her; he bang'd her; he bang'd her indeed; He bang'd her, although she nivver stood i' need,' &c. The ceremonies vary in almost every village.
- Stannin** [staan'in], a stall in a stable.
- Stannin-jack** [staan'in-jaak], N., a raised meat pie, with a thick crust, made for farm-labourers.
- Stan-shills** [staan-shu'ls], N., sb. pl. the wooden bars of a window.
- Starn** [staa'n], N., a sty or small tumour on the eyelid.
- Stauve** [stau'v], v. to loaf about in a loutish way; E., to go about carelessly.
- Stauvin** [stau'vin], E., a loutish, ungainly fellow.
- Stauvin**, adj. clumsy; clownish; awkward.
- Stauvy** [stau'vi], an appellation given to a loafing lout. 'Keep thy hands ti thysen, thoo greeat *stauvy*.'
- Steck** [stek], W. and, less commonly, N., v. to fasten a gate or door. In most Glossaries this word is rendered 'to shut,' which is an error, at least so far as W. H. is concerned, in which sense it is never used, the simple and only meaning being 'to fasten,' derived from the ancient mode of *fastening* gates with a *stake*. In the old Scottish Ballad *Poor Peebles*, attributed to King James I. (Sco.), occurs the passage—'And our door has ne *steekle*' (no fastener).
- Steddle** [sted'u'l], E. and W., the straw foundation of a stack. Also, E., the place where a 'stook' has been standing. A.S. *stathol*, a foundation.
- Stee** [stee'], a ladder. A.S. *stigan*, to ascend or climb. *Stairs* and *stile*, in a pathway, have the same origin; as also *stirrup*, originally *sty-rope*. A.S. *stígráp*.
- Stead** [sti'h'd], N., p. t. of to *stand*. 'Ah *stead* all tahm.'
- Steeaden** [sti'h'du'n], p. p. of to *stand*. See **Standen**.
- Steean** [sti'h'n], a stone.
- Steean'd-oss** [sti'h'nd-aos], a stallion. In an Act of Parl. for the regulation of Parks and Chases, 32 Hen. VII., it was enacted that no 'stoned horses' should be put therein.

Steed [stee'd], or **Stead** [sti'h'd], a place: as *Yamstead*, *Farmstead*, &c. A.S. *stede*, a standing-place.

Steeplen [stee'pu'n], p. p. of to *steep*.

Steeper [stee'pu'r'], a heavy down-pour of rain.

Steepin [stee'pin], adj. soaking; saturating. 'A *steepin* o' rain,' a heavy down-pour.

Steg, **Awd-steg** [au'd-steg'], a gander. N., a contemptuous appellation given to women.

Steg-neck'd [steg-nekt], E. and N., adj. a term applied to corn when the ears droop down in consequence of their weight.

Steng [steng]; **Teng** [teng], v. to sting.

Stevvon [stev'u'n], N. and E., a loud cry or shout. A.S. *stefn*.

Stevvon, N. and E., v. to shout; to make a loud outcry. 'Stevvon oot or they weean't hear thä.'

Stew [steu'], a dust-cloud. 'What a *stew* thoo's makkin wi' sweeping that flier; sprenk some watter ower it.'

Stew, a ferment; an ebullition of temper. 'He put his-sen intiv a reg'lar *stew* aboot it.'

Stew, v. to do anything in an excited, agitated, confused way.

Stew up [steu-uop'], to confine oneself to one place. 'Deeant *stew* thysen up i' hoose.'

Sthradle [sthraad'u'l], v. to bestride; to walk with the legs widely asunder.

Sthrade [sthre'h'd], p. t. of to *stride*.

Sthradlins [sthraad-linz], E. and W., adv. astride.

Strake [stre'h'k], p. t. of to *strike*. 'He *strake* at her full strong.' — *The Felon Sow of Rokeby*, temp. Hen. VII.

Sthramash [sthraam'u'sh], N., v. to reduce to fragments.

Sthrang [sthraang], adj. strong. 'Thine enemye sall be made wayke: thousall be made *strange*.' — *Hampole, Prose Treatises*, iii. 9.

Sthrange [sthre'h'nzh'], adv. very. This common word is used in many different forms: as, 'He's a *sthrange* queer chap.' 'Ah's *sthrange* an thrang (busy) just noo, wi' lambin.' 'A *sthrange* deal o' people.' 'Ther was *sthrange* to deeah,' i. e. unusual bustle or excitement, or wonderful goings on.

Sthrappin [sthraap'in], adj. lusty; robust; tall.

Sthreea [sthri'h'], straw.

Sthreean [sthri'u'n], a strain or sprain.

Sthreean, race or breed. 'That dog wadn't tackle a rat; he's nat o' reet *sthreean*.'

Sthrickle [sthrik'u'l], a scythe-sharpener—a wooden instrument besmeared with grease and sanded.

Sthridle [sthrid'u'l], v. to stride; to sit astride on horseback.

Sthridlin [sthrid'lin], bold; forward; romping; immodest: applied to girls.

Sthrike [sthrey'k], W., a bushel, grain measure. Also, a flat piece of wood used for drawing over a corn-measure, to level the surface.

Sthring-up [sthiring-uop'], E. and N., to call to account for a misdeed.

Sthrinkle [sthiring'ku'l], v. to sprinkle, to scatter.

Sthrippen [sthrip'u'n], p. p. of to *strip*.

Sthritch [strich], v. to exaggerate.

Sthritch-aboot, E. and N., to walk with a mock dignified mien, or

- with supercilious airs. 'Noo he's gotten that bit o' money, he *sthritches* about like a lord.'
- Sthritch-away**, v. to walk rapidly.
- Sthriten-away**, **Sthriten-up**, **Sthriten-doon** [sthrey'tu'n-uwae, uop, doo'n], various forms with the same meaning; v. *lit.* to straighten; to clear away, as plates and dishes after a meal; to put in order a disarranged room.
- Sthrites** [sthrey'ts], quits. 'He gā mā a rattle owad gob, an Ah gav him a cloot owad lug; an seeah we're *sthrites*.'
- Sthroppins** [sthraop'inz], sb. pl. the last droppings of milk from a cow's udder when being milked, *i. e.* strippings.
- Sthruck-sthroke** [sthruok-sthrau'k], E. and N., v. to commence or to do any kind of work. 'They ha'n't *sthruck-sthroke* o' three weeks,' *i. e.* they have not done a *stroke* of work for three weeks.
- Sthruken** [sthruok'u'n], p. p. of to *strike*.
- Sthrum** [sthruom], N., v. to call to account; to demand payment. 'Ah'll *sthrum* him up fo' mī brass (money) till Ah gets it.'
- Sthrunge** [sthruong'u'n], p. p. of to *string*.
- Stickle** [stik'u'l], fuss; perplexity; embarrassment; bewilderment; excitement.
- Stickle**, E., v. to stand awkwardly or out of place. 'What's that pie-dish deein *sticklin* about o' teeable?'
- Stiddy** [stid'i], a blacksmith's anvil.
- Stiddy**, adj. well-conducted. 'George was waynt fond o' his glass yah time, bud he's *stiddy* noo.'
- Stilts** [stilts], E. and W., the handles of a plough.
- Stinge** [stinzh], N., v. to drive nails alternately in opposite directions in order to give greater firmness. A carpenter's term.
- Stinge**, N. and E., the impatient, petulant cry of a child.
- Stinge**, E. and N., v. to cry passionately, peevishly, or impatiently. 'Sometimes she'll *stinge* day-by-lenth' (all day long).
- Stingy** [stin'zhi], adj. ill-tempered; fretful.
- Stinkin-bad** [sting'kin-baad], adj. an epithet applied to an excessively disreputable fellow or thing.
- Stirricks** [ster'iks], sb. pl. hysterics; violent fits of ill-temper. 'Ah seean cured him o' them *stirricks* of his; when they com on Ah put him inti rain-watther tub.'
- Stob** [staob], N., a prick or splinter in the flesh. See **Shiv**.
- Stob-up** [staob-uop'], W.; **Stub-up**, E. and N., to root up weeds, &c., with a hoe. Also, to force up the roots of an old hedge.
- Stock** [staok], cattle. 'Hez he gotten onny matthers o' live *stock* on his farm?' 'There was a goodish deal o' *stock* i' market.'
- Stoddy** [staod'i], E. and N., adj. and adv. silly; stupid; egregiously; outrageously. 'A *stoddy* thing,' a foolish child or girl. 'A *stoddy* fond,' egregiously silly. 'A *stoddy* sheep,' a sheep with water on the brain.
- Stog-doo** [staog'doo'], a stock-dove.
- Stoggy** [staog'i], a stock-dove.
- Stoit** [staoyt], a blundering, awkward clown.
- Stoit**, v. to go about in a giddy or blundering manner.
- Stoitin** [staoy'tin], adj. clownish; blundering; boorish.

- Stoits** [staoyts], N. and E.; **Stoit**, N., an overgrown, awkward girl.
- Stooden** [stuod'u'n], p. p. of to *stand*. See **Standen** and **Steeaden**.
- Stook** [stoo'k], a shock, or pile of sheaves in the harvest-field.
- Stook**, v. to pile sheaves in shocks.
- Stooker** [stoo'ku'r'], the stook-builder.
- Stookin** [stoo'kin], the act of stook-building.
- Stoop** [stoo'p], E., a post. 'Thoo's as fond as a yat-stoop,' as stupid as a gate-post. See **Stowp**.
- Stoot** [stoot], adj. fat; corpulent; also convalescent. A pregnant woman is said to be 'gettin stoot.' When a person is recovering from sickness, he says 'he is gettin stoot ageean.' Kentish, *stolt*. Pegge's *Kent*.
- Stop-ageean** [staop-u'gi'h'n], to remain in the same service another year.
- Stoppen** [staop'u'n], p. p. of to *stop*.
- Stopper** [staop'u'r'], E., the stem of a clay pipe; usually called *pipe-stopper*. In N. and W. broken pieces only of the stem are so called, being used to press down the tobacco in the bowl.
- Stoppie** [staop'u'l], the glass stopper of a bottle or vial.
- Storken** [staork'u'n], N., v. to become congealed.
- Stormen** [staorm'u'n], p. p. of to *storm*. 'It's stormen hard las neet.'
- Storr** [staor'], E., a heavy stick. In the E. H. version of the ditty repeated at the riding of the stang occurs—'He beat her wi' neeather stick nor *storr*.'
- Storr**, the bustle and movement of a crowd of people. 'Was ther mich *storr* at fair?'
- Storrins** [staorinz], doings at a market, fair, or other assemblage of people. 'Ah's gyin up toon tî see *storrins*.'
- Stortioner** [stau'shu'nu'r'], E. and N., the Nasturtium plant.
- Storvin** [stau'vin], E., a big, ungainly fellow.
- Stot** [stao't], a young bullock.
- Stot**, a foolish or awkward person.
- Stowm** [staow'm], E. and N., steam.
- Stown** [staow'n], p. p. of to *steal*.
- Stowp** [staow'p], the post of a gate, &c. See **Stoop**.
- Stowp**, E. and N., v. to walk with a vigorous, resounding step.
- Stub**, and **Stub-up**. See **Stob**.
- Stucken** [stuok'u'n], p. p. of to *stick*.
- Stumple** [stuom'u'l], v. to stumble; also, to puzzle; to bewilder; to perplex. 'When he tell'd mà there was fooaks at tother side o' yath (earth) wi' their feet tiv oors, it *stumml'd* mà tî know hoo they didn't tumble off.'
- Stump-up** [stuomp-uop'], E., adv. completely; entirely; absolutely. 'Stump-up tî end,' quite to the end.
- Stumpy** [stuom'pi], adj. short and thick.
- Stungen** [stuong'u'n], p. p. of to *sting*.
- Stunken** [stuong'ku'n], p. p. of to *stink*.
- Stunner** [stuon'u'r'], anything very superior or large.
- Stunnin** [stuon'in], adj. excellent.
- Stunt** [stuont], adj. obstinate; stubborn; dogged; intractable. 'He's as *stunt* as a ass.'

- Stunt**, a fit of obstinacy. 'He's taen *stunt* a bit.'
- Stupid** [steu'pid], adj. obstinate. 'As *stupid* as a mule.' This word is more commonly used in this sense than to signify dull-brained.
- Stuts** [stuots], E., a fit of stammering.'
- Sud** [-suoð], v. should. 'I is as I is, if I isn't as Ah *sud* be.'
- Sudden**. Of a sudden [u'v-u'-suoð'u'n], abruptly; hastily; on the spur of the moment; without consideration. 'Ah saan't gan agean *of a sudden*.'
- Sudn't** [suoð'u'nt], should not.
- Sue** [seu'], a sow-pig.
- Suff** [suof], E., a blow, or hard knock.
- Suff**, N., v. to draw in the breath, when suffering a spasm of pain, with a sound as of the wind.
- Summat** [suom'u't], something.
- Summer-eat** [suom'u'r'-ee't], E. and N., v. to agist, or use a field as pasture-land, instead of allowing the grass to grow for hay.
- Summertill** [suom'u'-til], E., land lying fallow, in preparation for a crop the following year.
- Summertill**, E., v. to make fallow. 'We mun *summertill* this clooas next year.'
- Sungen** [suong'u'n], p. p. of *to sing*.
- Sup** [suop], an indeterminate quantity of liquid. 'There's been a good *sup* o' rain las' neet.'
- Sup**, v. to drink. '*Sup* it all up, lad, it'll deeah thā good.'
- Supper-up** [suop'u'r'-uop], N. and W., to place hay in the stable-racks for the night-feeding of horses and cattle.
- Suspack** [suospaak'], W., v. to suspect; to conjecture. 'Ah *suspack* he'll be gyin ti Hedon next week.'
- Suspicion** [suospish'u'n], E. and N., v. to suspect. 'Ah rayther *suspicioned* him, Ah mun say.'
- Suthā** [suoðh'u'], see thou! look! Same as **Sithā**.
- Suthad** [suoðh'u'd], adv. southward.
- Swab** [swaab], N., a drunkard.
- Swab**, v. to drink.
- Swad** [swaad], the seed-pod of leguminous plants.
'Thoo's my lad, an Ah's thy dad; Ah got thā oot of a peas-cod *swad*.'—*Holderness Song*.
- Swag** [swaag], E., a lurch; a heavy fall. 'He com doon wi' sike a *swag*.'
- Swag**, E., v. (1) to sway; to lurch; (2) to hang drooping in the middle, as a festoon.
- Swagger** [swaag'u'r], v. to boast.
- Swaggerment** [swaag'u'ment], E. and N., bombast; bounce; brag.
- Swahve** [swaa'v], N., v. swerve, or turn aside.
- Swaile** [swae'l], v. to throw. 'Ah'll *swaile* awd thing oot o' windher; it's good fo' nowt.'
- Swallow-storms** [swaal'u'-stau'mz], N., sb. pl. spring and autumnal storms, which occur about the time of the arrival and departure of swallows.
- Swang** [swaang], p. t. of *to swing*.
- Swankey** [swaang'ki], N. and W., small beer.
- Swankin** [swaang'kin], E., adj. tall and lanky.
- Swanky** [swaang'ki], E., a tall, lanky person.
- Swap** [swaap], v. to exchange; to barter. 'The(y) *swapte* blows till the(y) bothe did swat.'—*Chevy Chase*.
- Swape** [swaep], E. and N., the handle or lever of a machine, which *sweeps* the segment of a

- circle when in motion, as a pump-handle.
- Swape**, E. and N., p. t. of to *sweep*.
- Swapen** [swaep·u'n], p. p. of to *sweep*.
- Swarm** [swaa'm], v. to climb (a tree, &c.) by the pressure of the hands and knees.
- Swash** [swaash], N., adj. showy; gaudy.
- Swat** [swaat], N., a small quantity, the adjective being generally duplicated, as, 'What a lahtle *swat* o' milk yan gets noo for a haupn'y.' See **Swatherin**.
- Swath** [swaath], sward, or grass-land.
- Swath**, the skin of boiled ham or bacon.
- Swathe** [sweh'dh], the sweep of a scythe in mowing. See **Sweethe**.
- Swather** [swaath·u'r'], E. and N., v. to waste, or consume slowly.
- Swathe-rake** [sweh'dh·rae'k], a rake the breadth of a *swathe*, used to rake up scattered corn after the crop is stooked or carted away.
- Swatherin** [swaath·u'r'in], E. and N., a small quantity.
- Sweared** [swi'h'd], p. p. of to *swear*.
- Sweddle** [swed·u'l], E., a swathing-band for infants.
- Sweeal** [swi'h'l], v. to melt rapidly, as a candle in a draught of air. A.S. *swélan*, to burn.
- Sweaten** [swi'h'tu'n], p. p. of to *sweat*.
- Sweeath** [swi'h'dh], N. and W.; **Sweethe** [swee'dh], E., the sweep of a scythe. See **Swathe**.
- Sweethe-bauk** [swee'dh·bau'k], E., the edge of the *sweethe*.
- Sweeth-rake** [swee'dh·rae'k], E. Same as **Swathe-rake**.
- Swelt** [swelt], v. to melt with heat; to perspire profusely. 'This weather's aneeaf tî *swelt* onnybody.' A.S. *sweltan*, to perish, or be consumed. Chaucer uses the word *swelt*, fainted. *Kn. Tale*, 498.
- Swelt**, N., v. to swoon.
- Swelthad** [swel'thu'd], pp. to become faint, or languid with oppressive heat.
- Swelthrin** [swel'thrin], adj. oppressively hot. 'Ah seer Ah can't walk se fur as that i' sike *swelthrin* weather as this.'
- Swey-doon** [swey-doo'n], v. to drag or press down by mere weight, muscular force, or the power of gravitation. '*Swey* shafts *doon*; we're ower leet on, an sall he' dongkey up i air if we deeant mind.'
- Swey-up** [swey-uop'], to raise by leverage.
- Swig** [swig], drink, generally of an intoxicating nature. 'He'll nivver deeah nî good for his-sen; he's ower fond o' *swig*.'
- Swig**, v. to drink. 'Come sit doon, mî lad, an tak a *swig* o' beer.'
- Swill** [swil], liquid pigs' food.
- Swill**, N., a rough wicker basket, used on the coast for dredging up coals after a wreck.
- Swill**, v. (1) to swallow down liquids greedily, like a pig; (2) to dash buckets of water on the floor or pavement for cleansing purposes.
- Swill-kite** [swil-keyt], *lit.* a belly-swiller; a guzzler or drunkard.
- Swill-tub** [swil-tuob], a tub in which swill (pig-wash) is collected and preserved until wanted.

- Swill-tub**, an inordinate drinker. Synonymous with **Swill-kite**.
- Swim** [swim], a pool of spilt water. See **Slap**.
- Swimmen** [swim·u'n], p. p. of to swim.
- Swimmle** [swim·u'l]; **Swemmle** [swem·u'l], E., adj. crooked; awry; distorted. 'Thoo mud as weel set it straight, an nat *swimmle* like that.'
- Swinge** [swinz], v. to scorch. See **Swizzen**.
- Swingen** [swing·u'n], p. p. of to swing.
- Swin-gin** [swin·zhin], N. and W., superlatively good; extraordinary. 'A *swingin* good day's waak.'
- Swinglethree** [swing·u'l-three], the swinging bar of a waggon or harrow to which the traces are attached. See **Kibble-three**.
- Swing-swang** [swing-swaang], E., adv. oscillatory; swinging backwards and forwards.
- Swinkin** [swing·kin], N., adj. laborious; toilsome; expressive of the quantity or quality of work done. 'We've deean a *swinkin* lot o' waak ti-day.' A.S. *swincan*, to labour.
- Swipe-off** [swey·p-aof], v. to drink hastily, or at one draught.
- Swipes** [swey·ps], small beer.
- Switch** [swich], a slight blow; a fillip.
- Switch**, v. to beat with a thin, pliable stick; to give a smart cut with a whip-lash.
- Switcher** [swich·u'r], anything extraordinarily good or large.
- Switchin**, adj. of superlative quality.
- Swither** [swidh·u'r], N., to move or go along rapidly.
- Swizzen** [swiz·u'n], v. to singe or scorch. See **Swinge**.
- Swizzle** [swiz·u'l], N. and E., v. to drink to excess.
- Sworied** [swaorid], E., pp. bent down by wind or rain.
- Swown** [swaow·n], N. and W., pp. swollen.
- Sygh** [saa'y], E. and N., a small quantity; a particle. 'That bacon was all leean, ther wasn't a *sygh* o' fat on't.'
- Sylum** [saay·lu'm], a lunatic or other asylum. See **Sahlum**.
- Synnable** [sin·u'bu'l], a syllable.
- Tab** [taab], N. and E., v. to catch; to seize. 'He was just off when maisther *tabbed* him.'
- Tack** [taak], N. and W., an unpleasant flavour in a liquid. 'It's gotten a *tack* wiv it.'
- Tackle** [taak'l], v. to attack; to set about a difficult job. 'Dar tha *tackle* that bit o' mawin?' dare you undertake that job of mowing? 'Wad that dog *tackle* a ratten?'
- Taen** [ti'h'n, te'h'n, taen], pp. taken. 'Syn the deuil thus has *tane* his *vglines*.' — Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*.
- Taffle** [taaf·u'l], v. to tangle; to become entangled.
- Taffle-oot** [taafu'l-oot], v. to untwist; to become unwoven at the end: said of cloth, &c.
- Tail-band** [te'h'l-baand], that portion of a horse's harness which passes under the tail.
- Tail-end** [tae·l-end], the hinder or latter part of anything. '*Tail-end* o' cart.' '*Tail-end* o' week.'
- Tail-ower-end** [te'h'l-aow·u'r-end], topsy-turvy. To turn *tail-ower-end*, to turn a summersault.
- Tak** [taak], a tenancy, or, more properly, the conditions thereof. 'We've gotten farm on a good *tak*.'
- Tak**, v. to take.

Tak-efther [taak-ef-thu'r], v. to resemble; to copy, or imitate. 'He *taks efther* his fayther.'

Takken [taak'u'n], p. p. of to *take*.

Takken, pp. captivated; fascinated; having a liking for. 'Jack seems tī be *takken* wī Smith lass.'

Takkin [taak'in], a fit of petulance or anger; an angry or agitated state of mind. 'Ah nivver seed him Y' sike a *takkin* as when he heea'd on't.'

Takkin a spot [taak'in-u'-spaat'], *taking*, or going to, service.

Tak-off [taak-aof'], v. to shorten. 'Days begin tī *tak-off*.'

Tak-off, v. to leave covertly; to go off furtively; to abscond from home.

Tak-on [taak-aon'], v. to grieve or lament immoderately. 'Deeant *tak-on* seeah; it'll all cum reet iv end.'

Tak-up [taak-uop'], v. to cease raining. 'We've had a lang spell o' wet, bud weather seems tī be *takkin up* noo.'

Tak-up-wī [taak-uop-wī], v. to associate with; to keep company with, with a view to marriage.

Talky [tau'ki], that degree of intoxication which induces talkativeness.

Tannin [taan'in], a beating.

Tansy-puddin [taan'zi-puod'in], N. and W., a pudding made of the Tansy plant. Strutt in *Sports and Pastimes* refers to an old custom of playing at handball for *Tansy-cakes* at Easter.

Tantawdhryly [taantau-dhu'dli], W., adj. tawdry; slovenly. See **Tawdherly**. In N. *Tantawdherly*.

Tanthrums [taan-thru'mz], a fit of ill-temper. 'In her *tanthrums* ageean!'

Tantle [taan-tu'l], v. to trifle; also, to work without energy, like an old man.

Tarrant [taar-u'nt], adj. mean; disreputable. '*Tarrant* awd hussy tell'd ma Ah was a leear' (liar).

Tars [taa'z], sb. pl. tares.

Tatch [taach], N., v. to attach anything in a slight manner.

Tatie-thrap [tae-ti-thraap], the mouth; *lit.* potato-trap.

Tawdherly [tau-dhu'li], adj. dressed in bad taste. See **Tantawdhryly**.

Tazze [taaz-u'l], N. and E., a teasel.

Te, Tī [ti], prep. to. 'Thrudgin away *tī* Sunk,' i. e. to Sunk Island. See **Teea** and **Tiv**.

Tea-milk [tee'milk], skim-milk with a small admixture of cream; used by those who cannot afford cream itself.

Tease, Teease [tee'z, ti'h'z], v. to pull out wool, hemp, &c., which has become matted together.

Teea [ti'h'], prep. to. Used at the end of a sentence. See **Te**.

Teea [ti'h'], E. and N., adv. too. 'Ah'll gan *teea*.' A word not much used; the word generally employed for too; also, being *an-all*.

Teea, pron. the one. '*Teea* chap went whom (home), tother tī public-hoose.' Used only before nouns. See **Teean**.

Teeaf [ti'h'f], adj. tough.

Teeafit [ti'h'fit], a peewit.

Teeaf-taff [ti'h'f-taaf], W., gristle. In N. *tīff-taff*. See **Toughtag**.

Teeagle [ti'h'gu'l], N., a moveable crane.

Teeal [ti'h'l], (1) a tale; (2) a tail; (3) a tool.

Teecam, N. and W.; Teem, E. [ti'h'm, tee'm], v. to pour out;

- to pour copiously. 'Noo then, get thā gone and *teeam* slaps.'
- Teeam**, v. to unload.
- Teeam-wi-rain** [ti'h'm-wi-rae'n], to rain heavily.
- Teean** [ti'h'n], pp. taken. See also **Taen**.
- Teean**, N., sing. and pl. the toe; toes.
- Teean**, pron. the one. Used when no substantive immediately follows. 'Teean on em mun hev it.' See **Teea** (3) and **Tooan**.
- Teeasten** [ti'h'su'n], p. p. of to *teeast* (to taste).
- Teeasther**, N. and W.; **Teesther**, E. [ti'h'sthu'r, tee'sthu'r], a bed-tester.
- Teeasthril** [ti'h'sthril], a good-for-nothing person; a spoilt child.
- Teeasty** [ti'h'sti], adj. tasty; having a pleasant flavour.
- Teeath-wahk** [ti'h'th-waa'k], tooth-ache.
- Teeatle** [ti'h'tu'l], N. and E., v. to dawdle; to trifle. 'He *teeatles* about like mah poor awd gran-fayther.'
- Teeatler** [ti'h'tlu'r], a trifler.
- Teeatlin** [ti'h'tlin], E. and N., adj. trifling; inert; apathetic; without push or energy.
- Tell** [tel], N. and W., v. to count; to reckon. A.S. *tellan*, to number.
- Telld** [teld], p. t. of to *tell*.
- Tell-pie-tit** [tel-paay-tit], a tell-tale: used by children.
'*Tell-pie-tit*,
Laid a egg an couldn't sit.'
- Te-maunt-mawnin** [ti-mau'nt-mau'nin], to-morrow morning. Literally, to-morrow at morning. In N., also, the forms *te-maun* at *eftherneean*, and *te-maun* at *neet*, are used.
- Temperry** [tem'pu'ri], E., adj. weak; slim. 'Ah whop (I hope) thoo hez'nt gin mich fo' that *temperry* thing.'
- Temse**, W.; **Tempse**, N. [tems, temps], a fine sieve, or small strainer.
- Teng** [teng], a sting.
- Teng**, v. to sting. 'Bees nobbut *tengs* yance' (once).'
- Tengs** [tengz], sb. pl. tongs. 'Gannin it hammer an *tengs*,' quarrelling violently.
- Tenpenny** [ten'pni], adj. inferior; of a poor description. In W. *twopenny*. In N. *tuppence-haupny*.
- Tenpenny-kelp** [ten'pni-kelp], W., a felt hat.
- Tent** [tent], v. (1) to tend, or look after cows, &c.; (2) to scare away birds from corn or other crops; (3) to prevent. 'Ah'll *tent* tha fre comin tī see mah lass' (daughter).
- Tenther** [ten'thu'r], N. and E., (1) one who frightens birds from corn, &c.; (2) the person employed by the cottagers of a parish to look after their cows in the lanes.
- Tentin** [ten'tin], the business of tending.
- Teuk** [tiw'k], p. t. of to *take*.
- Tew** [teu, tiw], a struggle. A Wesleyan local preacher describing his recent religious experiences said, 'Ah've had a sad *tew* wi temptation, bud Ah wan (won) at last.'
- Tew**, v. to pull about roughly; to make untidy; to struggle; to labour hard. 'Ah's ommost *tew'd* tī deeah.'
- Teyt** [tey't], E., adv. soon; also, quickly. 'As *teyt* deeah it as not.' M.E. *tit*, soon.
- Teyther** [tey'thu'r], adv. sooner; rather. 'It may be seeah, bud Ah sud think it's *teyther* tother way.'

Tha [dhu'], pron. thou; thee. Not used as a nominative except in questions.

Thack [thaak], thatch. A.S. *pæc*. 'As wet as *thack*.' See **Theeak**.

Thah [dhaa'], pron. thy; [dhaay] before words beginning with a vowel. *Thah* is the emphatic form.

That [dhaat], adv. so. 'Ah was *that* bad,' &c., so bad, &c.

That, truly; unquestionably; an emphatic reiteration of an assertion. 'He was a good husband tī mā as lang as he lived; he was *that*.'

That-hoo [dhaat-oo'], N. and W., in that manner. 'Deeant dee it *that-hoo*,' don't do it in that way.

That's-aboot-what [dhaats-uboo't waat'], that's about all. See **Aboot-what**. W., *that's* about the substance of the matter; that's an explanation of the affair.

Theeak [thi'h'k], N. and W., thatch. See **Thack**.

Theeak, v. to thatch.

Theeaker [thi'h'ku'r], a thatcher.

Theeakin [thi'h'kin], thatching.

Theet [thee't], N., adj. water-proof; water-tight. A *theet* roof; a *theet* cask. Icel. *péttr*.

Them [dhem], pron. these; those; they. '*Them's them*,' those are they.

Then [dhen], conj. than. The word *than* is not known in Holderness. 'Jack can maw bether *then* Jim.'

Thenken [theng'ku'n], p. p. of to *thank*.

Thersens [dhu'senz'], pron. themselves.

Thick [thik], adj. friendly; closely

intimate. 'As *thick* as Inkle-weeavers.'

Thick-heead [thik-i'h'd], a block-head. 'For feeals and *thick-heeads*, cum tī Pathrinton,' was said by a native of the town.

Thick-heeadedly, adv. stupidly; blunderingly.

Thick-o-heearin [thik-u'i'h'rin], adj. partially deaf.

Thievely [thee'vli], adj. thievish; dishonest.

Thimble-pie [thimu'l-paay'], a tap on the head of a child with a *thimble* finger.

Thing-o-wold [thing-u'-waold], E., a paltry, insignificant person. 'Ah wadn't demeean mysen by heven owt te deeah wī sike a *thing-o-wold* as thoo.'

Thingumajig [thing-u'mu'jig], a term used in reference to anything of which the name is forgotten. Same as the more common *Thingumbob*.

Thinken [thing'ku'n], p. p. of to *think*. See **Thoughten**.

Think lang o' [think-laang-ao], to become wearied in expectation of anything. 'Noo, bayns, did yā *think lang o'* mā coming whom' (home)?

Think-on [think-aon], v. to remember. 'Ah didn't *think on* tī get it.'

Think-to [think-tu'], to think of. 'What did yā *think to* new paason (parson)? he's nat mich of a preeachar.'

Thy-sen [dhisen'], pron. thyself; yourself.

Thof [dhaof], conj. though; although. '*Thof* thou be nought.' — *Cursor Mundi*.

Thoo [dhoo], pron. thou; you. Used by parents when addressing children, and superiors their inferiors; never *vice versa*. In-

- terrogatively, it becomes *thä*, excepting where emphasis is required.
- Thow** [thaow], N. and E., a thaw; v. to thaw.
- Thowt** [thaowt], a thought; also, p. t. of to *think*.
- Howten** [thaow'tu'n], p. p. of to *think*. 'Ah'd *howten* thoo wadn't deean owt ti fealish.'
- Thrade** [thre'h'd], p. t. of to *tread*.
- Thrail** [thre'h'l], v. to drag; also, to follow in the footsteps of another. 'What is thä comin *thrailin* efter me for? Ah know thoo wants summat.'
- Thrail** [thrae'l], N. and E., v. to make game of. 'She's been *thrailin* thä a bit.'
- Thrailin** [thrae'lin], adj. slovenly; untidy.
- Thrail-tengs** [thrae'l-tengz], a slatternly woman, *lit.* a drag-tongs.
- Thrail-thruff** [thrae'l-thruof'], v. to have gone through; to have endured. 'Ah know all aboot slush wark, Ah bin *thrailed thruff* it fo' fotty year.'
- Thrallap** [thraal'u'p], v. to go about in a slovenly fashion. See **Throllap**.
- Thrallaps** [thraal'u'ps], a dirty, untidy woman. 'She's a *thrallaps*, that's what she is.'
- Thrallapy** [thraal'u'pi], adj. untidy; slovenly.
- Thrang** [thraang], adj. busy; actively employed. Seldom used to indicate a throng or crowd. A.S. *thringan*, to press. Jonathan Martin, who set fire to York Minster, when placed in the dock on his trial, looked round the crowded hall and said, 'This is a varry *thrang* day.'
- Thransmoglify** [thraansmaog'-rifaay], v. to metamorphose; to change. In N. *Thransmoglify*.
- Thrap** [thraap], v. to pinch; to squeeze; to bruise.
- Thrapes** [thre'h'ps], E. and W., v. to trudge about. An old woman on her death-bed being asked to take a message to a previously deceased person said, 'D'ye think Ah sall ha nowt ti deeah i heaven bud gan *thrapesin* aboot efther hor?' In N. *Thrace*.
- Thraps** [thraaps], sb. pl. goods; furniture.
- Thrast** [thraast], p. t. of to *thrust*.
- Thravel** [thraav'il], E. and N., v. to remain steady; to go or travel without falling: said of a load.
- Thraw** [thrau'], v. to throw; to turn in a lathe.
- Thraw**, a lathe.
- Threeacle-dip** [thri'h'ku'l-dip], treacle-dip. Suet puddings were formerly made with a hole in the top into which each one dipped his mouthful.
- Threeap**, N. and W.; **Threep**, E. [thri'h'p, threep], v. to argue obstinately; to reply pertly and persistently. A.S. *þreapian*; to chide, or contradict. 'She *threapt* mä doon it wasn't seeah.'
- Threeapin** [thri'h'pin], adj. disputatious; pert in reply.
- Threed** [threed], E. and N., linen thread, in contradistinction to cotton.
- Threncherman** [thren'shu'mu'n], a good *threncherman*, a term applied to one with a vigorous appetite.
- Threp** [threp], p. t. of to *threeap*. 'She *threp* mä doon she didn't dee it.'
- Thrick** [thrik], E. and W.; **Thrick-thrack** [thrik-thraak], N., trade; dealings; connexion.

- 'Thoo awlas thries tī get ower mā, seeah Ah'll he' ne mair *thrick* wī thā.'
- Thicker** [thrik-u'r], the trigger of a gun. See **Dab** and **Thicker**.
- Thrif-box** [thrif-baoks], N., a child's money-box; a thrift-box.
- Thrig** [thrig], N. and W., v. to fill. 'He *thrigged* his weeam,' filled his stomach.
- Thrig**, N. to fit out, furnish, or supply. 'Ah's boon tī *thrig* Jack oot wiv a new suit o' cleas.'
- Thrim** [thrim], E. and N., v. to do good to; to perfect. 'This rain 'll *thrim* tonnops.'
- Thrimlin-jockies** [thrim-lin-jaok-iz], N., sb. pl. trembling grass.
- Thrimmer** [thrim-u'r], E. and N., anything of a superior quality.
- Thrimmle** [thrim-u'l], a trembling; v. to tremble.
- Thrinkle** [thring-ku'l], v. to trickle; also, to sprinkle.
- Thrippers** [thrip-u'z], excursionists.
- Thrist** [thrist], credit; v. to trust or give credit.
- Throd** [thraod], a footpath.
- Throllibobs** [thraol-i-baobz], the human viscera.
- Throllop** [thraol-u'p], a slovenly dirty person: generally used in reference to females. 'Ah wondher he should tak up wī a dotty (dirty) *throllop* like hur.'
- Throllybags** [thraol-i-baagz], the viscera of an animal; also, a contemptuous appellation of a dirty, disreputable person.
- Throonce** [throons], v. to bustle about; also, to drive off; to hustle out; also, W., to scold lustily.
- Throp** [thrup], Thorpe, the terminal of several East-Riding villages.
- Thropple** [thraop-u'l], the wind-pipe.
- Thropple**, v. to throttle; to grasp by the neck.
- Throp's wife** [thraops-wey-f], E. and N., an imaginary person supposed to be always extremely busy. 'Ah's as thrang (busy) as *Throp's wife*.'
- Throvvén** [thraov-u'n], pp. (from thrive) thriven. 'Ill *throvvén*,' puny; villainous.
- Throwant** [thraow-u'nt], a truant.
- Throwl** [thraowl], N., v. to bowl or roll.
- Throwl-egg-day** [thraowl-eg-dae'], N. Shrove-Tuesday. In N. Hold. hard-boiled eggs are dyed and *throwled* in the fields on that day. The custom is fast dying out.
- Thrublen** [thruob-lu'n], p. p. of to trouble.
- Thruck** [thruok], business; traffic. 'We'll hē ni mare *thruck* wī you.'
- Thruff** [thruof], prep. through. 'Hoo did that oss get *thruff* yat' (gate)?
- Thrull** [thruol], a woman of bad character.
- Thrummy** [thruom-i], E., adj. fat; unwieldy.
- Thrunnle** [thruon-u'l], the wheel of a barrow.
- Thrunnle**, v. to trundle or roll along.
- Thrunnle-kite** [thruon-u'l-key't], corpulent person.
- Thrushy, Thrussle** [thruosh-i, thruos-u'l], E. and N., a thrush.
- Thrussen** [thruos-u'n], pp. (from thrust) thrust. 'Sum o' them rich fooaks wad be glad if all us poor fooaks could be *thrussen* oot o' heaven.'
- Thumper** [thuom-pu'r], anything very large.

- Thumpin** [thuom'pin], adj. large; lusty. 'A *thumpin* fine lass.'
- Thunner-bolt** [thuon'u'-baowt], the fossil belemnite.
- Ti** [ti], prep. to. See **Teea** and **Tiv**.
- Tice** [tey's], v. to entice; to allure.
- Tickle** [tik'u'l], adj. delicate; ready to fall, go off, &c. See **Kittle**.
- Tickler** [tik'lu'r], a puzzle; a difficulty. 'Noo this sum's a reglar *tickler*.'
- Tid, Mid, Miseray, Carlin, Paum, an Good-feeast day.** In N. Hold. the Lenten Sundays were thus designated in olden times, but the couplet is now only remembered by the elders as a reminiscence of the past. *Tid*, the second Sunday, when *Te Deum Laudamus* was sung. *Mid*, the third or Middle-Sunday. *Miseray*, fourth, when the *Miserere* was chanted. *Carlin*, the fifth, when carlins (parched peas) were eaten. *Paum*, the sixth, when the houses were decorated with palm-branches. *Good-feeast day*, Easter-Sunday.
- Ti-deeah** [ti-di'h'], proceedings, goings on, or action, generally of an exciting character. 'When it was fun (found) oot ther was a pratty *ti-deeah*.' 'Was there mich *ti-deeah* at oss-show?'
- Tie up pooak affoar it's full** [taay-uop-puo'h'k-u'fuo'h'r-its-fuol'], to rise up from an insufficient meal.
- Tied** [taay'd], pp. bound; obliged; impelled. 'He's *tied* ti be honest 'cos there's nowt ti steal.' Used also persuasively, as, 'Thoo's *tied* ti cum an hear oor new preeacher.'
- Tien** [taay'u'n], p. p. of to *tie*.
- Ties** [taay'z], sb. pl. cows' hobbles, used during milking to prevent the kicking over of the pail.
- Tig** [tig], a boy's game in which the player scores by touching one who runs before him.
- Tiggen**, p. p. of to *tig* (to touch, in a boy's game).
- Tiggy-Touchwood, E. and W.; Tiggery-Touchwood, N.** [tig'i, or tig'u'ri, tuooh'wuod], a game similar to *tig*, but in which wood must be touched.
- Til** [til], W., prep. to. Dan. *til*. 'The soule with the Godhede went *intil* hole.'—*Yorks. Poem*, temp. Edw. III.
- Tile-off** [taayl-aof], deficient in intellect; crazed on some particular point. 'He wadn't deeah seeah if he hadn't gotten a *tile-off*.'
- Tile-tiv** [taayl-tiv'], N., to accommodate oneself to circumstances, especially to unpleasant things. 'Ah deeah like it at all, bud Ah sal ha ti *tile-tiv* it.'
- Til-tha-lil-tha** [til-dhu'lil-dhu'], E., adv. with great speed. 'Didn't we gan *til-tha-lil-tha* when we walked ti Hornsea?' In N. *Til-tha-lil-lill*.
- Timawn** [timaun], to-morrow.
- Ting** [ting], E., v. to ring; to jingle. 'Thraw shillin upo' flier, an see if it *tings*.'
- Tipe-ower** [tey'p-aow'u'r'], to upset.
- Tipe-up** [tey'p-uop'], to raise one end by pressing on the other.
- Tippy** [tip'i], N. and E., the brim of a hat or cap. See **Flipe**.
- Tippy-toes** [tip'i-tuo'h'z], tip-toes (to stand on).
- Ti't** [tit], to it.
- Tit**, N., an almost imperceptible rent in a piece of cloth.
- Tither** [tidh'u'r'], N., adv. to that place. 'Let's gan *tither*, an see what's up.'
- Titivate** [tit'ivae't], v. to smarten; to put in order.

- Titty** [tit-i], (1) a woman's breast; (2) the milk therefrom; (3) a kitten.
- Titty-doy** [tit-i-daoy], a diminutive person, generally applied to females; adj. small; diminutive.
- Tiv** [tiv], prep. to. Used before vowels. See **Ti** and **Tea**.
- Ti-year** [tu'-yi'h'r'], adv. this year. In E. often [tu'-i'h'r'].
- To** [tu'], prep. of. Used after verbs of thinking. 'What d'ye think *to* that?'
- Toffer** [taof'u'r'], rags; untidy refuse of any kind. 'Thoo'd bether bon (burn) all that *toffer* oot o' awd dhrawer.'
- Toggery** [taog'u'r'i], clothing.
- Tom-chawdon** [taom-chau'du'n], E. and N. Same as **Chawdy-bag** or **Choddy-bag**.
- Tom-loudy**, W., a goblin conjured up to frighten children.
- Tommy-loudy** [taom-i-laow-di], E., the whistling noise made by the wind; a high wind.
- Tommy-taylor** [taom-i-tae'lu'r'], E. and N., an insect of the crane-fly genus, called in many parts of the North 'Daddy long-legs.'
- Ton** [taon], v. (1) to turn; (2) to curdle; to become sour. Said of milk, beer, &c.
- Ton-ken** [taon-ken'], E., a turning, or barrel-churn. Literally a turn-churn; hence, a fat, unwieldy person. 'He's a reglar *ton-ken*.'
- Tonnap-head** [taon'u-p-ee'd], E., a blockhead. 'Noo, *tonnap-head*, stand oot o' gate.' In N. and W. *head*.
- Toan** [tuo'h'n], the one. 'If ya saw him but walk you would laugh fit ti brust, For *toan* leg or tother is seer ti be fust.'—*Holderness Song*. See **Teean**.
- Top-garret** [taop-gaar-it], the head; the brain. 'He's wantin iv his *top-garret*,' i. e. is deficient in intellect.
- Top-leet** [taop-lee't], v. imp. snuff the candle.
- Topper** [taop'u'r'], N. and E., anything very good. 'This new machine's a *topper*.'
- Toppin** [taop'in], N. and E., a head of hair. 'Thoo's a sthrange rough *toppin* ti-day.'
- Toppin**, adj. very good. 'It's a *toppin* good ley' (scythe).
- Tossen** [taos'u'n], p. p. of to *toss*.
- Tother** [tuodh'u'r'], the other.
- Tottle** [taot'u'l], N. and E., v. to cant; to tilt on one side. 'Tottle barrow ower.' 'Tottle-ower,' to upset or overturn.
- Tottle**, v. to toddle; to walk feebly.
- Tottle-doo** [taot'u'l-doo'], a turtle-dove.
- Tottly** [taot-li], adj. ready to fall; unstable. 'Ah's a bit sthanger then Ah was, bud Ah's varry *tottly* yit.'
- Touchen** [tuoch'u'n], p. p. of to *touch*.
- Toucher** [tuoch'u'r']. 'As near as a *toucher*,' i. e. as nearly as possible; on the point of touching.
- Touchous** [tuoch'u's], E., adj. peevish; touchy. 'He was a varry *touchous* chap was awd Bobby.'
- Tough-tag** [tuof-taag], gristle. See **Teeaf-taff**.
- Toughten** [taow'tu'n], p. p. of to *teach*.
- Tow** [taow], E., v. to make untidy, or throw into disorder. 'You've *tow'd* mah kist up finely.'
- Towple** [taow'pu'l], v. to topple.

Towple ower [taow·pu'l-aow·u'r'], to fall over through being top-heavy.

Towple-ower-tail, E. and N., to to turn a somersault.

Tow-row [taow-raow'], a confusion, or noisy disturbance.

Tow-row, v. to bustle; also, to go about in a noisy or disorderly manner. 'Let's gan yam, Ah's tired o' gyin *tow-rowin* aboot.'

Towt [taowt], p. t. of to *teach*.

Towzle [taow-zu'l], v. to pull about; to disarrange.

Tul [tuol], E., prep. to. Not so common as **Ti** and **Tiv**.

Tummle [tuom·u'l], v. to fall.

Tummle-ageean [tuom·u'l-ugi'h'n], v. to fall in with; to come in contact. 'Ah sowt him all ower, an at last Ah *tummled* ageean him i mahket.'

Tummle-ower-tail, v. to turn head over heels.

Tundher [tuon·dhu'r'], tinder. The *tundher-box*, with flint, steel, and brimstone matches, a cumbersome, tedious mode of procuring a light, is now only to be seen in museums as a relic of the past.

Tung [tuong], v. to tongue; to articulate or pronounce. 'Ah can't *tung* sike big wods as them.'

Tungen [tuong·u'n], p. p. of to *tongue*.

Tup [tuop], a ram sheep.

Tup-lamb [tuop-laam], a young male sheep, which name it retains twelve months; when, if uncut, it becomes a tup; if cut, it is called a wether-hog, and fattened for the butcher; if kept another year, it is then called a wether-shearling. Female sheep are designated gimmer-lambs, hogs, and shearlings.

Tury-lury [too·ri-loo·ri], E. and N., at a rapid pace.

Tussypeg [tuos·ipeg], a child's term for a tooth.

Tut-ball [tuot-bau·l], N., a game at ball, now only played by boys, but half a century ago by adults on Ash Wednesday, believing that unless they did so they would fall sick in harvest time. This is a very ancient game, and was elsewhere called *stool-ball*, indulged in by the clergy as well as laity to avert misfortune.

'Young men and maids, now very brisk,

At barley break and *stool-ball* frisk.'

Poor Robin's Almanack, 1677.

Tuttle [tuot·u'l], N., adj. excitable; short-tempered.

Tuv [tuov], E., prep. to. The prep. *to* is thus represented in Hold. by five different words, *te*, *teea*, *tiv*, *tul*, *tuv*.

Twang [twaang], (1) a peculiar flavour; (2) a sharp, sudden pain.

Twattle [twaat·u'l], foolish talk.

Twattle, v. to talk foolishly.

Twattle, N., v. to soothe with kind words.

Tweeah [twi'h'], adj. two.

Tweeah-feeac'd [twi'h'-fi'h'st], N. and W., double-faced; hypocritical.

Twenk [twengk], N., v. to give sharp cuts with a whip.

Twill [twil], a quill.

Twilt [twilt], a quilt or counterpane.

Twilt, v. (1) to quilt; (2) to flog.

Twiltin [twil·tin], a flogging. 'He deserves a good *twiltin*.'

Twine [twaayn], N. and E., v. to whine; to cry.

Twiny [twaay·ni], N. and E., adj. peevish; whining. 'Bayn's varry *twiny* tī-neet, what's mather?'

Twist [twist], W., a ravenous appetite. 'He's gotten a good *twist*.'

Twistin-an-twinin [twis·tin-u'n-twaay·nin], murmuring; complaining peevishly.

Twitch [twich], v. to tie tightly; to squeeze. '*Twitch* thī shavs (sheaves) tighther.'

Twitch-belt [twich-belt], N., an earwig. See **Forkin-Robin**.

Twither [twith·u'r'], v. to be angry or envious; to murmur peevishly. 'They'll be fit to *twither* thersens,' i. e. they will be ready to die of envy.

Twithers [twith·u'z], sb. pl. fidgets. 'All upo' *twithers*;' all nervous or fidgetty; all upon tenterhooks.

Tyfe [teyf], N., a horse sprained in the back.

Ullins [uol·inz], N., sb. pl. the beard and husks of barley.

Ummer [uom·u'r'], the Humber. 'Gan tī *Ummer*'—an expression of scorn or derision, similar to the more common phrase, 'Go to Jericho.'

Umpton [uomp·tu'n], Holmpton, a Holderness village.

Un [u'n], or **An**, one. 'It's nobbut a lahtle *un*.' One, the number, is never so pronounced, being always *yan*; whilst one, a person or object, is always *un* or *an*, never *yan*.

Unbethowt [unbithaow't], E. and W., not thought of or remembered. Curiously, in N. it has the reverse meaning, and is used as a verb, meaning to recall to memory. 'Ah just *unbethowt* mysen that I haint gotten nī kinlin (firewood) in.'

Uncod [uon·kaod], W., adj. uncouth; strange; odd. Also, adv. uncommonly; extraordinarily; used, however, only in connection with adjectives implying something curious, strange, or odd. 'He's a *uncod* queer chap.'

Uncome [uonkuom·], not come. 'Ah've been waitin for him this hoor past, an he's *uncome* yit.'

Undherdrawin [uon·dhu·dhrau·in], E. and N., the ceiling of a room.

Undherloot [uon·dhu'loo·t], E., one who is befooled, bullied, or *undherlooded*. 'Ah wadn't he' nowt to deea wiv it; they're makkin a *undherloot* o' thā.'

Undherlude [uon·dhu'loo·], E., v. to make game of; to banter; to bully. Also, to assign a false pretext.

Undherneean [uon·dhu'nee·n], E. and W., adv. and prep. beneath; underneath. In E. Hold. it is used also in the sense of coping with, outwitting, or getting the upper hand of an antagonist, as, 'There's neeah gettin *undherneean* him.'

Undherscalins [uon·dhu'skae·linz], sb. pl. the upper surface of milk, after the removal of the cream, which contains a slight admixture of cream.

Undhersooat [uon·dhu'suo·h't], E. and N., the lower order of people. 'Us *undhersooat* moant expect sike things.'

Ungain [uonge·h'n], adj. unhandy; indirect; not easily accessible. 'Thoo may mannish (manage) it, bud it's a varry *ungain* way o' deein it.'

Ungainly, adv. circuitously; beset with difficulties.

Ungainly, adj. unprepossessing in aspect.

Unheppen [uonep·u'n], E., adj.

- out of place; *malapropos*. See **Heppen**.
- Unked** [uonɡˈkɪd], E., adj. lonesome; dreary; cheerless. 'Thoo's reet; it is a *unked* pleace, is this awd hoose.'
- Unpossible** [uonpaosˈuːbuːl], adj. impossible.
- Unsided** [uonsaayˈdɪd], in disorder; not cleared away.
- Upbraid** [uopbreˈhɪd], N. and W., v. This term is made use of in reference to anything eaten which 'rifts up' in the mouth, or causes other unpleasant after effects. 'Ah nivver eeats onions bud they *upbraids* mä.'
- Upod** [uopˈuːd], sometimes **Upov**, abbreviated to **Upo'** before a consonant, prep. upon. 'Why leeak (look) there, it's *upod* arm-chair.' 'He lives *upo'* Sunk' (Sunk Island, in the Humber).
- Up-od** [uop-aodˈ], v. to maintain, uphold, or support an assertion. In this word the emphasis is laid on the latter syllable; in *upod*, *supra*, on the first. 'He nivver intended tɪ wrang (do wrong to) awd woman, an that Ah'll *up-od*, whativver they may say.'
- Upo'-foot** [uop-uːˈfuot], E.; **feeat**, N. and W., able to walk again after sickness. 'Poor awd fellä, he laid a lang time on his back, bud he gotten *upo'-foot* ageean.'
- Upo'-heeps** [uop-uːˈiːhɪps], in confusion or disorder. 'Room was all *upo'-heeps*, an you couldn't find nowt.'
- Upper-garret** [uop-uːˈɡaərɪt], E. and N., the head or brain; generally employed in reference to the intellect. 'He's a bit wake (weak) iv his *upper-garret*.' See **Top-garret**.
- Upsidaisy** [uopsɪdaɪˈzi], an expression used to a child when raised up in the air at arm's length.
- Ups-wi** [uops-wi], **Ups-wiv** before a vowel, raised. 'He *ups-wi* his fist, an knocks him doon.'
- Uptak** [uopˈtaak], N., foremost in skill or ability. 'As for Tom, talk aboot mawin, or dikin, or theeakin, why he's *uptak* on em all.'
- Up tɪ nowt** [uop-ti-naowt], good for nothing; deficient in knowledge.
- Us** [uoz], pron. we. 'There was only *us* two there.' This form is never used nominatively, as '*Us* went,' a common expression in the south, excepting as a prefix to a noun, as in the illustration to **Undhersooat**.
- Usen't** [euˈzuːnt], used not; was not formerly. 'It *usen't* to be seeah when Ah was a lad.'
- Uvvil** [uovˈɪl], N., a finger-stall, or portion of an old glove, used as a covering for a sore finger.
- Vaggy** [vaagˈɪ], E., adj. low; debased; of evil propensities.
- Vahment** [vaaˈment], vermin; noxious insects or reptiles. Also, a term of opprobrium for a person guilty of mean or dishonourable actions. Applied also to tiresome children. 'Get oot o' hoose, yä *vahment*.'
- Vannock** [vaanˈuːk], E., a large fragment; a considerable portion. 'Cliff com doon ɪ sike *vannocks* as was nivver seen afoor.'
- Vast** [vaast], a great deal; a considerable amount. 'It was a *vast* tɪ ɡɪ for sike a naud oss as that.' 'Ther was a *vast* o' fooaks at fair.'
- Vessel-cup woman**, a Christmas carol-singer. See **Bezzle-cup woman**.
- Viewly** [veuˈli], adj. attractive; presentable; good-looking. 'Put best apples at top, an mak em

leeak *viewly*, an then mebbly
thoo'll sell em.'

Waak [waa'k], N. and W.;
Worrk [waor'k], E., work; v.
to work.

Waak, an ache or pain. 'Teeath-
waak.' v. to ache. 'Mam, my
belly *waaks*.'

Waakin-day [waa'kin-dae'];
Warkaday, frequently in E.,
an ordinary week-day, in contra-
distinction to Sunday. '*Waakin-
day*,' or '*Warkaday waak*.'

Waakle [waak'u'l], W., adj. weak;
feeble; tottering.

Waan't [waa'nt], was not; were
not. 'Ah *waan't* deein nowt ti
mak sike a blatherment about.'
'As ther was two on us, we
waan't a bit flaid gannin thruff
choch-yahd at midneet.'

Wabble [waab'u'l], v. to totter; to
shake, with symptoms of fall-
ing. 'That yat *wabbles* seeah,
when it's oppen'd or shut, it'll
be comin doon seean if it isn't
fassen'd.'

Wabbly [waab'li], adj. tremu-
lous; insecure; unsteady.

Wack-heed [waak-i'h'd], E. and
N., a blockhead; a stupid blun-
derer.

Wad [waad], would. 'Ah *wadn't*
gan if Ah was him; *wad* thoo,
noo?'

Waff [waaf], a slight gust of
wind; a current of air laden
with perfume. Also, a slight
foreign flavour in a liquid.

Waffish [waaf'ish]; **Waffy**
[waaf'i], adj. weak; insipid; un-
pleasant in flavour: used in re-
ference to liquor. Also, weak;
languid; inclining to illness.

Wag [waag], v. to beckon.
Frequently followed by the prep.
o' before consonants, of before
vowels, and on at the end of a

sentence. 'Ah *wagg'd* o' Bill,
Ah didn't *wag* of Aaron; he's a
chap Ah sud nivver a thowt o'
waggin on.'

Waggle [waag'u'l], to shake; to
vibrate.

'There was a Robin Redbreast
set upon a powle,
Wiggle-waggle went his tail,' &c.
Nursery Rhyme.

Wahse [waa's], adj. worse. See
Wos.

Wahser [waa'su'r'], adj. a more
energetic form of **Wahse**. Some-
times it is still further energised:
'Why that's *wahserer* an *wah-
serer*.'

Wahst [waa'st]; **Wahsist**
[waas'ist], adj. worst.

Wah-wah! [waa'-waa'], why-
why! a muttered expression of
combined remonstrance and sub-
mission to the undeserved re-
proof of a superior when it
would be impolitic to reply.

Wahzle [waa'zu'l], N., v. to move
along stealthily.

Wain't [we'h'nt], will not.

Waiten [we'h'tu'n], p. p. of to
wait.

Wak [waak]; **Wakken**
[waak'u'n], v. to awake. A.S.
wacan, to wake.

'Whether you sleep or *wak*.'
A satirical song of Beverley,
14th century.

Wakely [waak'li], weak; feeble.
'She's a poor *wakely* bayn, Ah's
feead she weeant live lang.'

Wakken, adj. sharp; clever;
acute. 'He's a *wakken* chap;
he knaws a thing or two.'

Wakkensome [waak'u'nsu'm],
adj. disinclined for sleep. 'Ah
pass'd a vary *wakkensome* neet.'

Wakky [waak'i], E. and N., a
simpleton. 'Thoo *wakky*! didn't
thå see he wanted ti get hod o'
thy bit o' brass' (money)?

Wale [we'h'l], v. to beat with a stick. Moeso-Gothic *walus*, a rod or stick.

Wallop [waal'u'pin], adj. excessively large. 'What *wallop* taties them is!' Sometimes used adverbially in duplicate: 'Them's *wallop* big taties.'

Wam [waam], N., adj. tasteless; also, unpleasant in flavour.

Wam-stitch [waam-stich], E. and N., a long and bad stitch. Originally a shoemaker's term, but now applied generally to bad sewing.

Wan [waan]; **Wand** [waand], p. t. of to *win*.

Wand it [waand-it], more frequently '*awand it*,' warrant it; an expression of assurance. 'He'll come tiv a bad end yan o' these days, Ah'll *wand it* he will.'

Wankle [waang'ku'l], adj. weak; unstable; tottering; standing on an insecure basis. A.S. *wancol*, unsteady. 'Betwixe this *wankle* world and se.'—*Northumbrian Homily*, circa 1330.

Wanky [waang'ki], E., a simpleton. See **Wakky**.

Want [waant], v. to require or deserve. 'Thoo *wants* a good whackin, that thoo diz, t' mak thā behave.'

Wantin [waant'in], lacking sense or intellect. 'You moant tak nooatis o' what he says; he's a a bit *wantin*.'

Wap [waap], v. to flog or beat in the way of punishment.

Wap, v. to beat an antagonist in a fight; to surpass a competitor.

Wappin [waap'in], a flogging.

Waps [waaps], sb. pl. punishment by blows. 'Thoo'll get th' *waps* when th' fayther cums whom' (home).

Ware [wae'r], v. to expend. 'Ah nobbut *warded* a shillin at fair.'

'On swych chaffare

Wuld y feyn my sylure *ware*.'

Manyng, *Handlyng of Synne*.

Warish [waar'ish], N., the withers of a horse.

Warner [waa'nu'r], N. and E., a warden: chiefly applied to church-wardens.

Warp [waa'p], a deposit of sediment from a river, forming new land. In N. a deposit of sand on the coast.

Warp, W., v. to cause an inundation of land, so as to throw over it a deposit of fertilising sediment. E. and N. to silt up. A.S. *weorpan*, to throw or cast up.

Warp-land [waa'p-laand], land formed by the silt of a river, or the deposit of earth removed from one part of the coast to another by the action of the sea. Sunk Island, in the Humber (formerly an island, but now joined to the mainland), has been so formed, and is now in process of enlargement, by deposits torn from the Holderness coast and carried by currents round Spurn Point.

Warrand it [waar'u'nd-it], a pledge of assurance. Same as **Wand it**.

'Be not ashamed; I *warande* the, Though thou be rude in song and rhyme,

Thou shalt to youth some occasion be

In Godly sportes to pass theyr time.'

Miles Coverdale, nat. Co. York.

Warry [waari], N.; **Waroot** [waa'root], E., v. imp. beware; take heed; look out.

Was [waaz], v. was; were. Employed in all the three persons, both singular and plural. 'Was

- thoo?' 'You was!' 'They wasn't.'
Wor (were) is frequently used in the same indiscriminate way.
- Wasther** [we'h'sthu'r'], a thief in the candle, as it is called elsewhere, and sometimes in Holderness, which causes it to gutter and waste away.
- Wasthril** [waes'thril], N. and W.; **Wasther** [waes'thu'r'], E., a spendthrift.
- Wath** [waath], E. and N., a ford.
- Watther** [waath'u'r'], water. 'The (y) wear borne a long by the *watter* o' Twyde.'—*Chevy Chase*.
- Watther-bewitch'd** [waath'u'-bi-wicht'], a weak infusion of tea or mixing of grog.
- Watther-crashes** [waath'u'-kraash'iz], E. and N., sb. pl. water-cresses.
- Watther-kecak** [waath'u'-ki'h'k], a cake made of flour and water only.
- Wauds** [wau'dz], sb. pl. the wolds or uplands of the East Riding.
- Wave** [we'h'v], N., p. t. of to *weave*.
- Waw** [waaw], E. and N., v. to mew.
- Wawlin** [waaw'lin], E., a squalling.
- Wawstart** [wau'staa't], E.; **Waystaht** [wae'staa't], N., inter. 'Woe is the heart!'—an exclamation of pity or grief.
- Wawy** [waaw'i], N. and E., adj. languid; feeble; faint; dispirited. 'Thoo nobbut leeaks varry *wawy* this mawnin' (morning).
- Wax** [waaks], v. to grow; to increase. A growing child is said to be *waxin*. 'And all the other partys of her body *waxe* more crazed every daye.'—Bishop Fisher (a native of Beverley), Funeral Sermon on Margaret, Countess of Richmond.
- Waxin-pains** [waak'sin-pae'nz], sb. pl. growing pains.
- Way** [we'h'], a word used in conjunction with *lang* to signify in a great degree, as, 'It's a *lang-way* bether (much better) tì shak hands and payt (part) frinds then tì fight an knock yan another about.'
- Wayk** [we'h'k], adj. weak. 'And mak him in full *wayk* state.'—Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*.
- Weaky** [wee'ki], E.; **Weeaky** [wi'h'ki], N., adj. soft but not soddened (bread).
- Weather-breedher** [wedh'u'-bree'dhu'r'], a period of fine weather in winter, which is supposed to be the precursor of a storm.
- Weather-gall** [wedh'u'r-gau'l], E. and N., a faint indication of a double rainbow.
- Wed** [wed], v. to marry or be married. 'It's fotty (forty) year, cum Kesmas (Christmas), sin me an mah awd deeam was *wed*.'
- Weddiners** [wed'in'u'z], sb. pl. the bride, bridegroom, and guests of a marriage-feast.
- Wee** [wee], adj. small. Frequently used endearingly, and sometimes in duplicate. 'What a bonny *wee* lahtle bayn it is.'
- Weeage** [wi'u'j], sing. and pl. wage or wages.
- Weeah** [wi'h'], pron. who.
- Weeah-woth-thä**, an imprecation; *lit.* woe-worth-thee, or woe betide thee.
- Weeam** [wi'h'm], the stomach. A.S. *wamb*, the belly; the womb. Walmgate, originally Weambgate, York, was so called because tripe-sellers and makers of

bowstrings from the intestines of animals dwelt in the street. See **Thrig his weeam**.

Weeanded [wi'h'ndid], p. t. of to *wean*; also of to *wane*. 'We've gotten bayn *weeanded*.' 'Meean's (moon) *weeanded* a good bit noo.'

Weeans [wi'h'nz], sb. pl. *lit.* wee ones; little children.

Weean't [we'h'nt], will not. 'We *weean't* gan yam till mawnin, Till dayleet diz appear.'

Holderness version of a popular drinking song.

Weearin [wi'h'rin], E. and N., consumption; a wearing away. 'Ah's freeten'd it's a *weearin* poor lass has gotten inteeah.'

Weeasan [wi'h'zu'n], the wind-pipe.

'When that nasty man, Jack Ketch, sir,
Put his rope aboot his
weeasan.'

Weeasand [wi'h'zu'nd], E. and W., **Wizzen'd** [wiz'u'nd], E., N., and W., adj. lean; shrunken; dried up. Washington Irving describes a man as 'a *weason*-faced fellow.'

Weeasten [wi'h'stu'n], p. p. of to *waste*.

Weeasthril [wi'h'sthril], N. and W. Same as **Wasthril**.

Weeaved [wi'h'vd], p. t. of to *weave*.

Weel-put-tegither, strongly built; muscular.

Weel-ti-deeah [wee'l-ti-di'h'], in comfortable circumstances; well off pecuniarily.

Weeny [wee'ni], E. and N., adj. very small.

Wefted-up [weftid-uop'], E. and N., plugged up; completely filled. 'Corner is all *wefted-up* wi' muck.'

Weight o' brass [weyt-u'-braas], a

large amount of wealth, or redundancy of money. 'He deed (died) woth a *weight o' brass*.' 'That hoose would cost a *weight o' brass* ti beeld.'

Weir [wi'h'r'], N., a pond.

Well [wel], E., a pond.

Weltin [weltin], a flogging.

Wen [wen], E., an oven. See **Yune**.

Weng [weng], N., a wen; a tumour.

Werrit [werit], E. and W., v. to fret; to chafe with annoyance; to repine; also, to complain petulantly; also, to tease importunately.

Wersens [wu'sen'z], pron. ourselves.

Wesh [wesh], E., stale urine, formerly used in the place of soap for washing both clothing and the person.

Wesh, v. to wash. A.S. *woescan*. 'Two *weshynge* towels for my Lorde to *wesch* with.'—*Northumberland Household Book*, Leckonfield, near Beverley, circa 1500.

Wether-hog [wedh'u'r-aog], a cut male sheep of the second season.

Wet-thy-whistle [wet-dhi-wis'u'l], take a drink: used in all persons and numbers.

Wet-wi-rain [wet-wi-rae'n], to rain slightly; to drizzle.

Whack [waak], a blow; also, the sound occasioned by the fall of anything heavy. 'It com doon wiv a reglar *whack*.'

Whack, v. to beat. 'Ah'll *whack* thy hide fo' thä, if thoo isn't good.' In Colorado, U. S., ox-teamsters are called '*bull-whackers*.'

Whack, v. to surpass; to overcome an antagonist. 'Ah can *whack* him onny day at sums' (in arithmetic).

Whacker [waak'u'r'], anything

- extraordinarily large. 'Weel, that is a *whacker*!' Great emphasis on *is*.
- Whack for his brass** [waak-fu'r-iz-braas], an equivalent for an outlay of money.
- Whackin** [waak'in], a beating; adj. very large.
- Whaint** [we'h'nt], adv. and adj. exceedingly; extraordinary. 'He's *whaint* an fond of his glass.' 'There's a *waynt* lot o' apples on that three.'
- Whang** [waang], a large slice: used generally in reference to cheese. 'Give us a crust o' breaad and a *whang* o' cheese.'
- Whangsby** [waangz'bi], a hard kind of cheese. See **Awd Whangsby**.
- Whap**, E. and N., v. to veer or change: used in reference to the wind. 'Wind was i sooth a bit sin, bud it's *whap't* roond ti west.'
- Whap**, a sudden movement; a jerk.
- Whap**, E., a particular method of binding the sheaf. The mode employed on the wolds is termed *waud-whap*.
- Whapper** [waap'u'r], anything unusually large.
- Whappin**, adj. extraordinarily large. 'What a *whappin* big plum.'
- What cheer?** [waat-chi'h'r], a mode of salutation equivalent to how are you? 'What cheer, awd boy?' to an ordinary acquaintance. 'What cheer, my hearty?' to an intimate friend. 'Methinks your looks are sad, your *cheer* appall'd.'—Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*, Part I., Act. I., sc. ii.
- What for** [waat-faor], adv. why; wherefore. 'What for disn't tha gan yam?'
- Whatty** [waat'i], N. and E., a slow-witted person. 'Shut thy gob (mouth), thoo daft *whatty*, an deeant talk sike balderdash' (nonsense).
- Wheeah** [wi'h'], pron. who.
- Wheeky** [wi'h'ki, N.; wee'ki, E.], adj. moist; soft.
- Wheeah** [wi'h'z], pron. whose.
- Wheree he comes** [wi'h'-ree-kuomz], an expression of comparison, as, 'Bill's varry weel iv his way; bud he's nowt *wheree Jack comes*.'
- Whelk** [welk], a heavy fall; also, the sound caused thereby.
- Whelkin** [wel'kin], E. and N., adj. very large. 'They've gotten sike a *welkin* fish doon at Sandy Mar.'
- Whelm-ower** [wel-m-aow'u'r], E. and W., to overturn; to push over.
- Whemly** [wem'li], adj. unsteady; tottering.
- Whemmle** [wem'u'l], v. to totter; to tilt; to oscillate; to vibrate, with danger of falling over.
- Whemmle-ower**, to overturn.
- Whewl** [wiwl], N., v. to whirl; to turn round, as on a pivot.
- Whewtle** [wiw'tu'l, woo'tu'l], v. to whistle.
- Whick** [wik], adj. alive. An abbreviated form of the old English word *quick*. 'The *quick* and the dead.'
- Whick**, adj. lively; cheerful; brisk.
- Whick**, E. and N., v. to root up weeds from amongst corn.
- Whicken** [wik'u'n], E. and N., to quicken; to revive; to awake from insensibility, as from a fainting fit.
- Whicken**, N., v. to awake from the death of winter. Made use of in reference to the lengthening of

- days and the revival of vegetation in spring. 'Ah saw a primroos as Ah com on rooad; things is beginnin tī *whicken*.'
- Whicks** [wiks], sb. pl. couch-grass, which grows amongst corn, and is pulled up by *whickers*, and burnt in *whick-fires*.
- Whick-wood** [wik-wuod], young hawthorn plants; quicksett, used for hedges.
- While** [waay'l], adv. whilst; till; until. 'Hod meer (mare) *while* Ah get up' (mount). See **Awhile**.
- While**, time. 'What a lang *while* thoo's been.'
- Whimmy** [wim'i], adj. full of whims or fancies. 'Awd maids is ginrally varry *whimmy*.'
- Whin-busk** [win-buosk], N. and W., a furze-bush.
- Whin-kid** [win-kid], N., a faggot of furze.
- Whisht!** [wisht], v. imp. hush! keep silent!
- Whisht**, E. and N., silent; quiet. 'Keep as *whisht* as you can!'
- Whisket-a-whasket** [wis'kit-a-waas'kit], a child's game.
- Whiskin** [whisk'in], unusually large.
- Whistle** [wis'u'l], a blow, especially on the ear.
- Whisslin** [wis'lin], N., a superlative mode of expression, denoting anything extraordinary. '*Whisslin* big'; '*Whisslin* good,' &c.
- Whisther - kesther** [wis'thu'kes-thu'r], E. and N., a sharp blow, especially on the ear.
- Whither** [widh'u'r], E., great violence or force. 'Didn't it gan with a *whither*?'
- Whitherty** [widh'u'ti], N., adj. and adv. whether or no; doubtful; undecided. 'Ah was varry *whitherty* aboot it.'
- Whoe** [wau']; **Wheea** [we'h'], who.
- Whoe's, or Wheea's aws em?** Who owns them? to whom do they belong?
- Wholl** [waol], the whole.
- Whom** [waom], E. and W., home. See **Yam**. In N. *Heeam*.
- Whop** [waop], hope; v. to hope.
- Whop** [waop]; **Whoppin** [waop'in]; **Whopper** [waop'u'r]. Same as **Whap**, **Whappin**, and **Whapper**.
- Why-aye** [waay-ey], a qualified affirmative. 'Is tā boon tī Maudin fair next week? *Why-aye*, Ah suppoos Ah mun gan, bud Ah saant stop lang.'
- Whye** [waay], a young heifer.
- Wi** [wi], prep. with. See **Wid** and **Wiv**.
- Wibblyety-wobblyety** [wib'u'lti-waob'u'lti], adj. shaky; tottering; insecure.
- Wibble-wobble** [wib'u'l-waob'u'l], v. to vibrate; to quiver; to oscillate.
- Wid** [wid], N. and W., pp. with. So used before vowels; becoming *wi* before consonants. 'Ah con-saits tī mysen (I am of opinion) that summats' matther *wid* awd meear.' See **Wi** and **Wiv**.
- Wig** [wig], W., a spongy tea-cake, made with currants.
- Wiggle - waggle** [wig'u'l-waag'u'l], v. to sway to and fro; to vibrate.
- Wig-wag** [wig-waag], v. to swing backwards and forwards.
- Wilf** [wilf], the willow tree.
- Willy-ba-wisp** [wil'i-bu'-wisp], N. and W., the ignis-fatuus.

Willy-wag-tail [wil-i-waag-tae'1], the wagtail.

Wind [wind], E., v. to chatter; to talk without purpose, for the mere sake of talking. 'He *winds* an noises day by lenth' (all day long).

Wind-a-bit [wind-u'-bit], v. to rest, or pause for the purpose of recovering breath. 'We've had a lang pull up hill; let's *wind-a-bit* noo.'

Wind-bag [wind-baag], a noisy empty-headed talker.

Winded [windid], p. t. of to *wind*.

Wind-hooal [wind-uo'h'l], N., the quarter from which the wind blows. 'Ah thinks we sall hev a fine day; it leuks clear i *wind-hooal*.'

Windin-sheet [win'din-shee't], a stalactite-shaped piece of tallow which forms on a candle, and is popularly supposed to be a prognostic of a death in the family.

Windy [win'di], E. and N., adj. talkative; given to gossiping.

Windy-wallet [win'di-waal-it], E., a garrulous, frothy talker.

Wing [wing], E., a curved implement for sweeping up the ashes of a fire-grate. In W. the wing of a goose is used for the same purpose, whence the name in E.

Winkin [win'kin], *like winkin*, a simile to denote quickness, derived from the winking of the eyelid. 'Ah can walk fahve mile a noor (an hour) *like winkin*.'

Winky-pinky [wing'ki-ping'ki], E. and N., sleepy. A nursery term.

Winnlesthreea [win'u'l-sthri'h'], N., a strong kind of grass. See *Wringlestreea*.

Winraw [win'rau'], E. and W., a long ridge or row of hay.

Wintail [win'te'h'l], E., a hare.

Winther-edge [win'thu'r'ej], E. and N., a clothes-horse, used in winter for drying linen before the kitchen fire, in place of the out-door hedge.

Wi'oot [wi'oo't], conj. unless. 'Ah weecant gan, *wi'oot* thoo dis anall' (also).

Wipe [weyp], a blow. 'Ah fetch't him a *wipe* owad lug.'

Wish-wash [wish-waash], foolish, unmeaning talk. 'He meead a lang speech, bud it was nowt bud *wish-wash*.'

Wishy-washy [wish-i-waash'i], adj. weak; insipid; also, frivolous; silly. 'Sike *wishy-washy* stuff as pahson preeach'd this mawnin, Ah nivver heead afoor.'

Wisp [wisp], N., v. to go with a quick, bouncing step.

Witch-steean [wich-sti'h'n], N., a flat oolite stone, with a natural perforation, found abundantly on the Holderness coast, which is tied to door-keys to keep witches away from the cottage. Horse-shoes are still frequently nailed to stable-doors for the same purpose.

Withooten [widhoo'tu'n], prep. without. So used only before vowels; before consonants *withoot*.

Wiv [wiv], prep. with; before consonants abbreviated to *wi*.

Wizzen'd [wiz'u'nd], adj. shrunk-en; withered; shrivelled.

Wizzen-feac'd [wiz'u'n-fi'h'st], adj. thin-featured; wrinkled in the face.

Wobblin [waob'lin], pp. shaking; moving tremulously; walking unsteadily. See *Wabble*.

Woe-waps [wau'-waaps'], N., an exclamation predictive of coming trouble. A combination of woe,

evil, and *waps*, the Holderness term for punishment.

Woe-woth [wau'-waoth'], E. and N., a partial imprecation; also, an exclamation of dismay on hearing fearful tidings.

Wondher-hollow [wuon'dhu'r'-aolaow'], E. and N., an expression of wonder or astonishment. 'Oh it's thoo, is it? Ah *wondhered-hollow* when Ah heear'd thă knock.'

Wooden [wuod'u'n], adj. dull; heavy; stupid.

Wooden-heead [wuod'u'n-i'h'd], a person of obtuse intellect.

Wor [wur], v. were. In W. frequently used in the singular, as, 'Ah *wor* just aboot beginnin;', whilst *was* is generally employed in the plural, as, 'We *wasn't* deein nowt.'

Worrit [waor'it], v. to fret; to grumble peevishly. See **Werrit**.

Worrit, a teasing, importuning person.

Wos [waos]; **Wosser** [wao'su'r']; **Warser** [waa'su'r'], worse; super. **Wossest** [waos'ist]; **Warsest** [waa'sist], worst.

Wosset [waos'it], worsted.

Wossle [waos'u'l], v. to wrestle.

Wotmeeal [waot-mi'h'l], oatmeal.

Wots [waots], sb. pl. oats.

Wotwells [waot-welz], E. and N., sb. pl. loose pieces of skin about the finger-nails. See **Idlebacks**.

Wrang [raang], v. and adj. wrong. 'Who sal do us any *wrang*.' *Beverley Political Song*, 1660. 'In quilk as forboden at *wrang-wys* covetyse.' *York Mystery Play*, 1415.

Wrate [re'h't], p. t. of to write.

Wrax, v. to exaggerate. 'Ah can beleave meeast o' what thoo's

tell'd mă, bud Ah's seer thoo's *wraxin* noo.'

Wreet [ree't], a wheelwright, cartwright, ploughwright, &c. In E. and N. a general carpenter is so called.

Wreet, E. and N., v. to work at carpentry. 'What's yer son Bill aboot noo?' 'He's geean prentice tî *wreetin*.'

Wringen [ring'u'n], p. p. of to *wring*.

Wranglesthreea [ring'u'l'-sthri'h'], E., a coarse grass. See **Winlesthreea**.

Wrowt [raow't], p. t. of to *work*. 'Walles *ywrought* of all maner of precious stones.'—Hampole, *temp.* Edw. III.

Wrowten [raow'tu'n], p. p. of to *work*.

Wummle [wuom'u'l], N., a carpenter's tool, with a wormed end, for boring—a kind of gimlet—a wimble.

Wun [wuon], p. p. of to *wind*. 'Hez tă *wun* clock up yit?'

Yă [yu], pron. you.

Yabble [yaab'u'l], E. and N., adj. able.

Yack'n [yaak'u'n], W., an acorn. See **Yakkorn**.

Yah [yaa']; **Yan** [yaan], one. There has been much controversy as to the true rule for the use of these two forms. So far as a rule can be given the correct one is thus:—*Yah* requires to be followed by a substantive (which it qualifies), whilst *yan* may or may not be so followed. Thus, we say, 'yah fellow,' or 'yan fellow,' indifferently, but we cannot say, 'Give us yah,' or 'yah on 'em,' it must be, 'Give us yan,' 'yan on 'em,' &c.

Yah, N., adj. slightly sour.

Yahbs [yaa'bz], sb. pl. herbs.

- Yahk** [yaa'k], N., a sudden blow with a whip or rope's end.
- Yahker** [yaa'ku'r'], anything of large size. 'That tonnop's a *yahker*.'
- Yak** [yaak], an oak.
- Yakker** [yaak'u'r'], an acre.
- Yakkeyahs** [yaak'u'yaaz], sb. pl. Esquimaux and inhabitants of the polar regions generally. Known to Holderness through the Hull whalers.
- Yakkorn** [yaak'au'n], E. and N., an acorn. See **Yack'n**.
- Yal** [yaal], ale.
- Yal**, whole; entire. 'Ah ceat *yal* on't tī braycast this mawnin, ther isn't a bit left.'
- Yal-hoose** [yaal-oo's], an ale-house.
- Yalla-belly** [yaal-u'-beli], a slang name for natives of the Lincolnshire Fens, where *yellow-bellied* frogs abound.
- Yam** [yaam], home.
- Yam**, v. to aim. 'He *yam'd* at bod an hit dog.'
- Yam**, E. and N., to guess; to opine; to predict. 'It'll seean be dark, Ah *yam*.'
- Yamsteead** [yaam-sti'h'd], home-stead.
- Yan** [yaan], one. See **Yah**.
- Yan**, v. to earn.
- Yance** [yaans], adv. once.
- Yannist** [yaan'ist], earnest. 'He was varry *yannist* aboot it.'
- Yannut** [yaan'u't], E. and W.; **Yennet** [yen'u't], N., the earth-nut.
- Yansen** [yaan-sen'], pron. oneself.
- Yark** [yaa'k], a blow; a jerk.
- Yark**, v. to jerk; to strike with a stick or whip.
- Yark**, E., v. to work hard; to set about a job energetically.
- Generally used ironically, as, 'Talk about waak! Tom diz *yark* it.'
- Yast** [yast], yeast.
- Yat** [yaat], adj. hot.
- Yat**, a gate.
'Ah set mī back ageeans't a *yat*, Thinkin it wor a thrustythree, (tree)
But stowp it bent, an than it brak,
And sich was mah throe love tī me.'—*Holderness Song*.
- Yath** [yaath], the earth. See **Ath**.
- Yath**, v. to bury. 'We *yath'd* awd woman yestherday.' The Scotch have a similar word also. Pittscottie says of the body of K. James III, 'Noe man wot where they *yearded* him.'
- Yath-worrum** [yaath-waoru'm], N. and W., one who spends his existence in the accumulation of riches, to the exclusion of higher and nobler pursuits.
- Yat-steead** [yaat-sti'h'd], N. and W.; **Yat-steed** [steed], E., a gateway.
- Yat-stowp** [yaat-staow'p], N. and W.; **Yat-stoop**, E., a gate-post.
- Yawd** [yau'd], N., a worn-out horse.
- Yed** [yed], W., a yard of measure.
- Yeg** [yeg], N., v. to importune.
- Yennet** [yen'it], N., an earth-nut. See **Yannet**.
- Yer** [yu'r], pron. your.
- Ye'r**, you are.
- Yersel** [yu'sel], W., pron. yourself: not much used, **Yersen** being the usual form.
- Yersen** [yu'sen'], yourself.
- Yestern** [yis'thru'n], W., yesterday.
- Yether** [yedh'u'r'], E. and N., a discolouration of the skin caused by a blow.

- Yether**, E. and N., v. to lash with a whip.
- Yetlin** [yet·lin], N., a small iron pot used in cookery.
- Yewl** [yeu·l]; **Yowl** [yaow·l], v. to howl; to cry out; also, to sing discordantly, or¹ with a harsh, rough voice.
- Yewlat** [yeu·lu't]; **Yewlad** [yeu·lu'd], an owl. More frequently *Jinny-Yewlat*.
- Yoke** [yuo·h'k], v. to put horses in harness. 'Noo then, leeak shaap, lads, an *yoke*, an let's get that bit o' wheeat yam afoor rain cums.'
- Yon** [yaon]; **Yondher** [yaon·dhur]. *Yon* indicates some distant person or object, *yondher* some distant place. 'Yon was man at tumml'd off his oss, an it was *yondher* wheear he tumml'd.' In N. sometimes both are used in duplication, as 'Yon *yondher* chap.'
- Yorkshir** [yaork·shu'r], Yorkshire. 'To go *Yorkshire*' is for each one of a party to pay his or her reckoning.
- Yow** [yaow], an ewe sheep.
- Yowl** [yaow·l], a yell; v. to yell or howl.
- Yowp** [yaow·p], N., v. to shout or bawl in a disorderly manner.
- Yuck** [yuok], E., to jerk; to lift up; to hook; to tighten a girth, strap, or chain.
- Yuck**, N., a hook; also a wooden shoulder-*yoke* for carrying pails.
- Yucks**, N., a chastisement. 'He gat his *yucks*.'
- Yule-clog** [eu·l·claog]; in N. more frequently **Yull-clog**, a log of wood burnt on the fire on Christmas Eve. In Norway the Yule-log was burnt at that period of the year, with songs, feasting, and the wassail-cup, as described in the *Heimskinga*. In Holderness the word *yule* is never used in any other way in connection with Christmas.
- Yune** [eun], an oven. See **Wen**.
- Yure** [eu·u'r], the udder of a cow, &c.





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